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A History and biographical
cyclopaedia of Butler
... (1882) 1971.

JULIE M. OVERTON
405 N. WINTER ST.
YELLOW SPRINGS, OH 45387

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PREFACE.

THERE are few persons who, in reading this book, will not join with the author in wishing it had been executed earlier. The original records of settlement are lost, and those who first braved the trials of the wilderness are now all dead, without transmitting their recollections to a younger and more curious generation. Who were the original pioneers, what their motives for coming here, why the local names were given as they are, who the families were which were left behind, and by what slow steps an unbroken wilderness was transformed into a peaceful and highly cultivated agricultural region, looking to the eye longer settled than the neighborhood of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, or Jamestown, in Virginia, can never be fully told. We have, fortunately, been able to obtain a portion of the recollections of the older inhabitants in the manuscripts of James McBride, and have been assisted by the letters and memoranda of a few others, but the greater portion of the history of the earlier part of this century and of the last decade of the eighteenth century, is lost beyond recovery. No art known to the writer has been able to charm it within his reach, and no succeeding annalist will be able to supply the missing links. Begun twenty years ago, the fathers of each hamlet might have been consulted; many of the first buildings were preserved, and the printed and written documents to be consulted were more numerous. The causes which render this work to that extent incomplete, are operating in every county in Ohio. The West is passing on to that stage in which there is no recovery of the past, and our heroes, as noble as those mentioned by Winslow, Winthrop, or Smith, are lost to the contemplation of those who in future days will desire to know what manner of men they were, and how they made the beginnings of our commonwealth.

Much, however, has been retained here by pious hands that other localities did not have. The origin of Cincinnati or of Lexington will never be made better known than that of Hamilton. At an age when antiquaries were uncommon, and few facilities were afforded of pursuing their investigations, James McBride was gathering from the recollections of those who preceded him accounts of their adventures with the Indians, in Wayne's and St. Clair's armies, and as settlers along the banks of the Miami. These narratives were minute and full; they were derived from contemporaries who had themselves been concerned in these affairs. They were revised and compared with other relations, and they were set down with a desire to have nothing but the truth exhibited—a quality rare at any age or in any country, but fortunately for us, the distinguishing feature of McBride's mind. Next to these in value were the newspapers preserved by the daughters of C. K. Smith, and those to be found in the auditor's office. Although the files are not complete, they afford a vast repertory of information, extending from 1820 down to the present day. In the records of the county, kept in the various public offices, are documents bearing on many phases of frontier life, and it is to these sources the historian must chiefly resort. Few pamphlets of early times have been preserved, as the great collection which was made of these valuable sheets in the first half of the century were sent to the paper-mill, as is related in the body of this book. Conversations with those living have supplied the chief portion of the remainder of the book.

Prominent among those who have favored us with their advice and help must be placed Mrs. Laura McBride Stembel, daughter of the historian, who gave us permission to use any of the manuscripts of

her father, and the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, which is the custodian of these invaluable annals of Butler County. Much assistance has been derived from Robert Clarke, the accomplished bibliophilist, in the indication of sources of knowledge, and for permission to make liberal extracts from a previously published work by Mr. McBride; and to John M. Newton, of the Mercantile Library, an enthusiastic student of Ohio's local history. In Hamilton our chief acknowledgments are due to Major John M. Millikin and Dr. Cyrus Falconer, who have, with unwearied zeal, sought to place the editor in possession of their vast stores of information. To John W. Erwin our obligations are likewise deep. General Ferdinand Van Derveer, Henry L. Morey, James E. Campbell, J. P. MacLean, Henry S. Earhart, Joshua Delaplane, and Ezra Potter have each labored to make this work an authority, and our thanks are due to them. Mrs. Marcella S. Webb kindly placed at our disposal the rich and valuable collection made by her father; and the county officials, particularly Deputy Auditors Richard Brown and T. E. Crider, have spent much time in researches in our favor. In Middletown we must acknowledge the services rendered by John R. Shafor, Joseph Sutphin, and Francis J. Tytus; in Oxford, those of Dr. George W. Keely; in Morgan, those of Evan Evans and Abner Francis, Jr.; and in Westchester, those of Major W. W. Elliott. Besides these, a host of friends have contributed in a lesser degree, but each affording something valuable.

During a residence of more than a year in Butler County, the editor received the kindest assistance from all with whom he was brought in contact. He was freely lent many valuable books, and was aided in all ways; and he can not let this occasion go by without expressing his personal obligations.

HAMILTON, October 6, 1882.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Adams, G. W. 528
Advertisements, old 291
Advertiser, Tri-Weekly 118
African Baptist Church 637
African M. E. Church 351, 637
Agriculture 124
Alert 431
Alexander, Lewis 417
Allen, Ethan A., 528; Joseph . . . 582
Allhands, Thomas D. 409
Amanda 644
Anderson, Alfred, *a*366; Fergus, 168; Isaac, 460; Isaac 2d, 463; John, 491; Robert, 104; Susan, 645; William 352
Anderson Grays 229
Andrews, Allen, *b*366; Isaac, 600; James C., 464; Robert N., *a*366; R. N. & Co. 117
Appleton, Abel, 435; John L. . . . 436
Atherton, Amos, 435; David, 435; William 435
Auburn 413
Auburn M. E. Church 472
Auditors 106
Auer, John 645
Augspurger, Chris., 600; Moses G. . 599
Archæological Society 273
Archæology 2
Area of Butler County 276
Armory, National 347
Armstrong, Captain John, 7; Dr. Elbert, 478; William M. 645
Associate Judges 107
Associate Reformed Church 520
Astoria, 600; Cemetery 599

Bailer, Martin 570
Bailey, William 646
Baker, Ephraim, 492; John 492
Bank Lick Creek 471, 472
Bank of Hamilton 301
Banker, David, 601; David W., 602; Jacob 601, 602
Baptist Church, 350, 504, 519, 567, 599; First, 345, 637; Scipio . . . 425
Baptist African Church 521
Barbecue 315
Barbers 313
Barcalow, John C. *e*366
Barley 127
Barnard, Frank J. 645
Barnitz, George C. 646
Basin, Hamilton 315
Basson, Hector 478
Baughman, Nancy 601
Baxter, Reason R. 446
Beard, James 478
Beardsley, Henry *c*366
Beaton, Daniel P. 529
Beatty, James 347
Beaty, David 285
Beauchamp, Lou J. 118
Beaugureau, Adrian 528
Bebb, Edward, 423; William . . 153, 258
Beck, Charles, Jr., *d*366; Charles, Sen. *f*366

PAGE.

Becker, John P. 492
Beckett, David, 238; John C., 579; William 344
Beckley, Eliphalet 583
Belch, Mary L. 583
Belden, Edgar A. *f*366
Bell, James H., 446; Robert J., *b*366; Samuel 601
Bender, Adam, 492; Jacob, *d*366; John, *e*366; John F. *d*366
Benham, Joseph S. 256
Bennett, Peter 602
Beobachter 119
Berry, Louis Ferree, 229; S. B. . . 602
Bethany 486
Bethel Burying Ground, 442; Chapel, 441; Church of Seven-Mile . . 615
Betz, John, 556; Mrs. Jane *e*366
Bevis, John R. 418
Bigham, David, 297; family, 297; George R., 298; William, 297; Bigham's Mill, ... 471
Big Pond 470
Birckhead, Dr. 191
Bishop, Robert H., appointed president of Miami University, 601; resignation, 65, 69; biography of, 151; in Oxford 528
Blackburn, James 478
Black, F. D., 343; Frank X., *b*366; Peter P. *f*366
Black Bottom 473
Blackleach, Dr. 191
Black race in Ohio 326
Bledsoe, Prof. Albert T. 67
Bloch, John 583
Bloomfield 595
Blue Ball 627, 643
Blue-grass Church 554
Boal, Mrs. James 313
Boatman, James, 446; Jeremiah W. 446
Bohlender, Frederick 464
Boli, Jacob, *e*366; L. A. *f*366
Bonham, L. N. 529
Bonney, Wales B 530
Borger, Charles 464
Boundaries of Butler County . . . 32
Bowers, Stephen D. *f*366
Bowman, S. A. 645
Boynton, Adjutant Joseph W. . . 232
Bradbury, Hezekiah 570
Brady, Christian *g*366
Branch, Bennett 464
Brant, Byron K. 117
Breeding, John D. 646
Brelsford, John, 615; Pierson . . . 615
Brewer, Owen C. *d*366
Bridge, Hamilton and Rossville . . 109
Bridge, railroad, at Hamilton . . . 273
Briggs, Green 313
Brookley, Matthias 602
Brooks, Jehial, 254; William . . . 556
Brosier, Daniel A. 529
Brosius, Daniel 464
Brown, Dr. John R., *c*366; James, 464, 570; Leroy D., *g*366; William, 464; William E., *e*366; Zebedee . 570

PAGE.

Browne, Rev. John W., agent for collection of funds for Miami University 60, 429
Brownstown 596
Bruce, Charles, first settler in the county 285
Bruck, William *d*366
Buckeye School-house 472
Buckwheat 127
Buhl, John M. 556
Building Association 514
Buildings of the garrison at Fort Hamilton 118
Bundy, C. H. 645
Bunker Hill, 410; Universalist Church 411
Burbeck, James 243
Burkart, Joseph *c*366
Burned forests 280
Butler Boys, No. 1, 203; No. 2 . . 203
Butler County, formation of, 31; selection of seat of justice for, 32; description of, by Dr. Drake, 56; in Morgan's raid 241
Butler County Medical Society . . 197
Butler and Warren County Pioneer Association 642
Butler, General Richard, 6, 32; biography of, 84; death at St. Clair's defeat 85
Butler Pioneers 228
Butter and Cheese 136
Butterfield Burying Ground, 453; Jeremiah 452, 459
Byrd, expedition of Colonel . . . 1

Canal, commissioners' report, 137, ... 142, 145, 149
Canal opening at Middletown, . . 141
Cann, Joseph 438
Cameron, James B., . . . 113, 115, 117
Campbell, C. M., 116, 373; Edwin Ruthven, 648; James E., 337; Lewis D., 84; Dr. Andrew, 193; Lewis D., 113, 230, 329; "Editor's adieu," 114; Miss Kate 211
Camp Dennison 212
Camp Hamilton 212
Carle, J. H. *h*366
Carr, William B. *g*366
Cary, Freeman G. 479
Cass, Dr. John, 367; Major Jonathan 19, 283
Cassilly, William B. 230
Cattle 131
Catholic Church 519
Cemeteries, 613; in Morgan, 427; Greenwood, 331; Middletown . . 629
Chambers, Enoch 480
Charles & Boardman 115
Chase, Valentine 116, 326
Chattanooga, Butler County soldiers buried in 253
Chatten, John E. 531
Chaw Raw Hill 567
Chester 575
Chestnut Grove 281

PAGE.
Cheeseman, Abijah 493
Chickamauga, battle of 222
Chidlaw, Rev. B. W. 422, 429
Child, abduction of a, by Indians . 564
Christiania 600
Christian African Church 520
Christian Church 504
Christian Intelligencer 117, 155
Christy, Robert 238
Church steeple, falling of a 432
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 269
Cincinnati Northern Railroad . . . 273
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Company 272
Cincinnati, siege of 239
Cisle, Augustus H. h366
Citizens' Bank of Oxford 514
Clark, James, 260; Morton, 603; Salem, 418; Uzel 663
Clarke, Dr. Benjamin T. . . . 191, 452
Clawson, 490; Andrew, 494; James, 479; Joseph 437
Clay, visit of Henry 315
Claybaugh, James, 117; Rev. Joseph 520, 527
Clerk's office, first, 35; second . . . 36
Clerks of the Courts 106
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad . 271, 273
Clevenger, Shobal V. 496
Clinton 627
Clinton, DeWitt, dinner to at Hamilton, 139; letter of on canal . . 137
Clough, Horace P. 647
Cockerill, John A. 116
Cohee, Vincent D. 372
Colby, Bonnell & Co., publishers in 1814 111
Colby's Tavern, dinner at in 1812, 103
College Corner 505
College Hill Cemetery 507
College Township 58
Collins, Joel, in War of 1812, 93; muster roll of, 94; Joseph D. . . 647
Collinsville 564
Color Printing Company, ... 633
Collett, Benjamin 256
Colmery, Dr. William W. 532
Commissioners, Meetings of the . . 43
Columbia, settlement at 4
Common Pleas, first session of . . . 33
Common school system 299
Compton, Alfred 373
Cone, Peleg H., 532; S. D. 118
Connecticut, cession of lands by . . 3
Conover, David D. 373
Conscription 245
Contracts on Miami Canal 144
Contreras 528
Cook, Christopher W. 465
Cooper, Thomas 480
Corn 127
Cornell, John B. h366
Coroner 108
Corry, William 255
Corwin, Jesse, 259; Mrs. Jane H. . g366
Cotton Run 552
Cotton Run Methodist Church . . 615
County seat established at Hamilton, 32; officers, first, 33; jail, first, 35; buildings, 35; offices, erection of, 37; officers, 105; treasurers, 106; commissioners, 105; surveyors, 107; jail, 291; in 1828, 119; court-house, original, 33; completed in 1817, 37; alteration of 37
Courts of law 253
Cowden, Truman S. 372
Cox, Joseph 578, 588
Coy, Isaac 117
Crane, John 353
Crawford, John A. 465
Crider, Torrence E. h366
Crist, Allison B. 616
Croghan, George 1
Crowley, Rev. Dennis V. 530
Crowley, Jonathan 374
Crume, Pliny M., 192; Rev. Moses, 517
Culbertson, William 647
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 579
Cunningham, Frank 647
Curtis, Stephen V. 648
Curryer, Daniel, 493; William . . 493

Daily News 116
Damages, awards for on Miami Canal, 149, 150; in Morgan's raid, claim of Butler County for compensation 244
Darr, Hiram 572
Darr's Run 563
Darrtown 565
Daugherty, James 372
Davis, Benjamin B., 533; Dunham F., 534; Owen, 417; Joshua, 534; Almon, 494; Vincent, 480; Mrs. Eve. 371
Davidson, William, biography of . . 164
Davidson, Samuel 363
Davies, Mrs. Hannah 371
Dayton, Jonathan 26, 285
Deam, S. B. 370
De Armond, Alexander W., 437; James, 438; Samuel, 437; William A. 434
Debbysville 286
Decher, John 372
Deemer, Michael 584
Delacourt, L. B. 117, 118, 370
Delorac, Alexander 351
Democrat, Butler County 117
Democratic party during the war . . 229
Democracy untrammeled 118
Demoret, Bartholomew 466
Denise, Daniel D. 648
Descombes, David 465
Deserters, execution of at Fort Hamilton, 18; punishment of 19
DeWitt, Israel, 534; Captain Zachary P. 98
Dick, Samuel, 465; biography of . . 92
Dickey, Adam, 644; George, 603; Saloma, 603; Samuel M. 603
Dick's Creek, 623; Ford, 452; Mill . 452
Dillon, John 371
Dimmick, Henry 583
Discharge, form of 20
Distilleries in Hanover 440
Dix, Albert 116
Doeller, Godfrey 372
Donges, George, trial of for opposing the war 246
Dorsey, James M., teacher 60
Doty, Aretas, 648; Daniel . . . 39, 627
Douglass, Isaiah, 534; John 534
Doyle, John 447
Delaplane, Joshua 302
Drake, Dr. Daniel 56
Drift deposits 279
Drowning of Captain Ball 596
Dry Fork of White Water 422
Dry Run 450
DuBois, Edmund B. 648
Duel between Mexican soldiers . . 202
Duffield, R. E. 325
Dunlap, John 25
Dunlevy, Dr. John C., 188; Judge Francis 253
Dunn, Colonel A. 347
Dunwoody, Daniel 371

Earhart, Henry S. 269, 311
Early Days of Hamilton 292
Earp, James M. d366
East Hamilton 286
Eaton, John W. 557
Eaton Railroad 272
Ebenezer M. E. Church 443
Eckert, Augustus, 604; Joseph P. . 604
Eddy, John 651
Education, 121; in Hamilton 298
Edwards, Ira R. 375
Egby, John 447
Egry, Frederick 116
Eiber, William R. 375
Eichhorn, John J. 649
Eighty-third Regiment 236
Eighty-sixth Ohio, Company K . . 239
Eisle, Michael F. 376
Electric Light 634
Elevations 282
Elk Creek, 594; cemetery 599
Elkins, Stephen H 370
Elliott, Arthur, 494; Arthur W., 365; Col. George F., 231; George F., 556; Colonel Robert, killed by Indians, 21; Joshua, 494; William W. 579
Ellis, Dr. Anderson N. 376
Emerson, Joshua B. 370
Emrick, Charles, 466; Christina . 604
Empson, Daniel R. 116
Encampment in Hamilton 244
Encampments of St. Clair's army . 6
English settlement, first in Ohio . . 1
Enlistment, form of, 20; in 1812 . . 103
Enoch, Abner 627
Episcopal Church 361
Erodelphian Society, Miami University 74
Erwin, John W. 272, 331
Estate, division of 261
Este, Charles, 180; David K. 255
Evangelical Lutheran Church. . . 637
Evans, Dr. Otho, 192; Evan, 365; John, 437; John L., 438; Samuel R. 649
Everson, James J. 557
Examiner. 118
Excello 644, 627
Exploration of Symmes's Purchase . 4

Fairfield Baptist Church, 472; Township, erection of 33, 470
Fair-play 473
Fairview Lutheran Church 427
Falconer, Cyrus, 318; Jerome . . . 245
Fallen Timbers, battle of 77, 78
Faries, Isaac C. 649
Fashionable attire 313
Fear-not Mill 552
Featherling, David, 605; Frederick . 605
Fence around Court-house yard . . 38
Ferguson, John 534
Fetherling, Cephas C. 663
Fifth Ohio Cavalry 235
Finch, William J. 535
Finkbone, John W. 605
Finn, John 438
Finney, Fort 1
Fire Company 349
First Cavalry 216
First Presbyterian Church, Monroe . 642
First Ward School-house 300
First Baptist Church 637
Fisher, Ezekiel B., 378; John . . . 535
Fitch, John 229
Fitzgerald, Robert, 495; Thomas . . 535

PAGE.
Five-Mile Run 552
Flag presentation to Hamilton Guards 211
Flax 128
Fleming, O. F. 605
Flenner's Corner 473
Flenner, David, 494; Granville M., 376; Rudolph 495
Flood in Miami River in 1805, 108; in 1847, 110; in 1866 110
Flowering, date of, 57; trees and shrubs 57
Fontana 491
Foreman, Jacob, suicide of 296
Forest trees 57
Fort Hamilton, last commander of, 283; dismantling of 285
Fortified Hill 274
Foster, James R. 557
Four-Mile Creek 439, 503, 552
Fourth of July in 1824, 313; in 1830 315
Fourth Ward School-house 300
Fouts, Samuel 605
Fowler, Samuel 137
Francis, Abner, Jr., 434; Jacob . . 605
Frechtling, Henry, Jr., 378; William C. 376
Freeman, Abraham, 643; Archibald C., 649; Thomas 649
Free Soil Banner, 117; party . . . 326
Free and Easy Club 314
Free-will Baptist Church 568
Fromm, Joseph A. 376
Funeral and medical expenses . . . 193
Funeral, early 432
Fruit 129
Furmandale 476
Fry, Joshua J. 535

Gailey, Henry 466
Gaines, Edward P. 10
Gallagher, P. H. 118
Gallaher, Harvey N. 649
Galloway, Jacob 375
Gandertown 413
Gano 580
Garber, John 481
Garbet, George 557
Gard, Dr. Isaac N., 190; Rev. Stephen 595
Garner, Samuel 418
Garver, Jackson, 266; Joseph, 466; Samuel B. 557
Gath, Samuel, 536; Samuel, Jr. . . . 536
Gebhart, Daniel, 650; George H. L., 650; Peter 649
Geology 278
George burying-ground 428
George, E. L. 438
German Church, 599; Catholic Church, 637; Methodist Church, 350; Reformed Church 554
Getz, Alexander 374
Geyer, Barbara 557
Giffen, William 375
Gillespie, J. W. A. 651
Gilmore, John 375
Gilmore, William S. 480
Gist, Christopher 1
Goebel, Martin 605
Goldman, Simon 663
Good, Arthur T., 387; Henry . . . 387
Goods, cost of transporting 314
Gorsuch, David B., 584; Nicholas, 585; Peter L., 495; Thomas, 495; Charles 496
Government of Hamilton 295
Graduates, distinguished, of Miami University 74
Graft, John 650

PAGE.
Graham, William W., 584; William, a thief 256
Graham's Mill 471, 473
Grand jury, first 33
Gravel terraces 280
Gray, Robert, 481; William 584
Gray, James T. 365
Greenlee, Dr. William 180
Greenwood Cemetery, Mexican soldiers buried in, 206; soldiers buried in 249
Gregg, Israel 338
Gregory, Samuel 496
Gressle, Gottlieb 481
Griffin, John, trial of for murder of Prickett, 262; execution of 264
Griffis, Daniel, 490; David, 490; John, 496; Milton 496
Grimes, Rev. James 629
Growth of Hamilton 295
Gudgeon, Hiram 616
Guidon, Hamilton 117, 118
Gunckel, Charles F. 650
Gwilym, Morgan 434

Hafertepen, B. 386
Hagerman, Isaac 383
Haggott, John P. 192
Hair, B. W. 354
Hall, Dr. John W., 525; John M., 447; Ephraim 436
Halsey, D. W. 115
Halstead, Colonel Griffin, 462; Murat 463
Hamilton, notice of in 1815, 56; Tammany Society, 105; Gazette and Miami Register, 113; Advertiser, 113; Daily Chronicle, 118; Register, 118; Guards, 211; garrison, 241; illumination of, 242; rejoicings at end of war, 248; City, 283; laying out of, 284; first settlers of, 285; additions to, 285; in 1803, 291; and Rossville Female Academy, 299; government of, 366; incorporation of city, 366; erection of township 35
Hamilton, building of Fort, 4; how built, 5; completion of 6
Hamilton, Ezekiel C., 481; Captain John in War of 1812, 99; muster roll of, 101; Mason S. 268
Hammerle, Frank 375
Hancock, Dr. Alfred, 467; Dr. Walter D., 467; William 572
Hand, Isaac T. 651
Hanover 439
Hanover Station, 444; Township, erection of 35
Harding Paper Company 630
Hargitt, Jervis, 384; Robert 384
Haslett, George W. 616
Harper Brothers, 414; James, 496; John, 496; Robert, 328; William, 564
Harris, Robert 572
Hartman, Philip 386
Hatch, Metcalf B. 646
Hathaway, Manning 481
Hawk, Benjamin 467
Haythorne, Johnson B. 482
Heaton, David, 624, 625; James, 624, 625
Heck, Jonas, 606; Peter 387
Henkel, George H. 651
Henninger, Jonathan 385
Heno 600
Hensley, Daniel H. 385
Herald of Education 118
Herron, Henry 572
Hetzler, Thomas 651
Hickory Chapel 428

PAGE.
High Bank trail 32
Hill, A. & Sons, 630; Brothers, 514; Dr. Edward L. 537
Hills, Volney L. 538
Hindman, John 2
Hine, August F. 386
Hinkle, Benjamin 651
Hinsey, Edward 572
Hittell, Dr. Jacob, 189; Dr. John S., 189; Theodore H. 189
Hoagland, John 652
Hodder, Thomas H. 117
Hoffman, George 374
Hogs 132
Hölle, John 467
Holly Water-Works 634
Holtel, Nicholas F. 384
Holy Trinity Catholic Church . . . 637
Hood, George W. 572
Hoover, Dr. Charles C. 467
Hooven, John C. 386
Horse Company 596
Horse-thief, punishment of, 563; thieves 409
Horses, breed of 129
Hough, Joseph, biography of . . . 166
House, Cornelius 482
Houses of entertainment 312
Houses, old 432
Howard, Loretta L. 585
Howard's Creek 422
Howe, James H. 538
Howell, Thomas V. 339
Howells, H. C., 325; William C., 115; William D. 115
Huber, Andrew, 385; Gabriel, 383; William 358
Hueston, Colonel Matthew . . 104, 444
Hughes, Christopher, 497; Daniel, 386; Elijah, 497; Joseph B., 338; Joshua E., 497; Micajah, 336; Philip, 497; Rev. James . . . 60, 519
Hughes's Station 490
Hughs, Dr. James R. 196
Hulse, David 582
Hume, Alexander F. 366
Hummell, Adam 447
Hunt, Jeremiah M. 652
Huntsville 488
Hurricane of 1880 432
Hursh, Henry 606
Huston, Abraham, 374; David B., 482; Dr. Robert C. 538
Hutchison, Mrs. A. J. 383
Hydraulic Company 341
Hydraulic, Middletown 634

Imlay, James T. 382
Inclosure, mounds of 274
Incorporation of Hamilton 295
Independence Day in 1814 297
Independent 118
Indian Creek, 409, 439, 450, 503; Church, 441; Baptist Church . . 412
Inman Barzillai, 616; Jacob 616
Irwin, Azariah T., 447; David L., 585; John, 572; Gov. William, 581; Thomas, biography of . . . 96
Isaminger, George W 382
Iseminger, John 431
Iutzi, Dr. Joseph, 192; Michael . . 497

Jacobs, Frederick, 383; Peter . . . 383
Jacoby, F. C., 663; Henry, 617; Nathan 617
Jackson Guards 211
Jacksonburg 612
Jail, subscription for, 36; second, 36; present 36
Jailer's residence 36

PAGE.

James, Barton S. 557
Jeffers, Josiah 585
Jefferson, Fort, building of 6
Jellison, William G. 384
Jericho 490
Jewett, Dr. Luther 190
Johns, James, 617; John 617
Johnston, R. E 633
Jones, Andrew, 617; Andrew J., 435; John H., 652; John P., 433; William 616
Jones's Station 474
Judges of the Courts 259
Junction Railroad 272, 273
Junkin, Rev. George, president of Miami University, 69; biography of 158
Junto of Enquiry 325
Justices of the Peace, 409, 433, 439, 450, 491, 502, 555, 562, 574, 611 . . 627

Kain, Samuel 487
Keely, Dr. Charles I., 539; Dr. Geo. W., 539; Isaac I., 540; John, 517; John W. 509
Keller, Charles A. 653
Kelly, John 448
Kelsey, Thomas C. 257
Kemp, Amos, 606; Jacob, 652; Joshua 653
Kennedy, Mrs., recollections of, 296; Robert 482
Kessling, Henry 381
Kennel, F. A. 652
Kiatta 425
Kimball, Dr. Edward 664
Kinder, William R. 116, 261
King, Hiram 538
Kirkpatrick, Dr. James L. 381
Knights of Honor 416
Kramer, George, 381; Henry . . . 606
Krebs, Frank, 382; John 382
Krouskopf, Charles, 586; Francis, 586; Louis 581
Krucker, Frederick 448
Kumler, Gilca L., 448; Henry, 618; Jacob, 557; Joseph 618
Kyle, Benjamin F., 498; James, 490; Station 490

Lagetrost, John T. 447
Laird Glover, Jr. 541
Lamb, Adam, 653; George C., 653; Dr. R. P., 191; Dr. Robert P. . . 468
Land, value of, in 1815 56
Landis, Surgeon, A. H., letter from . 222
Landon, Samuel 418
Lane, Dr. L. C., 195; William L. . 541
Langstroth, J. T. 116
Lanier, Dr. 180
Larzalere, Lieutenant, letter of . . 231
Lashhorn, John H. 390
La Tourrette, P. P. 664
La Tourrette & Co. 633
Latter-day Saints 645
Law, James 607
Leaders of the half century 151
Lebanon Canal 150
Leffar, Captain, letter from, 236; Lieutenant F. M. 228
Legg, Charles, 578; Charles, 498; Charles C. 498
Lemon Township, erection of, 33; description of 623
Leslie, John 618
Lesourd, Benjamin 643
Lesourdsville 643
Lewis, Andrew, 439; Andrew, 445; Andrew J., 468; Dr. Jacob, 180; James S., 391; John C. 116

PAGE.

Libby Prison, atrocities of 222
Liberty Township, erection of, 33; description of 486
Liberty Party 324
Lightning, deaths by 313
Lincoln, death of, how received . . 248
Lindley, John 418
Line, Benjamin 483
Ling & Levoy 633
Lingle, John H. 608
Linn, Adam, 498; William 498
Lintner, Lorenz 586
Literary Focus 514
Literary Register 117, 514
Littell, Dr. Squier 179
Little, Dr. 191
Little Prairie Church 624
Locker, X. 469
Logee, Dr. Horace M. 542
Long, Hampton H., 607; Jacob H., 116; John Barnet, 606; John H., 607; Samuel M. 607
Longfellow, John, 328; John J., . 370
Longstreet, Adam 664
Lorenz, Jacob 391
Louthan, William H. 390
Lowry, killing of, capture by Indians 22
Ludlow, Israel, 24, 285; proprietor of Hamilton, 32; biography of, 88; founds Hamilton and Dayton 88
Lummis, James G. 653
Lutheran Church 567

MacDill, David, 117; biography of . 155
Macedonia Church 426
MacLean, J. P. 273
Macready, Dr. James 666
Madison City 598
Madison Township, erection of, 34; description of 594
Magie, David M., 543; Richard, 484; William 654
Maginety, Robert 664
Maginnis, M. N. 229, 388
Marble playing, ordinance forbidding in Oxford 515
Margedant, Captain 229
Markt, Constantine 360
Marsh, Byron F. 390
Marshall, Linus R. 544
Marston, Jeremiah, 596, 654; Theodore 654
Martin, Gertrude, 608; John L., 326
Martindell, Richard 542
Marts, Abram C, 116; David . . . 607
Matthias, Jacob 387
Matson, Aaron 542
Masonic Lodge 349, 639
Masons, 513; in Venice 453
Mastodon, teeth of 283
Maudville 580
Maud, William 587
Mayer, Joseph 388
Mayor's docket 314
Matson, Aaron 542
McBeth, Charles E. 388
McBeth & Boardman 115
McBride, James, biography of . . . 169
McCallay, Daniel, 654; Edmund L. 654
McCleary, Captain John 214
McClellan, John, 255; Robert, 499; William 255
McClung, David W. 115, 348
McCord, Joseph S. 544
McCormick, John P. 484
McCormick & Phillips 116
McCracken, Eliza E., 608; John C. . 544
McCullough's Mill 471

PAGE.

McDonald, Joseph E. 476
McElwee, Dr. John, 116, 230; trial for opposing the war 246
McFarland, Dr. Joel B. 183
McGehean, trials of for murder of Myers, 265; return of, 267; assassination of 268
McGonigle, John 510
McGonigle's Station 443
McGreevy, Thomas 389
McGregor, Rev. James W. 546
McGuffey, William H., president of Miami University 67
McGuire, Charlotte 397
McKee, John, 398; William . . . 558
McKemy, John C. 362
McKinney, George, 588; Robert C., 397
McLean, John, 487; Sylvester . . . 587
McMahon, D. J. 654
McMaken, Joseph J. 118, 397
McManus, John C. 255
McMechan, Mrs. Margery 312
Mechanicsburg 578
Medical profession 179
Medical Society of Butler County, organization of in 1837 189
Medical Society of the Second District 188
Medical Society, presidents of . . . 198
Medical Society, members of . . . 198
Mehl, Jacob 448
Mennonite Churches 555
Mennonites 597
Mercer, William 438
Mering, David, 398; John 436
Merz, Karl 544
Methodist Churches, 505, 506, 565, 567, 575, 579 644
Methodist Church in Morgan, 426; of Oxford, 517; Scipio 425
Methodist Protestant Church . . . 639
Meyer, John 608
Mexican soldiers, reception of at Miltonville, 205; War 199
Miami Bridge Company, 109; stone from 110
Miami Canal, 136; proposals for construction, 139; first excavation made, 141; boats running on . . 146
Miami Country, first account of . . 56
Miami Democrat 117
Miami Gazette, prospectus of . . . 111
Miami, Great, 56, 623; discovery of, 1; navigation of the, 109; shipments on the, 110; occupation of, 1; old valleys of the 278
Miami Herald 113
Miami Intelligencer, beginning of . 111
Miami Medical College 68
Miami Paper Mill 326
Miami University, 58; location of, 58; organization of board of trustees, 58; lands of, how to be leased, 59; grammar school opened, 60; corner-stone laid, 60; effort to remove to Cincinnati, 61; Robert H. Bishop appointed president of, 61; first board of trustees, 62; opening of, 62; first faculty, 62; by-laws of, 62; first catalogue of students, 63; course of study in 1825, 63; progress of, 64; account of by Prof. Scott, 67; officers of, from 1844 to 1873, 70; roll of honor of, 71; income of, 71; location of, 73; buildings of, 73; financial account, 74; faculty of, from the beginning 76
Miami Union Literary Society, Miami University 74

PAGE.
Middlecamp, Frederick 586
Middletown, 627; incorporation of, 634; Journal, 633; Signal 634
Milford Township, 562; erection of, 34
Military range 26
Militia companies 242
Millholland, George 436
Miller, Abram, 388; Charles, 608; Michael C., 664; S. C., 586; William C., 366; William M. 588
Millville 439, 457
Miltonville, 597; Cemetery 599
Minor, Colonel John 183
Mission Ridge, battle of 232
Mistler, Frederick 448
Moebus, John 389
Money lent by city of Hamilton to volunteers 213
Monfort, Francis, biography of . . 160
Monroe, 639; Catholic Church, 642; Cemetery 640
Monterey, battle of 200
Mooney, Joseph 654
Moore, John, 619; Robert, 417, 588; Thomas 351
Millikin, Abel, 187; Andrew, 187; Dr. Dan, 186; Dr. Daniel, 104, 180; James, 182; James, 187; James H., 186; John M., 185, John, 186; John M., 332; John M., 344; Joseph, 186; Minor, 115; Minor, 186; death of, 219; Dr. Robert B., 187; Robert B., 398; Dr. Samuel, 187; Samuel, 186; Thomas, 187, 366; William H. . 379
Morey, Henry L., 332; J. E. . . . 335
Morgan Township, erection of, 34; description of, ... 422
Morgan, John, 240; raid, 240; capture of, by Major Rue 245
Morgantown 428
Mormons 645
Morris, Evan, Senior, 435; Griffith, 435; Jacob, 115; Phebe, tombstone of, 569; Oliver P., 448; Dr. Robert D., 545; Robert D., 524; T. B., 468; Isaac K. 483
Morton, Rev. John B. 636
Mosiman, Christian 608
Moudy, Henry 381
Mound-builders 273
Mound, great, of Butler County . . 274
Mound Cemetery 640
Mount Pleasant United Presbyterian Church 641
Mt. Pleasant Cemetery 596
Mt. Tabor Church 426
Mt. Zion Church 458
Mules 131
Muller, Jacob F. 608
Murfreesboro, battle of 231
Murray, John L. 117
Murray's recollections, 297; William 297
Murders by the Indians 20
Murphy, Peter 228, 490
Murphy, Edward, 297; William . . 346
Mutual Protection Company 244
Myers, Joseph, 588; Joseph W., 397; Thomas S., murder of 265

Neal, James E. 367
Neiderauer, Henry 389
Neilan, John F. 118, 340
Neuner, Anton 656
New Haven Circuit, Methodist Episcopal Church 456
New London, 428; burying-ground . 427
New River, formation of 108
News, Hamilton and Rossville . . 117

PAGE.
Newspaper publishing, expenses in 1831 113
New York, cession of lands by . . 2
Nickel, John R. 117
Nicol, John 656
Nicolay, Silas J. 396
Nichols, William A. 397
Niederman, Jacob 468
Ninety-third Regiment 235
Nixon, Dr. Alex. B., 190; John, 448; Richard W., 589; William 448
North Bend 30
Northrup, Lot D. 398
Northwest Territory, opening of . . 2

Oats 127
Oberfell, George W. 619
Observer 118
Odd Fellows, 353, 416, 506, 512, 567, 569, 635; in Venice, 453; in Scipio 424
Ogleton 414
Oglesby, William B. 656
Oglesby & Barnitz 634
Oglesby, Moore & Co 630
Ohio Company, grant of land to . . 4
Okeana 425
Oliver, Dr. David 546
One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, 246; list of officers of . 247
Orcus 118
Orcutt, Darius C. 285
Ordinance of 1787 4
O'Reilley, Henry 325
Overpeck, Lucien C. 399
Overpeck's 554
Oxford A. M. E. Church, 520; Bank, 514; Female College, 521; Cemetery, 515; Circuit, 518; Circuit, M. E. Church, 455; Citizen, 514; laid out by James Heaton, 59; lands sold, 59; notice of in 1815, 56; soldiers buried in, 253; township, 502; erection of, 35; Theological Seminary, 527; village 508

Paddy's Run, 422, 450; post-office . 428
Paper Mills 630
Parrish, Oakey V. 399
Patchell, James 575
Paulin, Jeremiah 619
Peabody, Helen 525, 546
Pearce, Michael 595
Peck, H. P. K., 116; John P. P. . 116, 399
Peters, Hannah 665
Pettit, Jonathan J. 657
Petri, Frederick C. 589
Phares, James R. C., 619; Samuel A., 619; William C., 619; W. D., 619; W. W. 619
Phelps, Dr. 192
Philanthropy, 424; post-office, . . 417
Philanthropist newspaper, ... 113
Phillips, Alfred A., 236; Homer . . 609
Physicians, practicing in Butler County, 199; of Oxford 196
Pierson, Moses R. 419
Pioneer Association, 642; life and customs 38
Pioneers and soldiers 77
Pipe, Capt., an Indian chief 445
Pisgah 580
Plannett, Adam 558
Pleasant Run 472
Poasttown 598
Pocock, John 589
Poe, Adam 427
Political Handbill, 344; campaign of 1840 320

PAGE.
Polster, John G. 589
Poppel, Joseph 558
Population of Hamilton and Rossville 294
Port Union 575
Postmasters, 290, 417, 432, 446, 459, 476, 528, 556, 569, 575, 600, 612 . . 627
Post-office and public mails, 290; the old 322
Possibilities of Butler County . . . 120
Potatoes 128
Potter, Aaron, 329; Ezra, 368; Lucius B., 400; Lucius B., letter from, 222; Moses, 628; Dr. S. H . 361
Powell, William A. 657
Prairie at Hamilton, 283; Little . . 623
Prather, Dr 191
Preble County, formation of . . . 32
Pre-emption to lands on Symmes's purchase 28
Presbyterian Church, 302, 507, 567, 579, 568, 613, 614, 636; at Venice, 454; of Oxford, 519; at Reily . 416
Press, 111; daily 117
Prickett, murder of 262
Prior, A. W., killing of by Indians . 21
Princeton 490
Probate judges 107
Prosecuting attorneys 107
Prugh, Charles L. 665
Pugh, Alexander, 390; James B., 548; John 390
Purchase of the Miami country . . 22
Puthoff, Frederick B. 359

Quire, Cordelia S. 395

Rader, John F. 449
Railroad opening at Oxford 273
Railroads 268
Rain-fall 277
Raleigh, B. F. 311
Rapid traveling. 314
Rebellion 207
Recorders 107
Reed, C. A. Lee, 394; David, 625; Dr. R. C. Stockton, 378; John, 625; Thomas C., 625; Thomas E., 657; William 626
Reformed Church 355
Reid, Whitelaw 115
Reily, John, biography of, 79; removal to Hamilton, 81; death of, 82; clerk, 36; mention of, 256; Joseph H., 84; James, 84; Robert 84, 238
Reily Village, 414; Baptist Church, 413; Township, 409; erection of . 34
Reister, Jacob 395
Relief committees, 247; to families of volunteers 215
Rentschler, George Adam 358
Rescue of a fugitive slave 362
Reutti, Herman 395
Reynolds, John P. 259, 626
Rialto 580
Richmond, Levi 321
Richter, Charles 400
Rigdon, Dr. Loammi 188
Rigdon, Francis D. 258
Riggs, Robert H. 548
Riley, Henry C., 558; James, 469; William H. 449
Rish, John G. 657
Ritchie, William 396
Rixendoll, Morton, first pauper . . 3
Robbery 513
Roberson, James N. 419
Robinson, Captain John, in War of 1812, 103; H. H. 117

PAGE.
Robison, James M., 657; Captain William 311
Rocks 278
Rocky River 278, 283
Rogers, Daniel 484
Rosemond, Fred L. 116
Ross, 450; Township, erection of, . 34
Ross, Henry G. 485
Rossman, James, 394; Captain, 211; Captain William C.'s company . 215
Rossville, laid out, 287; Hydraulic, 342; Presbyterian Church 302
Rothenbush, Philip 395
Rothermel, David 419
Rudolph, Major Michael 18
Rue, Major George W. 243
Runaway apprentice 314
Ruoff, Christopher 485
Rupp, Jacob, 484; John 484
Rushart, Nicholas 657
Rusk, Baltis B. 394
Russell, Stephen V. 657
Ryan, M. C. 115, 367
Ryan & Witherby 115
Rye 127

SADLER, ELIJAH 548
St. Aloysius Catholic Church . . . 430
St. Charles Cemetery 412
St. Clair, General Arthur, biography of, 85; Arthur, Jr., 254; Arthur, third, 254; campaign, 86; defeat, 86; papers, 88; expedition, 4; army, defeat of, 6; erection of fort, 21; Township, erection of, 33; Township, account of, 551
St. John's Church 355
St. Paul Evangelical Church 637
St. Peter's Lutheran Church 553
St. Stephen's Church 356
Salem M. E. Church 503
Sales of land 288
Sallee, John G. 403
Salmon, W. D. 419
Salmon's Run 439
Salsman, Anthony 590
Samuels, Ezekiel, 619; Lutheran Church 458
Sargeant, George, 256; Michael B. . 258
Sayre, Pierson 177
Schaffer, Jacob 660
Schalk, John L. 469
Schellenbach, Michael 404
Schelley, John 402
Schenck, James M., 609; Jonathan, 609; Peter P., 658; William, 609; William J. 659
Scheurer, Edward 404
Schildwache 118
Schlenk, Moritz 549
Schlosser, Henry 401
School Examiners 123
Schools at Venice, 453; in Middletown 635
Schorr, Caspar 402
Scipio, 423; Cemetery 425
Scobey, F. H. 116
Scott, David C., 559; John B., 403; Doctor, 191; Prof. John W., 521, 524; his account of Miami University 66
Scudder, Benjamin, 500; Mrs. A. M. 405
Sebald, William 659
Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford 520
Second Regiment, Co. F 228
Sexton, Henry 433
Seifert, Valentine 406
Selby, John, 609; Samuel 610
Settle, Henry C., 449; Robert P. . 449

PAGE.
Settlement of Symmes's Purchase . 23
Seven-mile Creek, 551, 552, 563; Presbyterian Church, 565; village 614
Seventy-second Regiment 239
Seward, John 404
Shafer, Clemence 620
Shafer, Henry 20
Shaffer, Frank H. 404
Shafor, John R., 660; Peter, 499; William, 644; Lieutenant William, diary of during War of 1812, 99; trial for sleeping on post, 102; commission 102
Shaw, Rev. Knowles 433
Shayler, death of son of Captain . . 20
Sharer, W. H., letter from 224
Sheely, William 257, 353
Sheeley, William D. 665
Sheets, Martin 658
Sheep 134
Shepherd, Charles H., 591; David, 374; Peter W., 499; W. C., 401; William E. 591
Shera, John 549
Sheriffs 106
Shields, James, biography of . . . 92
Shiloh Church 613
Shoemaker 575
Shroyer, John, 434; Thomas . 434, 424
Shuler, Asa, 401; Christian A. . . 402
Sinkey, John 609
Simpson, Abraham, 658; Michael . 659
Sipp, William 559
Sites, James R. 401
Sixty-ninth Regiment, 230; officers of 233
Skinner, John C. 402
Slayback, Dr., 187; John E. 368
Sloan, Dr. 179
Slonneger, Christian K. 405
Smith, Charles K., biography of, 160; Charles K., Jr., 249; Dr. Alanson, 380; Dr. L. W., 188; George C., 405; George J., 268; John H., 419; John L., 404; John T., 549; John W., 420; Kirby, his advance on Cincinnati, 239; Mrs. Eleanor A., 368; Palmer W., 549; Sheriff James, 558; Thomas H., 420; William H. 262
Smoyer, Frederick 573
Snaptown 476
Snyder, Daniel C. 659
Sohn, Christian Henry, 356; John W. 324
Soil of the county 124
Soil 277
Soldiers' Aid Fair, 245; from Miami University 71
Somerville 567
Sommer, David 573
Sorg, P. J. & Co. 633
Sorghum 128
Sortman, Daniel, 394; John 400
Southard, William 609
Spellman, James V. 576
Spencer, O. M. 15
Spies, agreement with 20
Sponsler, trial of for murder . . . 257
Squirrel hunters 240
Stage between Cincinnati and Dayton, 314; fare 325
Stahl, Jacob 404
Stahler, C. H. 392
Stahlheber, Henry 449
Statistics in 1828, 119; of schools . 124
Stead, James 405
Steam doctors 190
Steinman, Jacob 590

PAGE.
Stephans, John H. 403
Stephens, Edward T., 573; James A., 573
Stevens, Colonel William, 420; Dr., 192; Dr. Joshua 195
Stewart, Charles, 380; William E., 449; W. H. 510, 549
Stickels, Henry 590
Stillwell's Corners 440
Stimpson, Joseph 401
Stokes, Franklin, 115; James M., 620; Samuel, 620; William C., death of 225
Stony River 283
Store dealings 301
Stout, Mrs. Clara, 665; James F. . 573
Straub, Joseph 402
Strauss, Meyer 405
Streams, course of 276
Strecker, J. J. 400
Sulphur Spring 594
Sumter, Fall of 208
Sunday Morning News 118
Supreme Court, first term of in county 33
Suter, James 609
Sutherland, John 287
Sutphin, Abraham, 665; Joseph, 659; Joseph & Son 633
Sutphin & Wrenn 630
Swamp Creek Branch 641
Swearingen, George W., 590; Isaac S., 590; John D. 591
Symmes, Americus, 392; Captain John Cleves, 171; Celadon, 394; Daniel, 254; Judge John Cleves, 22; character of, 29; biography of, 29; expedition of to Ohio, 30; Benjamin R., 485; Joseph C., 405; Corners, 475; purchase, 22; survey of, 24; theory, defense of, 175
Synagogue, Jewish 356

TABLER, HENRY 407
Tammany, history of, 105; Society . 104
Tapscott, George W., 353; J. B. . . 621
Tavern prices in 1824 313
Taxation in Hamilton 294
Teachers, early, in Butler County . 123
Telegraphing 325
Te-wighte-wa River 283
Temple, Jacob, Sen. 610
Third Ohio Infantry 215
Thirty-fifth Regiment, 221; muster out of, 225; officers of 225
Thomas, Alfred C., 259; Benjamin, F., 393; John, 393; Marcellus, 406; Rev. Thomas, 429; Shem, 610; William B. 620
Thompson, Albert H., 406; Captain, letter from, 239; Freeman B. c366
Timber trees 57
Timberman, Christopher 451
Titles under Symmes's Purchase . 26
Tobacco 128
Todhunter, W. H. 666
Topography 276
Townsend, William 592
Traber, Henry 325
Travis, Perry D. K. 393
Treaty with Indians in 1781 2
Tremley, Amos 420
Trenton, 595; cemeteries 596
Troutman, John P. 559
True Telegraph 116
Trufant, Isaiah 549
Tweedale, William 407
Twenty-sixth Ohio 229
Twightewee Indians 1
Two-Mile Creek 552
Tylersville 577

PAGE.
Tytus, Francis J. 661
Tytus Paper Company 630

Union Church 613
Union Corners 476
Union Library Association 432
Union Loan Association 634
Union Medical Society 197
Union meeting at Collinsville, 212; at Oneana 212
Union Township, 574; Cemetery, 580; erection of, ... 35
United Brethren Church . 459, 599, 614
Universalist Church 336, 520
Urmston, David, Jr., 486; Edmund K., 486; Mandeville T., 420; Nelson A., 420; Samuel 420

Vail, Daniel B., 662; Hugh P., 662; Isaac, 500; Shobal 629
Vallandigham, C. L., 116; speech on return from banishment, 246; accidental shooting of, 266; death of, ... 267
Valley Chapel 474
Vance, Elijah 258
Van Cleaf, Thomas 485
Van Derveer, F., 222; presentation of sword to, 201, 115; Dr. Peter . 194
Van Hise, Nehemiah, 591; William, 578; W. L. 592
Van Hook, William B. 340
Van Scoyk, John 500
Van Swearingen, John 591
Vaughn, William 434
Vegetable gardening 129
Venice, 452; Cemetery, 453; M. E. Church 455
"Venus" 452
Vinnedge, F. R., 485; George, 592; Moore P. 370
Virgin Brice 500
Virginia, cession of lands by 3
Vitzedom, Jacob 449
Volunteer 117
Voorhees, Daniel W., 489; Henry T. 593

Wachter 119
Wade, Melancthon S., 469; Nehemiah 459
PAGE.
Wagoner killed by Indians 20
Waldo, Dr. Carlton 193
Walke, Henry A. 391
Walker Brothers, 476; Ezekiel . . 259
Walker Chapel M. E. Church . . . 412
Wall, Thomas 486
Walter, Tyler S. 610
Wannenwetsch, Andrew 665
War, end of the late, 248; meeting in Hamilton, first, 208; second, 209; of 1812, 93; volunteers from Morgan. 432
Ward, John F., 421; T. J. 634
Wardlaw, Thomas & Co. 630
Warren County Canal 150
Warvel, Rev. George P. 469
Warwick, Genesee, 560; Jeremiah, 559; N. E. 117, 391
Washington Fort 4
Washington Methodist Episcopal Church 411
Washington's birthday 314
Wasserman Leonhard 450
Waterhouse, Dr. 192
Wax figures 313
Wayne's army, arrival of at Fort Hamilton, 19; campaign 77
Wayne Township, 611; erection of . 34
Wayne, General Anthony, biography of 77
Weaver, Henry, 622; John C., 407; William 610
Webb, Elias 665
Weber, Peter 562
Webster, George P., 260; James K., 116; Taylor, 115, 318; William . . 662
Webster Bag Company 633
Wehr, John G. 593
Weikle, Jacob S. 611
Weily, Dr. John 187
Weller, Charles L., 115, 350; John B. 160, 258
Welliver, P. J. B. 421
Welsh settlement in Morgan 428
Westchester 578
Western Female Seminary 525
Western Telegraph 113, 115
Wheat 126
Whipping, public 256
Whitewater Congregational Church 429
Whitaker, Franklin W. 380
PAGE.
White, George G., 392; George W. 364
Whitehead, William R. 392
Wicke, Frederick 593
Wickoff, Joseph 662
Wilcox, Edward 561
Wilkinson and Armstrong, correspondence between 9
Wilkinson, Gideon, 421; Mrs. General 9, 19
Williams, Charles M., 662; Hugh, 434; Israel, 407; Micajah T., report of on canal, 136; Nelson . . 408
Williams & Egry 115
Williamson, Absalom, 610; Augustine E., 501; Dr. Henry A., 436; Dr. James H., 436; Silas 500
Williams's Store 569
Wilson, Burns, 622; George, 562; John W., 562; Josiah 550
Wilson & McCallay 633
Wingate, John 289
Winton, 476; Matthew 611
Witch, reputed 428
Witherby, Oliver S. 260
Withrow, James, 611; John, 611; Robert B. 623
Wood procession 245
Woods, John, 104; 113; 114; 257; biography of, 156; John W . . . 272
Woods's Station 414
Woodmansee, James 501
Withrow, James B., 621; John . . 621
Wolverton, Isaac, 621; William . . 621
Woodruff, Nathan, 550; Reuben . 437
Woodsdale 598
Wreck on the Miami 313
Wrenn, Allen S. 662

Yeakle, William. 408
Year 2150 anticipated 174
Yerein, William 450
Yost, Henry A 623
Youmans Peter 426
Young, Andrew P., 574; John W. . 574

Zegler, Samuel 470
Zeigler's Run 439
Zeitung, National 118
Zion Church 355
Zwick, Charles H. 408

Index to Illustrations.

		Page.
BLACK, F. D.	Steel Portrait	343
BUTLER COUNTY MAPS		125, 642
CAMPBELL, JAMES E.	Steel Portrait	337
CORWIN, JESSE		259
FALCONER, CYRUS	Steel Portrait	318
FORTIFIED HILL		275
HAIR, B. W.	Steel Portrait	354
HALSTEAD, MURAT	" "	463
HAMILTON, FORT		5
HUGHES, J. B.	Steel Portrait	338
KEELY, ISAAC I.	" "	540
MARKT, CONSTANTINE	" "	360
MILLER, WM. C.		366
MOREY, H. L.	Steel Portrait	333
McBRIDE, JAMES	" "	169
McCLUNG, D. W.	" "	115
McDONALD, J. E.	" "	476
McKEMY, J. C.	" "	362
NEILAN, J. F.	" "	340
PATCHELL, JAMES	" "	575
RENTSCHLER, GEORGE A.	" "	358
SOHN, JOHN W.	" "	322
SOHN, HENRY	" "	356
ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR	" "	85
SYMMES GENEALOGICAL TREE		29
WAYNE, ANTHONY		*Frontispiece.*
WHITE, GEORGE W.	Steel Portrait	364

HISTORY OF BUTLER COUNTY.

OCCUPATION OF THE MIAMI VALLEY.

At the beginning of history in the West the lower part of the Miami Valley was deserted. It was in the nominal possession of the Shawnees, but they had no villages upon the ground. Vast herds of elk and deer roamed through the forests; beavers built their dams, and wolves, bears, and foxes preyed upon the weaker animals of the waste. The Indians near the Ohio were in a state of continual conflict, and the epithet of "dark and bloody ground," now appropriated to Kentucky, might well have been extended to two days' journey northward of the Ohio. The French missionaries have left no account of visits to this region, and the only whites, with one or two exceptions, who were here before St. Clair's expedition, were those whose unhappy lot had made them captives to their enemies.

As early as the year 1749, a company of English traders from Pennsylvania established a trading-house among the Twightewee Indians, on the west bank of the Miami River, on the first high ground below where Loramie's canal empties into the river, which they called Pickawillany. This was the first point of any English settlement in Ohio of which we have any record.

In the fall of the year 1750, the Ohio Land Company* appointed Christopher Gist, of Virginia, an agent to explore the regions west of the mountains. He went to Logstown, on the Ohio River, below Pittsburgh, thence proceeded to the Maumee River, where he found a village of the Ottawas, friendly to the French, and a number of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. Thence he met George Croghan, a deputy sent out from Pennsylvania by Sir William Johnson, the British Indian agent.

In concert they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurances of the friendship of the tribe. Next they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto River, and received assurances of friendship from them, and then came to the Miami Valley. They crossed the Great Miami River, on a raft of logs, in the vicinity of the trading-house, near to where the town of Piqua now is, and there made treaties with the Piquas and representatives of the Wea Indians. Croghan then returned, and Gist descended the Miami River in a canoe, passing by where Hamilton now is, to the mouth; thence down the Ohio River, and returned by way of the Kentucky River and over the high lands of Kentucky to Virginia, where he arrived in May, 1751.

Early in the year 1752, the French having heard of the trading-house on the Miami, sent a party of soldiers from Canada, accompanied by a band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians as allies to the Miami Indians, demanding the surrender of the English traders, as intruders on French lands. The Miamians refused, a battle ensued, and after a severe fight, in which fourteen of the Miami Indians were killed and others wounded, the trading-house was taken and burned, and the traders either killed or carried away to Canada. From the appearance of the ground and excavations at this place, when the country afterwards became settled, the establishment must have been of considerable extent. The Province of Pennsylvania afterwards made a gift of condolence to the Miami or Twightewee Indians, in consideration of those slain in defense of the traders.

In the year 1780, Colonel Byrd, an officer in the British service in Canada, with an army of six hundred Indians and Canadians, with two pieces of artillery, made an incursion into Kentucky, and captured Rüddle's and Martin's stations, at the south fork of Licking River. The expedition proceeded principally by water, up the Maumee and St. Mary's Rivers; then crossed to the head waters of the Big Miami, and descended it to the mouth; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Licking River, and up that stream to the forks. After having accomplished the object of their expedition they returned by the same route. As they appeared before Rüddle's station, on the twenty-second of June, they must have descended the Miami River in the month of May, or early in June.

In the year 1785 there was a fort built at the mouth of the Great Miami River, called Fort Finney. It was situated on the level flat below the point of the hill, on ground subject to be overflowed at high-water. Judge Symmes states, in his pamphlet of "Terms of Sale

*This was not the company which purchased land at the mouth of the Muskingum, but a company composed of gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland, who obtained a grant from the crown of Great Britain, in 1745, for half a million of acres, to be taken principally on the south side of the Ohio River, between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers.

and Settlement of Miami Lands," published at Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, in 1787, that the fort was standing at that time.

In the Summer of 1785 George Rogers Clark; General Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania (who was killed in St. Clair's battle, on the fourth of November, 1791); and General Samuel Holden Parsons, of Connecticut (who was afterwards one of the judges of the Northwest Territory), were appointed commissioners to hold a treaty with the Indians, at the mouth of the Great Miami River. It was with considerable difficulty that the Indians could be induced to assemble and brought to treat at all. But after some difficulty a treaty was concluded between the commissioners, and signed on the thirty-first day of July, 1786. But the advantages derived from this agreement were transitory. The Indians could not be prevented from outbreaks whenever it suited their purposes, and as soon as the whites appeared on the Ohio warfare followed.

The impression has generally prevailed that Judge John Cleves Symmes and his party were the first white persons who explored the Miami Valley. This idea is incorrect. As early as the year 1785, three years before the landing of Judge Symmes, a portion of the bottom lands of the Great Miami River were explored up as far as Hamilton, and opened, and marks made to designate the most eligible spots for the purpose of establishing preemption rights, by a party from Washington County, Pennsylvania. One of that company, John Hindman, who afterwards lived a short distance from Hillsborough, Ohio, gives an account of the expedition, as follows:

"My father, John Hindman, was a native and resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where I was born in 1760, and at the age of twenty years left that neighborhood for Washington County, where I remained four years. In the month of March, 1785, I left the State of Pennsylvania, taking water at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, with a party consisting of William West, John Simons, John Sept, and old Mr. Carlin and their families. We reached Limestone Point (now Maysville) in safety, where we laid by two weeks. The next landing we made was at the mouth of the Big Miami. We were the first company that had landed at that place. The Indians had left two or three days before we landed. We found two Indians buried, as they were laid on the ground, a pen of poles built around them, and a new blanket spread over each one. The first landing we found was near the mouth of Whitewater.

"Soon after we landed the Ohio raised so as to overflow all the bottoms at the mouth of the Big Miami. We went over, therefore, to the Kentucky side, and cleared thirty or forty acres on a claim of a man by the name of Tanner, whose son was killed by the Indians some time afterward, on a creek which now bears his name. Some time in May or June we started to go up the Big Miami, to make what we called improvements, so as to secure a portion of the lands, which we selected out of the best and broadest bottoms between the mouth of the river and where Hamilton now stands.

"We started a north course, and came to Whitewater. Supposing it to be the Miami, we proceeded up the creek; but Joseph Robinson, who started from the mouth of the Miami with our party, and who knew something of the country, from having been taken prisoner with Colonel Laughery and carried through it, giving it as his opinion that we were not on the main river, we made a raft, and crossed the stream, having the misfortune to lose all our guns in the passage. We proceeded to where Hamilton now is, and made improvements wherever we found bottoms finer than the rest, all the way down to the mouth of the Miami. I then went up the Ohio again to Buffalo, but returned the same Fall, and found Generals Clark, Butler, and Parsons at the mouth of the Big Miami, as commissioners to treat with the Indians."

This, perhaps, needs some explanation. In the western part of Virginia and the part of the country from which Mr. Hindman and his party came, at an early period of the settlement, land was to be had, as the saying was, for "taking up." A cabin was built, and by raising a crop of corn or grain of any kind, however small, the occupant was entitled to four hundred acres of land and a pre-emption right to one thousand acres more adjoining. There was also an inferior kind of land-title, known as "Tomahawk right," which was made by deadening a few trees near the head of a spring, and marking the bark of one or more of them with the initials of the name of the person who made the improvement. Mr. Hindman and his party, no doubt, believed that the same rule or custom would prevail in the Miami Valley, and the improvements made by him were probably of the description denominated "Tomahawk rights."

OPENING OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, when the independence of the United States of America had been acknowledged by all nations, several of the States set up exclusive claims to all of the unappropriated territory lying west of the Alleghanies. The most strenuous of these claimants were Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia. The charter of Virginia, with that uncertainty which is a marked feature of British grants of the seventeenth century, allowed her western boundary to go as far as the Pacific Ocean; and so did those of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

New York, with characteristic magnanimity, had previously given to the Union her lands in the Far West, acquired by treaty with the Indians, and sanctioned by England. To Pennsylvania shortly after she gave a port on Lake Erie, and to Massachusetts several millions of

acres of lands in the western part of the State, running from Seneca Lake to Lake Erie. Massachusetts yielded up her claims to the Northwestern Territory, though borne out by her charter, and the influence of these examples, combined with the persuasions of the other States, finally and reluctantly wrung from Connecticut and Virginia concessions which rendered the settlement of Ohio possible. These States were bought off; the other States gave their lands away.

Connecticut claimed by virtue of her charter, granted by the crown of Great Britain. The State of Virginia claimed as well under her charter as by the rights of conquest under Colonel George Rogers Clark, in the year 1778, while it remained under the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

The States that had no vacant lands remonstrated against those claims as unjust and inequitable. They contended that, as the war had been sustained, and the independence of the country acquired, by the blood and treasure of all the States generally, everything that had been wrested from the crown of England in the struggle belonged to the United States, in their confederate capacity, as a matter of right, and should be held for their joint and equal benefit. There was considerable excitement on that subject at the time, and propositions were made in some of the newspapers of the day advising the destitute States that had no unappropriated lands within the limits of their charter to seize on portions of these vacant lands for their own use.

To allay the ferment, Congress made strong appeals to the justice and patriotism of the States holding these claims to make liberal cessions to Congress, for the common benefit of the Union. On the 20th of April, 1784, Congress adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Congress, by their resolution of September 6, 1780, having thought it advisable to press upon the States having claims to the Western country a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims; by that of the 10th of October, in the same year, having fixed conditions to which the Union should be bound on receiving such cessions, and having again proposed the same subject to the States, in their address of April 18, 1783, wherein, stating the national debt, and expressing their reliance for its discharge on the prospect of vacant territory in aid of other resources, they, for that purpose, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, included in the same recommendation a renewal of those of September 6 and October 10, 1780, which recommendations have not yet been complied with.

"*Resolved*, That the same subject be again presented to the attention of the United States; that they be urged to consider that the war being now brought to a happy termination by the personal services of our soldiers, the supplies of property by our citizens and loans of money by them, as well as from foreigners, these several creditors have a right to expect that funds shall be provided on which they may rely for the indemnification; that Congress still consider vacant territory as an important resource, and that, therefore, the said States be earnestly pressed, by immediate and liberal cessions, to forward those necessary ends and to promote the harmony of the Union."*

The requisition of Congress was complied with by the State of Virginia. The Legislature of that State, on the 2d of January, 1781, resolved that they would yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the State, all their rights and claims to lands northwest of the River Ohio, on certain conditions, mentioned in the act. The Congress by their act of the 13th of September, 1783, agreed to accept the cession on the condition named, and the Legislature of Virginia, by their act of the 20th of October, 1783, authorized their delegates in Congress to make the conveyance on the terms agreed on.

Accordingly, on the first day of March, 1784, a deed was executed, by which the State of Virginia ceded to the United States all her right and title to the territory northwest of the River Ohio, reserving the land lying between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, to satisfy bounties for the Virginia troops upon the continental establishment in the American Revolution, and also a tract at the Falls of the Ohio, reserved as compensation for the services of General George Rogers Clark.

On the 14th of September, 1786,† the State of Connecticut granted to the United States her claims to Western lands with the reservation of a strip "beginning at the completion of the forty-first degree of north latitude, one hundred and twenty miles west of the western boundary line of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by the said Commonwealth, and from thence by a line to be drawn north parallel to, and one hundred and twenty miles west of, the said west line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it comes to forty-two degrees two minutes north latitude." This is the district on Lake Erie known by the name of "The Connecticut Reserve."

The Congress of the United States established a Board of Treasury, and authorized and empowered them to contract with any person or persons for the sale of public lands. And on the 20th of May, 1785, Congress passed "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western territory,"‡ which ordinance directed the public lands to be surveyed and laid off into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles east and west, and each township to be subdivided into thirty-six sections, of one mile square each. Section number 16 in each township to be reserved and dedicated for the main-

* "Old Journals of Congress," Vol. IV, p. 392.

† "American State Papers, Public Lands," Vol. I, p. 87.

‡ "Old Journals of Congress," Vol. IV, p. 520; "Land Laws of the United States," Vol. I, p. 349.

tenance of public schools within the township, and sections number 8, 11, 26, and 29 to be reserved for future disposition.

Seven ranges of townships were directed to be surveyed and laid off, extending west from the western boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania.

On the thirteenth day of July, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation adopted the celebrated ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio,* which was the first step towards establishing civil government, and throwing around it the first protection of law and preparing it for social existence. That ordinance affirmed and perpetuated the great principles of liberty, civil and religious, which had been set forth at the Declaration of Independence, reaffirmed in the treaty of 1783, and perpetuated by the Federal Constitution adopted in 1788.

The first sale made by the Board of Treasury, pursuant to the powers vested in them, was a tract of one million five hundred thousand acres at the mouth of the Muskingum River to "the Ohio Company." It was bounded on the east by the western boundary of the seven ranges, then in the course of being surveyed, and extending down the Ohio River and westwardly for quantity.

Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent were the agents on behalf of the directors of the company of associates, who negotiated with the Congress of the United States and the Board of Treasury for the purchase of the tract of land, as appears by a communication made by them dated New York, July 26, 1787. However, the agreement was not finally completed and the contract closed until the twenty-seventh day of October, in the same year.† According to the contract, in each township was reserved section number 16 for the maintenance of public-schools; section number 29, for the support of religion; and sections number 8, 11, 26, for future disposition. There were also given, within the tract, two townships of land for the support of a university, on which the Ohio University has since been established at Athens.

The Ohio Company, however, failing to make full payment for the whole amount due for their lands, consequently received a patent for only as much as they had paid for, being nine hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five acres, instead of one million and a half.‡ However, a donation of one hundred thousand acres to actual settlers was given by Congress, to relieve the company of furnishing the donation entirely from their own lands, as they had proposed to do.‖

The second settlement begun in Ohio was the one at Columbia, and from this the other places in Hamilton and Butler Counties are offshoots. Shortly after, a third party landed at Cincinnati, and a fourth at North Bend. These were all on Symmes's purchase, and were settled by men of energy and ability. At Fort Washington, since Cincinnati, a fort was raised for defense of the people, and at the other places block-houses were built. It was soon, however, found to be necessary to have posts in advance, and to this need may be ascribed the building of Fort Hamilton, on the site of the present city of Hamilton. In January, 1790, General Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest Territory, arrived at Cincinnati.

In the year 1788, a party of men were sent by Judge Symmes to explore the ground between the Miamis. They passed up through the country, from the mouth of the Great Miami River, to near where Middletown now is, thence traversed the country east to the Little Miami River, and down that stream to the Ohio.

* "Old Journals of Congress," Vol. IV, p. 752; "Land Laws of the United States," Vol. I, p. 356.

† "Land Laws of the United States," Vol. I, p. 364.

‡ "Pioneer History," by S. P. Hildreth, p. 306.

‖ "Land Laws of the United States," Vol. I, p. 364.

THE BUILDING OF FORT HAMILTON—ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION.

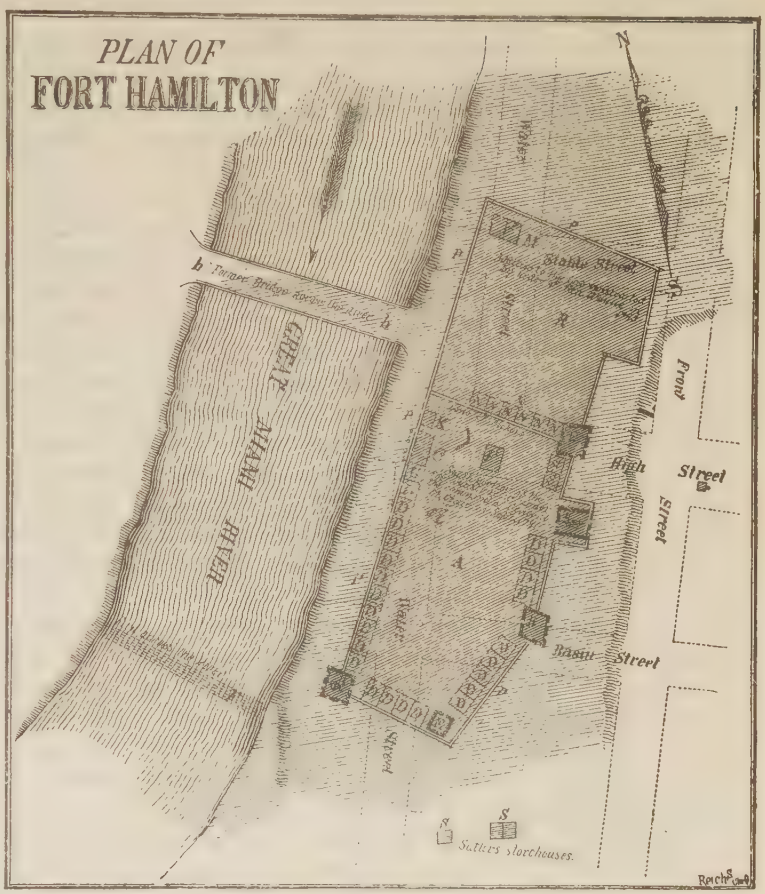
The general government, finding little effect produced on the hostile Indians from the expedition of General Harmar and other previous commands, determined to carry the war into the enemy's country, and attack the savages in their own fastnesses.

Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the Northwest Territory, was appointed major-general in the United States army on the 4th of March, 1791, and invested with the chief command of the troops to be employed against the hostile Indians.

The army was raised and assembled at Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now stands, in the ensuing Summer. On the 7th of August the troops which had arrived, except the artificers and a small garrison for the fort, moved to Ludlow Station, on Mill Creek, five miles from Cincinnati. On the 17th of September, 1791, a portion of the army was led by Colonel William Darke to the Miami River at Hamilton, which had been previously reconnoitered, and encamped on the prairie about half a mile below where the town now is. In a day or two, General St. Clair, who had been necessarily detained at Fort Washington, arrived, selected and laid out the site and commenced building Fort Hamilton, designed to cover the passage of the river, to serve as a place of deposit for provisions, and to form the first link in the chain of posts of communication between Fort Washington and the object of the campaign. The site selected for the fort was immediately on the bank of the river. The upper part of the fort was nearly opposite to where the east end of the bridge now is, and the lower part where the United Presbyterian meeting-house now stands. The ground was then thickly covered with timber, and the

first thing necessary to be done was to clear off the site, and to cut the timber to the distance of two or three hundred yards all round.

The fort was a stockade work, the whole circuit of which was about one thousand feet, throughout the whole extent of which a trench about three feet deep was dug to set the pickets in, of which it required about two thousand to inclose the fort. It is not trees taken promiscuously from the forest that will answer for pickets; they must be tall and straight, and from nine to twelve inches in diameter (for those of a larger size are too unmanageable); of course, few suitable trees are found without going over a considerable space of woodland. When found, they were cut down, trimmed of their branches, and divided into lengths of about twenty feet. They were then carried to the ground. Although some use was made of oxen in drawing the timber, the woods were so thick and encumbered with underbrush that it was found to be the most expeditious method to carry it. The pickets were then butted, with an ax or cross-cut saw, that they might be placed firm and upright in the trench. Some hewing upon them was also necessary, for there are few trees so straight that the sides of them will come in close contact when set upright. A thin piece of timber, called a ribbon, was run round the whole, near the top of the pickets, to which every one of them was pinned with a strong wooden pin, without which they would have declined from the perpendicular with every blast of wind, some hanging outwards and some inwards, which would have rendered them in a great measure useless. The earth thrown out of the trench was then returned and strongly rammed to keep the pickets firm in their places. About two thousand pickets were also set up on the inside, one between every two of the others, to intercept any balls which might pass between the outer pickets. The work being then inclosed, a shallow trench was dug outside about three feet distant, to carry off the water and prevent the pickets from being moved by the rains.



A—The southern portion of the fort, constructed under the command of General St. Clair in September, 1791.
B B B B—Four block houses, on two of which cannon were placed.
C—Quarters of commanding officer, commonly called General Wilkinson's house.
D D D D, &c.—Barracks for officers and men.
E—Magazine.
F—Building called officers' mess-room.
G—Gate for entrance into the fort.
I—Hall or open space between the commandant's quarters and the kitchen.
K—Kitchen.
L—Cellar and cistern.
M—Artificers' shops.
S S—Two storehouses.
R—Northern addition to the fort, constructed by order of General Wayne in 1793.
N N N—Stables.
W—The well, with a wheel to draw with.
P P P P P—Line of pickets.
b b—Former bridge.
f—Ford across the river.
s s—Sutler's storehouses.

The fort was situated on the first bank of the river; the second bank, where the court-house now stands, being considerably elevated, and within point-blank shot, rendered it necessary to make the pickets, particularly along the land side, of a height sufficient to prevent an enemy from seeing into the area, and taking the side next the river in reserve. Four good bastions were made of trunks of trees. One stood at the northeast angle of the fort, in High Street, south of where the post-office now is. On this was raised a high platform, to scour the second bank with artillery. Another platform was also raised on the bastion towards the river to command the ford (which was then opposite the lower part of the town) and the river for some distance up and down.

Planks for the platforms, gates, and other works connected with the forts and barracks were sawed by the men with a whip-saw. Barracks were then erected inside of the fort for the accommodation of the officers, and for one hundred men. Two store-houses, a guard-room, a magazine, and some other necessary buildings were erected. The magazine stood at the southeast of the fort, near where the United Presbyterian Church now stands. It was built of large, squared timber, the sides coming close together, and covered with a hipped roof. It was used as a jail for many years after the organization of Butler County. The officers' mess-room stood near where the rear portion of the Universalist Church is at present. It was a frame building about forty feet long by twenty

wide, one story high, weatherboarded with rough plank, and set upon wooden blocks, three feet high. This building was afterwards used as a court-house for many years after the organization of the county.

On the thirtieth day of September, 1791, the fort being nearly completed, so far, at least, as to be in a condition to receive a garrison, two pieces of artillery were placed in it, on the platform; a salute was fired, and it was named Fort Hamilton, in honor of General Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. General Richard Butler, second in command, and Captain Denny, aid-de-camp to General St. Clair, joined the army at Fort Hamilton on the 27th of September. The whole army was mustered and inspected at Fort Hamilton by Colonel Mentgez, inspector of the army. The whole force numbered two thousand three hundred non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty. While they lay at Hamilton fifty-seven horses were stolen by the Indians in one drove, and, on the 3d of October, the night before the army marched, twenty-one men deserted. A detachment of troops was made, to be left in garrison at Fort Hamilton, which was committed to the command of Captain John Armstrong. General St. Clair issued an order directing the manner in which the army was to march, to encamp, and form in order of battle, under various circumstances. The order of march was that the army should be preceded by a small party of riflemen with the surveyor to mark the course of the road; then were to follow the road-cutters, with a party to cover them; then the advanced guard, and after them the army in two columns, with one piece of artillery in front, one in the center, and one in the rear of each column. In the space between the two columns was to march the remaining artillery, designed for the forts that should be erected; then the horses with the tents and provisions, and then the cattle with their proper guard, who were to remove them in case of the enemy appearing. Beyond the columns, at the distance of about one hundred yards, was to march the cavalry in file, and beyond them, at the same distance, a party of riflemen and scouts, for escorts, and then to follow the rear guard at a proper distance. On the 3d of October, General St. Clair returned to Fort Washington to organize some militia which had arrived from Kentucky. On the morning of the 4th, the army was put in motion, and marched at eight o'clock, led by General Butler. They crossed the river at the ford opposite the lower part of Hamilton, and marched a mile and a half to Two Mile Creek, and encamped on the land since owned by Mr. McClelland. General Butler thought fit to change the order of march laid down by General St. Clair so as to march the troops in one line, which required the opening of a road forty feet wide. There was no person with the army who had ever been through the country before to act as a guide, consequently the geography and topography of the country were utterly unknown to the army. John S. Gano was the surveyor who marked the line of the road according to a course taken by the compass.

The next day, October 5th, they marched over the hill to Four Mile Creek, and encamped in the bottom, where the Fearnot mill has since been built. October 6th, the army marched to Seven Mile Creek, and encamped on the east side of the creek, on lands since belonging to Robert Lytle, in the southeast corner of section 24, Milford Township. They gave those streams which they crossed names corresponding with the distance measured from Fort Hamilton to the places where they crossed them.

The army continued their march north, near the eastern line of what is now Milford Township. On the 8th, General St. Clair came up with them. General Butler, the next morning, made an apology to General St. Clair for having changed the order of march and substituting another, giving his reasons for doing so. The reasons assigned did not appear satisfactory to General St. Clair, because he thought that the line of battle could not so easily be formed from the order of march instituted as from the original one; that the artillery would have a considerable distance to march to their proper places, and that the labor of the troops was greatly increased by it; for that it was much easier to open three roads, ten or twelve feet wide each, if necessary, than one forty feet wide, the quantity of big timber to be cut down increasing in a great proportion as the width of the road increased. But as it had been done, the army might continue to march in the same order for some days, as it might have an ill-effect if the two chief officers should be altering the dispositions made by each other; but that as they advanced into the country, where the enemy was likely to be met with, the original order of march should be resumed.

On the 13th of October, having advanced forty-four miles from Fort Hamilton, and a proper place presenting itself for another post, the army halted, and encamped in two lines, the artillery and cavalry being divided upon the flanks, and the riflemen without them at right angles.

They then began the creation of a new post, which was called Fort Jefferson. This was in the present county of Darke, six miles from Greenville, the county seat. The work was completed on the 24th of October.

The army again took up its march, proceeded one day from Fort Jefferson, and encamped for the night. Although St. Clair had observed ordinary caution, his troops were very new, and the surprise which was meditated by the savages proved completely successful. They attacked the whites in force at about sunrise on the morning of the 4th of November, and easily succeeded in their attempt. The militia were slaughtered. Many fled across the country, and either died of their wounds or were picked up by the enemy, and the remainder retreated in disorder to Forts Jefferson and Hamilton. General St. Clair, although suffering severely from the gout, which prevented his walking, fought bravely; two horses were shot under

him, and had a third been killed he must inevitably have been left as a prisoner. General Butler, after whom this county is named, was mortally wounded, and soon after died. Every thing was in the greatest confusion, and no exact statement of the loss was ever made. The indignation of Washington, on receiving the news of the defeat, was great. He had especially warned St. Clair against surprise, and yet the general had fallen into a trap. After the close of the campaign, however, a committee of Congress investigated the causes of the defeat, and exonerated the unhappy commander. His troops were undisciplined; they were largely without clothing, their food supply was short, and their arms were bad. He was a victim to causes beyond his control.

The remains of the army encamped this night at Seven Mile Creek, within about seven miles of Fort Hamilton, where they arrived about noon on the 6th of November, and remained during the next day, taking care of the wounded, and resting and recruiting themselves after the fatigue and hardships they had endured.

On their arrival at Fort Hamilton it was ascertained that Major Thomas Butler, who was wounded, had not come in. A party from the garrison was immediately dispatched for the purpose of bringing him on, and to afford relief to any who might have been left on the road unable to proceed. Major Butler came in the next day.

Early on the morning of the 8th the remainder of the army set out, and reached Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) in the evening.

CAPTAIN JOHN ARMSTRONG.

As is said above, a detachment of troops was detailed and placed in garrison at Fort Hamilton before the army set out, which was committed to the command of Captain John Armstrong, who continued in command until the Spring of 1793. Most of the fortifications and interior buildings at this place were erected under his superintendence; and when the remains of the army returned, after the disastrous defeat, he took charge of the wounded and provided for them until they were able to go forward to Fort Washington. Of his services at this post the letters of General St. Clair are highly complimentary.

Captain Armstrong was a well-tried soldier, a first-rate woodsman, and familiarly conversant with the Indian habits. At an early age he had entered the service in the Revolutionary army as a private soldier, but was immediately made a sergeant, and, on the 11th of September, 1777, was commissioned as an ensign, in which capacity he served until the close of the war in 1783. On the disbanding of the army he was continued in the service. He was commandant at Wyoming in 1784. He was an officer in the service at Fort Pitt in the years 1785 and 1786, and from the years 1786 to 1790 he was stationed at Fort Finney, at the Falls of the Ohio, which was situated on the Indian bank (at the lower end of what is now known as the old town of Jeffersonville).

In September, 1789, about six years after the close of the war of the Revolution (having continued uninterruptedly in service), he received the appointment of a lieutenant, on the nomination of President Washington, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate in June, 1790; and, having joined the army under the command of General Josiah Harmar at Fort Washington, marched against the Indians on the 30th of September, 1790, during which campaign he was in the action fought under the command of Colonel Hardin on the 19th of October, west of the Miami village, in what is now the State of Indiana, and a few miles west of where Fort Wayne was afterwards built, suffering severely. The militia having been thrown into disorder, suddenly retreated, leaving Lieutenant Armstrong to contend at the head of a decidedly unequal force. The Indians on this occasion gained a complete victory, having in the whole near one hundred men. Lieutenant Armstrong in this engagement lost one sergeant and twenty-one men out of thirty of his command.

Lieutenant Armstrong and most of his men stood their ground, anticipating a rally of the militia, in which they were disappointed, when the lieutenant, after shooting an Indian in the act of scalping the last man he had on the field, threw himself into the grass between a large oak stump and a log which had been blown down, where he remained about three hours in daylight. At night the Indians commenced their war-dance, within gun-shot of where he lay. Desiring to sell his life as dearly as possible, he at one time thought of trying to shoot a chief, whom he could distinguish by his dress and trinkets in the light of the fires. Taking his watch and compass from their fobs, he buried them by the side of the log where he lay, saying to himself, "Some honest fellow tilling the ground, many years hence, may find them, and these rascals sha'n't have them." Finding, however, great uncertainty in drawing a bead by cloudy moonlight and that of the fires at the dance, and thinking it possible that he might escape, in which case his watch and compass would be useful to him, he dug them up, and replaced them in his fobs. Soon after, he was satisfied that there were Indians near him, and was conscious that they would prefer taking him prisoner to shooting him. Should he cock his gun, and on attempting to escape, be discovered, he could wheel and shoot before the Indians would attempt to shoot. He thereupon cocked his rifle; the Indians near him began to mimic ground-squirrels and perwink. The lieutenant cautiously moved, and on the third step was so distinctly discovered by the Indians that the savage yell was given, when everything was instantly silent at the dance. Armstrong then took to his heels, springing the grass as far as practicable to pre-

vent tracking. After running a short distance he discovered a pond of water, into which he immediately jumped, thinking there would be no track left there. Seating himself on a tussock of grass, with his gun on his shoulder and the water round his waist, he had not been in the pond for five minutes when the whole troop of Indians, foot and horse, were around the pond, hurrahing for him. Using his own expression, "Such yells I never heard. I suppose the Indians thought I was a wounded man, that their yells would scare me, and I would run, and they could catch me; but I thought to myself, I would see them damned first. The Indians continued their hunt for several hours, until the moon went down, when they retired to their fires. The ice was frozen to my clothes, and I was very much benumbed. I extricated myself from the pond, broke some sticks, and rubbed my thighs and legs, to circulate the blood, and, with some difficulty at first, slowly made my way through the bush. Believing that the Indians would be traveling between their own and the American camp, I went at right angles from the trace, about two miles, to a piece of rising ground. Thinking to myself, it is a cold night, if there are any Indians here, they will have fire; if I can't see their fire, they can't see mine, and a fire is necessary for me, I went into a ravine where a large tree had been blown up by the roots, kindled a fire, dried myself, and laid down and took a nap of sleep; in the morning, threw my fire in a puddle of water, and started for camp."

Lieutenant Armstrong being a good woodsman and well acquainted with Indian habits, when he came to open woods, passed round them; in wet ground, walked on logs, and occasionally stepped backwards, to prevent being tracked. About half way from the battle-ground to the American camp, he discovered three Indians coming along the path meeting him; he squatted in the hazel bushes, about twenty steps from the trace, and the Indians passed without discovering him. Mr. Armstrong said: "I never so much wished for two guns in my life. I felt perfectly cool; could have taken the eye out of either of them, and with two guns should have killed two of them, and the other rascal would have run away, but with one gun thought it best not to make the attack, as the odds would be against me as three to one."

Reaching the vicinity of the ground where he had left the main army the day before, the day being now far spent, he expected soon to meet with those he had left there, but was suddenly arrested in his lonely march by the commencement of a heavy battle, as he supposed, at the encampment. Hesitating for a moment, and then cautiously moving to a position from which he could overlook the camp, instead of seeing there his associates in arms, from whom he had then been separated two days, a different scene was presented. The savages had full possession of the American camp-ground. "Is it possible," said he, "that the main army has been cut off?" Having been two days without eating a mouthful, except the breakfast taken early in the morning of his leaving camp, he began to reflect what should be his future course.

Much exhausted from fatigue, without food, alone in the wilderness, far from any settlements, and surrounded by savages, the probability of his escape was indeed slight, but duty to himself and country soon determined him upon the attempt. At this moment the sound of a cannon attracted his attention. He knew it was a signal for the lost men to come in, and taking a circle, passed in the direction from whence the sound came, and arrived safe at the camp. The army had changed position from the time he had left, to a point two miles lower down the creek, which presented ground more favorable for encampment. The dusk of the evening had arrived when he got to camp, greatly to the surprise of his acquaintances, who had numbered him with the men who had fought their last fight.

Armstrong, in speaking of this engagement, and the heavy loss in his command, always evinced much feeling, saying: "The men of my command were as brave as ever lived; I could have marched to the mouth of a cannon without their flinching." Armstrong continued to hold the rank of lieutenant until March, 1791, when he was promoted to a captaincy, in which capacity he served until the Spring of 1793, when he resigned and left the army.

When General Anthony Wayne with his army came to the West, he wrote a letter to Captain Armstrong, dated "Camp Hobson's-choice, May 12, 1793" (now the west part of Cincinnati), in which, referring to his resignation, he stated: "I sincerely lament the loss of an officer of your known bravery and experience, especially at this crisis, when we are really in want of many such," and adds: "Could you, or would you, undertake to raise a corps of mounted volunteers, for a given period, whose pay and emoluments will be as follows: viz.: the non-commissioned officers, one dollar per diem, and the privates seventy-five cents—each person finding his own horse, arms, and accoutrements, at his own risk—and seventy-five cents per diem in lieu of rations and forage; provided he furnishes himself therewith? The President was by law authorized to appoint the officers. That power he has vested in me; their pay and other emoluments (exclusive of fifty cents per diem for the use and risk of their horses) will be the same as that of officers of corresponding rank in the legion." Having then acquired a family, and his constitution failing from hardships and exposure in the service of his country for a period of seventeen years, Mr. Armstrong declined service in this campaign. Soon after his resignation, Mr. Armstrong received the commission of a colonel of the militia of the Territory, and married a daughter of Judge William Goforth, of Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami River, in Hamilton County, where he settled and resided

until the Spring of the year 1814. He was many years a magistrate at Columbia, and also served as one of the judges of the court of Hamilton County. He was appointed treasurer of the Northwestern Territory. His first commission as treasurer is dated the thirteenth day of September, 1796. Another commission to the same office was dated the fourteenth day of December, 1799.

He lived at Columbia from 1793 to the Spring of 1814, when he returned to his farm, opposite the Grassy Flats, in Clark County, State of Indiana, and died there on the fourth day of February, 1816, after a confinement of five years and twenty-four days, during all which time he was unable to walk unless supported by persons on either side of him. His remains were interred on that farm, where a monument is placed to mark his resting-place.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WILKINSON AND ARMSTRONG.

General St. Clair resigned the office of major-general on the 7th of January, 1792, and James Wilkinson, lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of the United States Army, succeeded to the command of Fort Washington and the dependencies.

We shall here introduce some of the correspondence which took place between the commandant at Fort Hamilton and the commandant at Fort Washington, relative to the completion of the defenses of the fort, and tending to give an insight into the state and condition of affairs in and about the fort and vicinity at the time.

On the 5th of February, 1792, Colonel Wilkinson gave orders to Captain Armstrong, at Fort Hamilton, to have a second flat or boat built at that place, to facilitate the transportation of horses, men, and provisions across the river. It is as follows:

"John Armstrong, Esq.,

"*Captain commandant Fort Hamilton:*

"Sir,—The public service requires that a public flat or boat, for the transportation of horses, be built with the utmost dispatch at this post to facilitate the passage of the river. You will, therefore, be pleased to take the necessary measures with your usual promptitude, and believe me, with respect and attachment, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. Wilkinson,

"*Lieut. col. commandant Second U. S. Regiment, commanding Fort Washington and dependencies.*

"Fort Hamilton, *February* 5, 1792."

Colonel Wilkinson came to the fort on the 15th of March, and at ten o'clock the next day left. Captain Armstrong thereupon wrote to General St. Clair:

"Fort Hamilton, *March* 17, 1792.

"Dear General,—Colonel Wilkinson left this place at ten o'clock yesterday, with about two hundred men, with the intention of establishing an intermediate post between this and Fort Jefferson, now under the command of Captain Strong. On the 15th, my runners returned from the place appointed for the exchange of letters, and, having waited two hours after the appointed time of meeting, returned without any information from Jefferson. As Captain Strong is a punctual officer, some accident must have happened to his express. My young men discovered fresh tracks of horses in several places on the road, as many as five in a body; the enemy must, therefore, be watching the trace, and perhaps be concerting a plan of attack on our advanced posts. A small party leave this garrison every morning before day, and reconnoiters the neighboring woods. They have not, as yet, discovered any signs of Indians. The garrison is now in a perfect state of defense, and for its greater safety I have commenced sinking a well. I beg leave also to observe that due attention is paid to the exercise and discipline of the men, etc.

. . . . . .

"I hope, madam, this letter, although out of the line of etiquette, will not give offense. Unacquainted with the etiquette of addressing a lady, I have hopes the language of my profession will not be offensive to the companion of a brother officer. Be pleased, therefore, madam, to accept the thanks of my family, *alias* the mess, for your polite attention in sending us garden seeds, etc., and, should we be honored by a visit from the donor, the flowers shall be taught to smile at her approach and droop as she retires. We beg you to accept in return a few venison hams, which will be delivered you by Mr. Hartshorn. They will require a little more pickle and some niter. John Armstrong."

Colonel Wilkinson left Fort Hamilton with the intention of establishing an intermediate post between that and Fort Jefferson, then under the command of Captain Strong. And on the 19th March he wrote to Captain Armstrong from camp twenty-five miles in advance of Fort Hamilton, that he had built a fort. This was about half a mile west of where the town of Eaton, in Preble County, now is, and was named Fort St. Clair. He also ordered as follows:

"John Armstrong, Esq.,

"*Captain commandant Fort Hamilton:*

"Dear Sir,—Please forward the inclosed express, and if Mr. Elliott gives you notice that his boats are ascending the Miami, you will detach a sergeant and twelve men to meet them at Dunlap's Station, and escort them to the post under your command. Every thing is safe here, and Charlie may kiss my foot. I built upon a square of one hundred and twenty feet a four-sided polygon, with regular bastions. The bastions will be com-

pleted in two hours. The work substantial and rather handsome. The area, covered yesterday morning by immense oaks, poplars, and beeches, is now clear for parade. Adieu.

"I am your most obedient servant,

"J. WILKINSON."

It was occasionally the practice to take provisions and stores from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton by water in keel-boats that descended the Ohio River to the mouth of the Miami, and up the stream to Fort Hamilton, which was considered the easiest and safest route, but the greater portion was transported by land on pack-horses.

In a letter of Colonel Wilkinson to Captain Armstrong, dated Fort Washington, March 26, 1792, he directs him that Pack-horse Masters McClellan and Tate are to load at Fort Hamilton, and proceed to Fort St. Clair, accompanied by an escort, for the protection of the brigade, of a subaltern officer, four non-commissioned officers, and thirty men, and as this movement was deemed to be critical, the officer was directed to be extremely cautious. Captain Armstrong was also instructed to construct storehouses, either within the fortress, or immediately under its protection, for the reception of one thousand barrels of provisions.

Captain Armstrong, in his letter of the 26th of April, 1792, to Colonel Wilkinson, says:

"FORT HAMILTON, *April* 26, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—An express is this moment arrived from Fort Jefferson. The dispatches accompanying this will give you the news of that place. I have only to add, although the enemy are in the neighborhood of this place, I have, as yet, evaded the execution of their designs, and that, with the assistance of Captain Ford's horse, have, and will on to-morrow have, timber enough in the garrison to finish one of the buildings mentioned in my last. It will contain all the flour now exposed, and what is on board the boats now coming up. I wish they may arrive safe. The express did not touch at St. Clair.

"I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant, JOHN ARMSTRONG,

"*Captain First Regiment United States Army.*"

Captain Armstrong writes to General Wilkinson:

"FORT HAMILTON, 27*th April*, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—My letter of last evening, sent by express carrying the dispatches from Fort Jefferson, I hope arrived safely. If the building ordered to be erected here should not be finished as soon as you expected, permit me to observe the fault is not mine. Carpenters were sent forward without tools to work with, or the necessary means of hauling timber. Every exertion in my power has been called forth to complete the business in question. I expect one of the buildings will be finished early next week, which, when completed, will contain the provisions already sent forward. Additional ones must be made, and I dread the consequence, as my small command will not enable me to furnish a sufficient party to cover the workmen from the enemy, should they appear in force. When the oxen arrive I shall proceed to the completion of this business, and use all the industry and precaution in my power. I hope the steel carpenters' and armorers' tools will be sent forward, as without them your orders can not be carried into execution. You must be tired of the repeated applications made for them. What is become of my former express? I fear he did not reach you. I feel for the party under Major Shaumburgh. Should those Indians mentioned in Captain Shay's letter meet him, his party must be cut off. This is an important suggestion. I wish you might think proper to furnish two good woodsmen for this post, who might carry dispatches without confining themselves to the road. I have no such characters in my command."

There are two references in the annexed letter of General Wilkinson which need explanation. The "God of War" refers to General Knox, then Secretary of the War Department, who was deemed unfriendly to the settlement of the West, for private and mercenary reasons. There appears, however, to have been no foundation for these views. The "Gaines" alluded to was General Edmund P. Gaines, whose promotion from ensign to lieutenant it announces, and whose continuance in the army for nearly sixty years is without a parallel in the United States' service, and has few examples in European military registers. His widow is still living.

GENERAL J. WILKINSON TO CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.

"FORT WASHINGTON, *April 29th*, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—All your letters, except those by McDonald, have come safe to hand. I fear these have taken the back track, as we have not seen or heard of the man. Please to forward me a duplicate of your letters by him.

"You will find from the inclosed list that little Hodgdon, although always deficient, has not been so much so as you expect. The articles receipted for us by Shaumburgh were expressly for your garrison, and exclusive of those intended for Jefferson. The articles which remain unsupplied will be furnished by the next escort, as far as they can be procured, and you must write to Lieutenant Shaumburgh to return you the articles which he improperly carried forward, or such part as may be handily conveyed by your expresses, viz: the chalk-lines, gimlets, stone, compass, saw, and chisel. You can not be too cautious, for I fear it will be impossible, with all your vigilance, to preserve every man's hair a month longer. You have to combat an enterprising, subtle, persevering enemy, who, to gain an advantage, would think it no hardship to creep a mile upon his belly over a bed of thorns.

"Your regiment is broken all to pieces by promotion. You are now second captain, and if the God of War were not unfriendly to you, you should soon be a major. The organization and discipline of the army is to undergo a

great reform. The particulars have not yet been transmitted to me, but I am told it is to be styled the American Legion, commanded by a major-general, and divided into four sub-legions, to be commanded by brigadiers. I infer that the inferior corps will be battalions, commanded by majors, and that regiments are to be done away, as we are to have no more lieutenant-colonels. Zeigler's resignation was accepted, and he struck off the rolls, the fifth of March, long before he had offered his commission to me. Subordination and sobriety are circumstances which the President is determined to enforce at all hazards. I wish you to congratulate Gaines for me on his promotion, and tell him that it will depend upon himself, in a great degree, when he may be a captain. My friendship will depend entirely upon his continuing the sober man I formerly knew him to be. I feel some anxiety for Elliott's last convoy by the river. Should it arrive safe, you will return the escort, under cover of the night, to this place. The season approaches when we must not trifle with the enemy. Adieu.

"I am, with sincere regard, yours,

"JAMES WILKINSON,

"*Lieutenant-colonel Commandant.*

"N. B.—You will make up and sign the abstracts of the contractor, in as strict conformity to the order of the 18th February as may be, and in future are to observe it exactly. To this end, all detachments and parties passing you must specify in their returns the respective corps and companies to which they appertain. J. W.

"CAPTAIN JOHN ARMSTRONG."

On the first of next month Captain Armstrong wrote to General Wilkinson:

"FORT HAMILTON, 1*st May*, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—I was honored with your letter of yesterday by the express, which gave me great relief, as my apprehension with respect to his safety had given me painful sensations. McDonald, whom I sent to headquarters on the 23d of April, carrying the dispatches of Jefferson and St. Clair, is either killed or taken. I am anxious for the safety of this, but conceive it my duty, until you order it otherwise, to send forward those letters from the outposts, be the danger ever so great. I have as yet lost no men, although the enemy have been frequently seen around us.

"The building I have already begun will, when finished, contain all the flour now here. Shall I proceed to erect one of the other bastions? Those buildings add much to the strength of the garrison, but getting up the timber will be attended with some danger. Captain Cushing's men arrived yesterday, and, with those sent forward on the 20th, will return this evening. When they left St. Clair those from Jefferson had not arrived, although expected the day before.

"If this communication is kept up by soldiers who, being unacquainted with the woods, must keep the roads, I am fearful we shall lose many of our men. I wish it might occur to you as proper to have two woodsmen at each post for that purpose. The proceedings of the court-martial, whereof Captain Ford was president, were forwarded by McDonald, and from the presumption that the president did not take a copy I have directed the judge-advocate to forward one to Captain Ford by this express. Please to inform me if Major Zeigler's resignation is accepted."

The reply of Colonel Wilkinson was as follows:

"FORT WASHINGTON, *May* 4, 1792.

"SIR,—A disappointment on the part of the contractor prevents my dispatching the heavy escort, so soon as my last letter mentioned, and the party which now goes on is to endeavor to join Fort St. Clair under cover of night. They are to halt with you the day they may arrive, and you are to cross thence over the river, on the evening of that day after sunset, taking the necessary precaution to prevent the enemy from discovering their numbers. You will give the corporal orders to reach St. Clair in the course of the night on which you dispatch him. His safety and the safety of the little convoy depend on the strict observance of this order. Captain Peters, with an efficient escort, waits the arrival of a drove of bullocks which have been injudiciously halted at Craig's, and will not reach this place until the 8th inst. By him you will receive a volume from Yours, truly,

"JAMES WILKINSON,

"*Lieutenant-colonel Commandant.*

"P. S. I expect to break an ensign here to-morrow. He is under trial."

The expeditions sent from one post to the other were invariably accompanied with danger. Ambuscades were always to be dreaded. Captain Armstrong writes:

"FORT HAMILTON, *May* 7, 1792.

"LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES WILKINSON:

"DEAR SIR,—On the evening of the 5th inst., your letter was handed me by the corporal conducting the escort. As Indians had shown themselves on the opposite shore for three succeeding days, I detained the escort until the evening of the 6th, and in the interim detached Lieutenant Gaines, with twenty men, five miles on the road leading to St. Clair, with directions to recross Joseph's Creek, and to form in ambuscade until the same party pass him, which promises an ample reward. If there was nothing improper in the request I would solicit their continuance here until the opening of the campaign.

"Yours, JOHN ARMSTRONG,

"*Captain First Regiment, United States Army.*"

Captain Armstrong's apprehensions seem to be well founded in this case. He wrote to Colonel Wilkinson, May 9, 1792:

"The express from St. Clair arrived this morning about

seven o'clock. Sergeant Brooks, who brought the dispatches, says he saw, and was within two rods of, an Indian about half a mile from this post. The savage was endeavoring to shoot a deer with an arrow, and, on discovering the party, he gave a yell, which was answered at no great distance by three or four others. A raft on which three or four might have crossed the river floated past the fort about two o'clock. The horse upon which McDonald was sent express on the 23d of April has returned to the garrison; the rider must, therefore, have been killed."

On the 11th of May, Colonel Wilkinson writes to Captain Armstrong:

"FORT WASHINGTON, *May* 11, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 8th came to hand in due season. I thank you for the precautions taken for the security of the convoy to St. Clair. I love a man who thinks; too few do so, and none else should command. All the tools which can be procured here will be delivered you by Captain Peters—I mean of those you have required. The balance of Kersey's company, one sergeant and three privates, will join you with this escort. You may make the exchange proposed for a man at Dunlap's Station, but must send an orderly good soldier to take the place of the sawyer.

"Your monthly rations are in future to be regulated by the inclosed form, and they must be delivered at this post (as practicable) on the 4th of each successive month. The couriers will, in future, leave Jefferson on the first day of the month, and every twelve or fifteen days after. You may rest satisfied that the command of Fort Hamilton shall not be changed whilst I have influence, in any instance, until some general movement takes place. 'Let him who wins wear, he who woos enjoy,' will, I believe, be the motto of my colors. Mr. Hartshorn must be here by the 25th, to take command of the horse. Hamilton will be up by the same day, I expect. I rest much upon the enterprise and perseverance of these young men; I hope they may distinguish themselves. I will furnish you another officer the moment the state of this garrison permits.

"For the safety of our communications, to save the troops, to assist in guarding the cattle, and for the purpose of scouting and reconnoitering, I have determined to annex to each of the outposts two confidential woodsmen, to be subject to the orders of the respective commandants, agreeably to the inclosed articles. The whole party are to accompany the convoy out, and, on Captain Peters's return, Resin Baily and Joseph Shepperd are in the first instance to be stationed with you; but, to proportion the duty of these men fairly, there must be a rotation. The party, then, which leaves Fort Jefferson, will deliver the dispatches from that post and St. Clair to you; your men are to run with them, and, on their return, are to go forward to St. Clair, where they will continue, and the party at St. Clair will carry forward the dispatches to Jefferson, where they will take post until remanded by Major Strong, and will proceed in this manner until other regulations may be deemed expedient. Nevertheless, on extraordinary occasions extraordinary messengers are to be dispatched.

"You will receive by this escort ten fat bullocks, which are to be killed and issued before you touch a ration of the bacon other than what may be necessary to your own mess. The grazing of these cattle and saving the guard harmless will, I know, be extremely hazardous, but rely on your genius and resources.

"The cattle must be penned inside of the walls of the garrison every night. Should any men desert you, the scouts are to take the track, pursue, overtake, and make prisoners of them, and for every one so apprehended and brought back you may engage them twenty dollars. If the deserter is discovered making for the enemy it will be well for the scout to shoot him and bring his head to you, for which allow forty dollars. One head lopped off in this way and set upon a pole on the parade might do lasting good in the way of deterring others.

"Yours respectfully, J. WILKINSON.

"CAPTAIN JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Fort Hamilton.*"

Captain Armstrong, on the 15th of May, wrote to General Wilkinson:

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—Your letters of the 29th of April and 11th May came duly to hand. Captain Peters, with his convoy, marched this morning, and I am extremely happy you mentioned the circumstance of the troops returning from St. Clair being detained on the opposite shore all night, as it gives me an opportunity of communicating to you the cause why they were so detained, and trust my motives will justify the measure, and convince you that in doing so I did my duty. Those troops arrived at sunset, the large flat being rendered useless by a neglect in the men of Lieutenant Shaumburgh's command. The river was high. Having the small flat only to effect the crossing, it would have taken the greater part of the night, and from the height of the water and darkness of the weather, I conceived would be attended with much danger, and perhaps the loss of several lives.

"I sincerely thank you for your friendly advice respecting the exercise of the law martial against a citizen, and shall adhere strictly thereto.

"Sure I am, the circumstance of having confined one of the contractor's men must have been improperly and partially represented to you. Contempt of an order of the commanding officer of a post would be unjustifiable in a citizen, much more so in one that is, in some measure, connected with the army, and, agreeable to the customs established in the last war, subject to be punished by martial law (see section 13, article 23, of the articles of war). Men employed by the contractor as an aid to the quartermaster are indulged with an idea that

they were not subject to the martial law. Figure to yourself what would be the situation of an officer commanding one of our recruits! That they are subject thereto I have never heard disputed. Should those characters be impressed with a different idea, and supported therein, fatal would be the consequences produced in the army. I shall at all times give a negative to the establishment of so bad a precedent. In the return you inclosed from the quartermaster he has committed an error. The company book mentioned therein, it seems, was intended for, and is appropriated, with the wafers, quills, and greater part of the paper, to the use of his department. The oil-stone is also missing. My surveyors remain idle for want of files. On further inquiry I find the surveyor mentioned in my last is at Covault's Station, instead of Dunlap's. I wish you could, for a time, spare me the cooper belonging to Captain Kersey's company, and now at Fort Washington, to be employed in making canteens. I have a quantity of cedar collected for that purpose. A part of each of the unfinished buildings in the bastions is raised two stories high, and may hereafter be converted into soldiers' barracks and officers' quarters. I intend finishing the upper story in each, so that when you honor us with a visit, a cool, comfortable room will be at your service. The articles mentioned in the inclosed returns are actually wanted, and I hope you will think proper to order them furnished.

"Captain Peters's detachment marched yesterday morning, and in the evening the savages tomahawked a man employed by the quartermaster to drive the public team, about four hundred yards from the fort, where he had strolled without arms and contrary to the order of 5th April. It appears that the fellow was sitting down at the root of a tree, and perhaps asleep.

"I employ as a guard to the cattle a non-commissioned officer and eight men, who have orders to confine themselves to some thicket near the drove, and be seen as seldom as possible. Permit me here to observe, the contractor ought to have one or two men to drive the bullocks, covered by the guard.

"Your orders respecting the bacon, etc., shall be strictly attended to. I have signed the abstracts up to the first of May, and confess to you I can't see any way of executing them agreeable to the copy from the War Office. You will please to observe there is no column for artificers, wagoners, pack-horsemen, or for any extra rations whatever. I would thank you to point out the mode of bringing those in, with a strict uniformity to the returns sent forward, referred to in your orders. I kept no copy of my letter by McDonald, as it contained nothing material. Our regiment is broken, indeed, and not benefited much by the commanding officer's being at so great a distance, who, I presume, would reduce some companies to fill others, and send the supernumerary officers on the recruiting service.

"Those woodsmen you have been pleased to direct for each post will be the means of saving many of our best men, who are generally employed on the service undertaken by them. Your partisan corps will have much in their power, and I trust, do honor to themselves; it is the handsomest command in the army. I am sorry the God of War has formed any unjust prejudices against me. I will not suffer him to do me injustice, and ask no favors. The person who made the representation to you must be young in service, and possessed of more passion than judgment. To have crossed the troop and left near a hundred horses without a guard would, in my opinion, have been very improper.

"Yours, respectfully, JOHN ARMSTRONG,
"*Captain Commandant.*"

Colonel Wilkinson was appointed a brigadier-general in May, 1792, and on the twenty-sixth of that month he writes to Captain Armstrong, from Fort Washington:

"I applaud the plan and progress of your buildings, and wish you to extend and complete them, because I shall spend much of my idle time with you after our chief arrives. You should contrive some place for cooling wine and preserving fresh meat and butter, milk, etc. The contractor must find men to drive his cattle, in my opinion, and that point is now before the executive for their decision."

He also adds, in the same letter: "Hardin and Freeman left us day before yesterday, the former for Sandusky, the latter for Maumee. I think it equivocal what may be the event, but do expect they will return."

In his next letter Captain Armstrong says:

"FORT HAMILTON, *June* 1, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 24th of May came duly to hand. I am pleased with the idea of having much of your company this Summer. I have happily anticipated your wishes. I have a cellar adjoining the well, and in part of it a cistern that contains about four hundred gallons, which I fill with water once every day, which serves to keep the cellar cool, and answers the purpose of a fish pond. The pleasing idea of being received into the arms of friendship in Philadelphia must, in some measure, lessen the fatigues of the long journey your lady is about to undertake. I sincerely wish her a pleasant and safe passage.

"Will you come and eat strawberries with us? If we had a cow you should have cream also. Green peas we have in abundance. If you could spare some radish seeds, their produce would hereafter serve to ornament your table. Four of the cattle left for the supply of this post broke from the drove some days since, took the road for Fort Washington, and could not be overtaken by the party on foot who pursued them as far as Pleasant Run. One other this morning swam across the river, and is so wild that Mr. Ewing has crossed to shoot him. There is, therefore, only one bullock remaining; he will give the garrison about four days' provision.

"You will no doubt receive by this express a letter from Lieutenant Gaines, inclosing two orders relative to the affairs of this garrison. Should he inclose you the orders of the 25th and 31st of May, anything that may appear ambiguous therein will be explained by the following relation: I had filled the cistern, already spoken of in the evening, in order to give the water the night to settle for the use of the troops next day. Mr. Gaines drew the plug and emptied it. As the drawing of three or four hundred gallons of water is attended with much fatigue, by the way of reprimand, I observed to Lieutenant Gaines that, if directing him to attend the filling and emptying it would have any other effect than to hurt his feelings, I would direct his attention thereto for a month. His reply was that he would disobey such an order, the issuing of which will be the cause of a complaint. He is young in service, and will learn better. I have read him this part of my letter, and referred him to the eighteenth chapter of the baron's instructions.

"From the list of appointments accompanying your list, I see there are but three brigadiers appointed. I think the law says four, and, I hope, means yourself.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON."

On the 11th he narrates the escape of two scouts:

"DEAR SIR,—Bailey and Clawson left this on the night of the 7th, which was the evening of the day they arrived. They report that, two miles on the other side the Seventeen Mile Creek, about half-past five o'clock P. M., they saw three Indians standing in the road, with their faces towards St. Clair, and about one hundred and fifty yards in their front. They took to the left of the road in order to make the fort for which they were bound. A foot from the road, in crossing a branch, they saw two watching at a lick; in running down the bank their belts broke, and they lost their packets, after which, at a little distance, they saw two more Indians, who pursued them. They say they heard the savages in pursuit until yesterday ten o'clock, when they struck a creek, the center of which they took and kept until they struck the river—I suppose ten miles.

"Yours, with great respect,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"FORT HAMILTON, *June* 11, 1792."

On the same date, General Wilkinson writes:

"FORT WASHINGTON, *June* 11, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—I this morning received your letter of last evening, and regret the accident which has befallen my last dispatches, though I think it as fifty to one the enemy have not got them, for it is probable they were not in view when the papers were dropped, and if they were, their attention would have been too much engaged to regard the packet.

"By this conveyance you will receive the iron, hemp, and two scythes, etc. I have ordered Hodgson to send out the window-glass, and every other article which has not been heretofore furnished, and to strengthen your garrison I send you the fragment of Pratt's company at this place. One-half the scythes, fairly assorted, must be sent forward to Fort Jefferson, and I must flatter myself that you will employ your utmost exertions to procure the largest quantity of hay profitable in your neighborhood. This is, indeed, an object of great magnitude. When the grass is finally secured, it is my purpose to throw a small quantity of salt among it, in order to render it palatable and nutritious. In this momentous business you shall command every requisite aid, and must duly notify me of every want.

"The lieutenants stationed with you and at St. Clair are to accompany Lieutenant Hartshorn to Fort Jefferson, where they are to continue for the security of the bullock and grass guards at the post. The regular transport of provisions which are now about to commence will furnish frequent opportunities of writing, and, as the horse will make their head-quarters with you, you can at any time employ a party to come on to this post. I expect one hundred mounted riflemen from Kentucky in six or seven days, engaged for three months to ply on the communication to Jefferson.

"With much esteem, I am, dear sir, yours sincerely,

"JAMES WILKINSON,

"*Brigadier-general.*

"N. B.—You must consider the order restraining the movements of the commanding officers of posts as done away, and are to exercise your discretion. The cavalry are to receive your orders after they return from Jefferson.

"J. W.

"CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG."

To which Captain Armstrong replied:

"FORT HAMILTON, *June* 21, 1792.

"DEAR GENERAL,—Agreeable to the directions contained in your letter of the 11th instant, five of the scythes were sent forward to Major Strong, and with the remaining six I commenced work on Monday, and have already cured five cocks of hay, which, in my opinion, is little inferior to timothy. It is so warm on the prairie, that it is cut, cured, and cocked the same day, consequently can lose none of its juices. An additional number of scythes will be necessary, in order to procure the quantity you want. I can find no sand as a substitute for whetstones; perhaps some might be procured among the citizens. One, two, or three, if more can not be had, would be a great relief. The window-glass, iron, and hemp came forward, but none of the other articles wrote for.

"I have allowed the mowers one and a half rations per day, and both them and the hay-makers half a pint of whisky each. This, I hope, will meet your approbation. I have also promised to use my endeavors to pro-

cure them extra wages. As the contract price of whisky is about sixteen shillings per gallon, and this extra liquor can not be considered as part of the ration, would it not be well to furnish it as well as the salt in the quartermaster's department? I am sure you will conceive that men laboring hard in the hot sun require an extra allowance, and it may be bought here at fifteen shillings cost and carriage. Lieutenant Hartshorn returned last evening with his command, and will, no doubt, report to you. He is of opinion that there is a camp of Indians not far distant from this, on the west side of the river. I shall employ his company as a covering party to the haymakers, etc., which will make the duty of the infantry lighter—the many objects we have to attend to makes their duty very hard. The want of camp-kettles to cook their meat in is a great inconvenience. Inclosed you have a return for articles we can not well do without. The want of clothing for the men is also a subject of complaint. I am told there are a number of pairs of linen overalls in store at headquarters. I wish you would think proper to send them here, with some shirts, to cover our nakedness. Indeed, I should feel much relieved by a visit from you. Permit me here to suggest the necessity of furnishing grass hooks for the horse, and, indeed, the contractor's men ought to have them also.

"The officers of the Second Regiment contend with me for rank, and, I believe, are about to make a representation to the President on the subject. As I filled Captain Mercer's vacancy, and was myself the bearer of his commission, and being appointed by a different act of Congress, I feel no uneasiness with respect to their claims. But the want of my commission may be some inconvenience. I addressed General Knox on this subject in March last; having received no answer, I fear, from the multiplicity of business in your office at that time, he overlooked my request, and have therefore to solicit your influence with him for a copy of my commission, to support my claims.

"Respectfully yours, JOHN ARMSTRONG,
"*Captain Commandant.*"

The tract of land about a mile south of Fort Hamilton, between where the pond was and the Miami River, comprehending five or six hundred acres, was, at the time of which we are writing, a beautiful natural prairie, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. It was here the grass was cut and hay made.

After Wilkinson's visit the following was sent by Armstrong:

"DEAR GENERAL,—I feel myself in some measure relieved from the visit you have paid this post. As the important duties imposed on my command have come within your own observation any remarks with respect to my apprehensions from the enemy become unnecessary. Every force you may please to put under my command shall be employed to the utmost advantage my ability and exertions may be adequate to. Securing the hay appears to be an object of great attention. Perhaps one or more public teams may be had at head-quarters. The use of them here would effect your wish. Fifty pairs of shoes, if more can not be spared, would be a great relief. Ten cartridge and ten bayonet belts, also, would enable me to parade my company in uniform. To serve me in this instance I am sure would give you pleasure. I well know they are in store, but perhaps claimed by some officers who have not men to wear them. Ten men will complete my company; perhaps you may think proper to increase my command by sending them forward. The whip-saw I have received is not calculated for my wants; perhaps a better one might be procured. The scythes are subject to be broken, and, some of them being good for naught, more may be thought necessary. The whip-saw, file, and whetstones, as soon as they can be had, will serve to forward the business you have ordered. Two or more non-commissioned officers would add to the safety of my small parties.

"Yours, with respect, JOHN ARMSTRONG.
"*July* 1, 1792."

Wilkinson forwarded a horse to Armstrong's care:

"FORT WASHINGTON, *July* 6, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—I have only time to tell you that you must forward by the convoy, if it has not reached you, the inclosed letter, or if it has, by two of your runners, it being of moment. Keep a good look out for 'Poor Jack,' or Charley may burn the hay. Adieu.

"Yours, etc., JAMES WILKINSON,
"*Brigadier-general.*

"N. B. I send a nag for your particular attention. She is my favorite, and is very poor. J. W.

"J. ARMSTRONG, *Captain Commandant.*"

General Wilkinson writes to Captain Armstrong, dated

"FORT WASHINGTON, *July* 7, 1792.

"I send out to apprise you that this day, about noon, a party of savages fired on a party consisting of two men, a woman, and Colonel Spencer's son, about one and a half miles above this, and on this side of the river. One man was killed, the other wounded, but not mortally, and poor little Spencer carried off a prisoner. I sent out a party, who fell in with their trail in General Harmar's trace, about six miles from this, and followed it on the path, about two miles farther, when the men failing with fatigue, the sergeant was obliged to return. Master Spencer's trail was upon the path. This is a farther answer to the pacific overtures, and makes me tremble for your hay. I pray you, if possible, to redouble your vigilance, and on Monday morning early Captain Peters will march with his company and six wagons to your assistance. Send me twenty horses the moment Peters reaches you, and I will be with you next day; in the mean time, your cavalry should scout on both sides of the river, and your riflemen be kept constantly in motion."

The Spencer referred to in General Wilkinson's letter was Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, who was then a boy eleven years of age. His father lived in Columbia, and young Spencer had been on a visit to Cincinnati, to spend the Fourth of July, and, having stayed until the 7th, set out in a canoe with four other persons who were going to Columbia. About a mile above Deer Creek, one of the men, much intoxicated, made so many lurches in the canoe as to endanger its safety, and Spencer, who could not swim, becoming alarmed, was, at his earnest request, set on shore, as was also the drunken man, who was unable to proceed on foot, and was, accordingly, left where he landed. The three in the canoe, and Spencer on shore, proceeded on, but had progressed only a few rods, when they were fired on by two Indians. A Mr. Jacob Light was wounded in the arm, and another man killed on the spot, both falling overboard, the man on shore tomahawked and scalped, and Spencer, after a vain attempt to escape, was made prisoner, and carried off by the savages and taken out to an Indian village at the mouth of the Auglaize River, where he remained several months in captivity. The tidings of these events were taken to Fort Washington by Light, who swam ashore a short distance below, by the aid of his remaining arm, and Mrs. Coleman, the other passenger, who, though a woman of sixty years of age, and, of course, encumbered with the apparel of her sex, was unable to make any effort to save herself, but whose clothes, floating on the surface of the river, buoyed her up in safety. It is certain, at any rate, incredible as it may be thought by some, that she floated down a considerable distance, and came safely to shore. Spencer, after remaining nearly a year among the Indians, was taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed, and finally sent home, after an absence in various places of three years, two years of which he passed among his relatives in the State of New Jersey. He resided, subsequently, in the city of Cincinnati, became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was for many years cashier in the Miami Exporting Company Bank. He died at Cincinnati, in May, 1836, leaving several sons, who subsequently held offices of honor and trust. A narrative of Mr. Spencer's captivity was written by himself, and published in 1836.

In his next letter Captain Armstrong says:

"FORT HAMILTON, *July* 8, 1792,
Half-past 12 *o'clock P. M.*

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter by express was this moment handed me. I am truly sorry for the misfortunes of Colonel Spencer's family, and much obliged to you for the early information and advice. The convoy moved this morning, at which time the spies were detached in the direction mentioned in my letter of yesterday. If they discover no fresh tracks, they will not return. Be assured every exertion on my part will be made, not only to save my men, but to procure as much hay as possible. The weather for some days past has been unfavorable to our hay parties. The horse will be detached for you the moment Captain Peters arrives.

"Yours, with due respect,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON."

Spirituous refreshments were regarded then as necessary, and General Wilkinson provided them for the garrison at Fort Hamilton:

"FORT WASHINGTON, *July* 10, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,—I send you by Captain Peters ten gallons port wine, and five gallons brandy, which please accept. The wagons are hired at twenty shillings per day and found. You know how to get the pennyworth out of them. Drive late and early, and make short halts; at the same time, keep your scythes steadily at work. We shall soon complete the three hundred tons, and the sooner the safer and better. I wish you to send me an escort of twenty horse on Friday, that I may join you. Last night I received an express from Major-general Wayne, the purport solely to prohibit offensive operations on our part. This express costs the public one hundred dollars, for what? The shoes and belts are sent to you. Mr. Miller is to do duty while he continues with you.

"In haste, I am yours, etc.,

"JAMES WILKINSON,
"*Brigadier-general.*

"J. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., *Captain Commandant.*"

To this Captain Armstrong replied:

"FORT HAMILTON, *July* 14, 1792,
"8 *o'clock P. M.*

"DEAR GENERAL,—Your letter of this morning, by Sergeant Armstrong, came duly to hand. I send you the two men mentioned therein, as also a letter to Colonel Johnson, on private business, which I will ask you to forward by your express. My hay and bullocks are safe, and, I conceive, much more exposed when grazing than when in the pen. Captain Peters's company will on the morrow encamp on the parade, as well as the men of Lieutenant Hartshorn's troops. I am willing to believe were you here they would remain on the ground they at present occupy.

"Believe me, sir, I am conscious of our exposed position, and well know we have been reconnoitered by the enemy, who will probably, with three hundred, attempt a stroke at this post—I mean the haymakers. In two days more I shall have all my hay home; and Mr. Miller, who has been particularly useful to me, and a judge of the quantity, says there will be an hundred and fifty tons. This is more than I calculated on. The remaining one hundred and fifty can easily be procured, and as much more, if wanted, and workmen, guards, etc., can be furnished. Two or more carpenters are wanted, to assist.

"With due respect,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON."

General Wilkinson writes to Captain Armstrong, dated July 12, 1792:

"I have this moment received your letter, by Sergeant Policy, and sent out Sergeant Armstrong and a party of the horses for the two prisoners who have escaped from the enemy.

"You will mount them on two of the quartermaster's best horses, and let them move under cover of the night. I can not leave this post until I take their examination, and transmit it to the Secretary of War, and therefore the sooner they arrive the better.

"Should the enemy attempt to pull down your bullock-pen, or to fire your hay during the season of darkness, Captain Peters and a sub. are to sortie with fifty men, and with or without flints, as you may judge proper. The gates to be instantly shut, and your works manned in the most defensive manner your forces may admit. I go upon the probability that circumstances may induce you to have his command somewhere or somehow within your walls.

"Captain Barbee is not to move before he receives further orders, but is daily to keep out light reconnoitering parties, on foot or horseback, in every direction."

On the 17th, Armstrong sends the following:

"Brigadier-general James Wilkinson:

"Dear General,—Your letter of yesterday came duly to hand. The distressed situation of the settlers on the Little Miami, and, in short, everywhere on the frontiers, calls loudly for the aid of government. It is not probable that you may be authorized to call into service from Kentucky a body of horse sufficient to justify an enterprise against some of the Indian towns—perhaps that at Auglaize River, or at its mouth. The savages are certainly very poor, and the destroying their corn-fields would make them more so. This, in my opinion, would have a better tendency to bring about a peace than to expend ——— dollars in presents at a treaty. Some of Captain Barbee's men being sick and their horses lame, the greater part of the infantry being on fatigue, was I to detach any part of the former, who are employed for the safety of the workmen, the objects you have in view could not be accomplished in due season; and, indeed, with all my exertions, unless additional workmen are sent forward, it will be Winter before the house I have commenced will be finished. Two carpenters, two sawyers, with whips and files, could be employed to public advantage.

"Inclosed you have a return of Captain Barbee's troops, who are daily employed as patrols. With me there is no doubt but the enemy are contemplating a stroke at our advanced posts. If intended against this place and St. Clair, policy would justify the peaceable disposition they have shown toward both, as it might, in their opinion, throw us off our guard; but be assured I shall leave as little chance as our situation will admit of.

"Inclosed you have an account against those spies, for articles furnished by Mr. Ewing, for the payment of which I am held responsible. Please to direct the stoppages to be made, and paid to Mr. Bunton in behalf of the contractor. All is well here.

"Yours, John Armstrong."

On the 19th General Wilkinson wrote:

"Fort Washington, *July* 19, 1792.

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Hartshorn has this day returned from Columbia, and I expect to leave this post (if nothing material intervenes) on the 2d, with sixty-eight fresh pack-horses; in the mean time you will be pleased to send back all the hired teams you can spare, as they are expensive, under an escort of infantry taken from your garrison, say twenty or twenty-five men. I gave the horse, the riflemen, and Captain Peters's company for a march forwards, and shall take from you all but two of your scythes. This may happen about the 24th; in the mean time, make hay.

"Yours, James Wilkinson.

"J. Armstrong, *Captain Commandant.*"

There seems then to have been a long gap between the letters. Armstrong writes in November:

"Fort Hamilton, *November* 15, 1792.

"Dear General,—Your letter of the 12th inst. came duly to hand. From the unfinished state of the building you have ordered to be erected we could not possibly spare a second team from the fort, and the one sent in was of little worth. Every exertion is used to complete the building as soon as possible; but unfortunately for us, we have lost two days this week in consequence of the wet weather. Our mason is sick, and one other of the sawyers, so that both saws are idle, the cellar unfinished, as also the plastering your rooms; the doors are hung just finished, floor laid; and partition up, so that you can lodge therein. The building for the reception of forage is also up; and on Monday we shall raise the rafters, but plank will still be wanting. The magazine is finished, excepting the hanging of the doors and underpinning. Nothing further has been done to the stables. The meadow has been cut and the hay in stack. Major Smith has, no doubt, mentioned the circumstance of a boy being fired on and chased at his post; also an attempt to carry off the cattle by removing the pickets. Captain Barbee will, no doubt, inform you of the rencounter between one of his men and a savage. The villains are doubtless watching the road; it will, therefore, be very unsafe for Major Story's express to keep it any part of the way; if they do, it should be in the night time. I have thought proper, sir, to detain at this post four of the Columbia militia, whose terms have not expired, to serve as spies to apprise us of the approach of our enemy, who, being disappointed in their favorite object (stealing horses), would embrace a secondary one, that of taking scalps. The number of small

parties employed daily in the woods will, I hope, justify the measure."

The building mentioned in the foregoing letter was erected for the quarters of the commanding officer of the fort, and commonly called General Wilkinson's house. It was situated on the west side of the fort near the bank of the river, a little further than the west line of John W. Sohn's house. It was a frame building, weatherboarded, fifty feet long by twenty feet wide, and two stories high. It had a heavy stone chimney in the center, and was divided into two rooms on each floor. On the west was a covered porch or piazza to the second story, supported by wooden posts extending the whole length of the building, with doors communicating from each of the upper rooms. From this piazza was a fine prospect extending up and down the river. The gate of the fort was hung to the southwest corner of the house, and there was a space of fifty or sixty feet between the west side of the fort and the river bank. The kitchen on the north was a rough, one-story log building, with an open space of about eight feet between the kitchen and the main house. When the fort was abandoned in 1796, this building was occupied by William McClellan as a tavern for a number of years. It stood till about the year 1812 or 1813, when it was pulled down and removed.

The building marked F in the interior of the fort was called the officers' mess-room. After the county of Butler was organized, it was the room in which the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court were held for several years.

The magazine stood in the south-east angle of the fort. It was a building about fourteen feet long, made of large logs hewed square, and laid close together, with a floor and ceiling of heavy logs hewed and laid in the same manner. The roof was hipped on all four sides, coming to a point in the center, where it was surmounted by a round ball of wood.

SUCCESSORS TO CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.

Not long after this, and before the close of the year, Captain Armstrong was succeeded in the command of the fort by Major Michael Rudolph, a brave Maryland officer, who had served both in Lee's Legion and elsewhere, with credit, during the Revolutionary War. The best remembered fact of his command was the punishment of three deserters. The story rests upon hearsay largely, and the character of Major Rudolph would exclude any gratuitous cruelty. Desertion had become common, and it was found necessary to make an example. We find the narrative in Howe's "History of Ohio," and it rests upon a manuscript in the possession of Mr. McBride. It is necessary, however, to say that Mr. McBride, in his later years, would not assume the responsibility of vouching for it. It is as follows:

"Late in the Fall of 1792, an advance corps of troops, under the command of Major Rudolph, arrived at Fort Hamilton, where they wintered. They consisted of three companies of light dragoons, one of rifle, and one of infantry. Rudolph was a major of dragoons, from lower Virginia. His reputation was that of an arbitrary and tyrannical officer. Some time in the Spring, seven soldiers deserted to the Ohio River, where, procuring a canoe, they started for New Orleans. Ten or fifteen miles below the Falls of the Ohio, they were met by Lieutenant (since General) Clark, and sent back to Fort Hamilton, where a court-martial sentenced three of them to be hung, two to run the gauntlet, and the remaining two to lie in irons in the guard-house for a stipulated period. John Brown, Seth Blin, and —— Gallaher were the three sentenced to be hung. The execution took place the next day on a gallows erected below the fort, just south of the site of the present Associate Reformed church, and near the residence of James B. Thomas.

"Five hundred soldiers were drawn up in arms around the fatal spot, to witness the exit of their unfortunate comrades. The appearance of the sufferers at the gallows is said to have been most prepossessing. They were all young men of spirit and handsome appearance, in the opening bloom of life, with their long hair floating over their shoulders. John Brown was said to have been a young man of very respectable connections, who lived near Albany, New York. Early in life he had formed an attachment for a young woman in his neighborhood, of unimpeachable character, but whose social standing did not comport with the pride of his parents. He was forbidden to associate with her, and required to pay his addresses to another. Broken-hearted and desponding, he left his home, enlisted in a company of dragoons, and came to the West. His commanding officer treated him so unjustly that he was led to desert. When under the gallows, the sergeant acting as executioner inquired why the sentence of the law should not be enforced upon him. He replied, with emphasis—pointing to Major Rudolph—'that he had rather die nine hundred deaths than be subject to the command of such a man,' and was swung off without a murmur. Seth Blin was the son of a respectable widow, residing in the State of New York. The rope being awkwardly fastened around his neck, he struggled greatly. Three times he raised his feet, until they came in contact with the upper part of the gallows, when the exertion broke his neck.

"Immediately after the sentence had been pronounced on these men, a friend hastened to Fort Washington, where he obtained a pardon from General Wilkinson. But he was too late. The execution had been hastened by Major Rudolph, and he arrived at Hamilton fifteen minutes after the spirits of these unfortunate men had taken their flight to another world. Their bodies were

immediately committed to the grave, under the gallows. There, in the dark and narrow house, in silence, lies the son of a widowed mother, the last of his family. A vegetable garden is now cultivated over the spot, by those who think not nor know not of the once warm heart that lies cold below.

"The two other deserters were sentenced to run the gauntlet sixteen times, between two ranks of soldiers, which was carried forthwith into execution. The lines were formed in the rising ground east of the fort, where now lies Front Street, and extended from Smithman's corner to the intersection of Ludlow Street. One of them, named Roberts, having passed eight times through the ranks, fell, and was unable to proceed. The attendant physician stated that he could stand it no longer, as his life had already been endangered.

"Some time after, General Wayne arrived at the post, and, although frequently represented as an arbitrary man, he was so much displeased with the cruelty of Major Rudolph, that he gave him his choice to resign or be cashiered. He chose the former, returned to Virginia, and subsequently, in company with another gentleman, purchased a ship, and went on a trading voyage to Europe. They were captured (it is stated) by an Algerine cruiser, and Rudolph was hung at the yard-arm of his own vessel. I have heard some of those who were under his command, in Wayne's army, express satisfaction at the fate of this unfortunate man."

To inflict the cruel punishment of death for the crime of desertion was at first so abhorrent to the feeling of the officers (many of whom were in the army for the first time) that it was difficult to procure a conviction. Even if a deserter was sentenced by a court-martial, he was got off by some scheme or device, or perhaps the use of some such pitiful tales as that just related.

The wife and children of General James Wilkinson accompanied him to Fort Washington when he joined the army as second in command in 1792. Three deserters were under sentence of death and were to be shot within two or three days after their arrival. But Mrs. Wilkinson employed her importunities to such advantage that she procured from the commanding general a pardon for those criminals. The usual preparations were, however, made for their execution, and on the appointed day they were brought on the parade-ground in full view of the whole army. But while the sentence of the court-martial was being read by the adjutant, General Wayne rode up and stopped the proceedings, and stated, among other things, that he had been induced, chiefly for the gratification of the lady of General Wilkinson, to grant a reprieve for those deserters. "But," said he, in a loud, clear, and emphatic manner, "the first man, and every man, who shall hereafter be found guilty of the crime of desertion, shall surely die, so help me God." The successful interposition of this lady caused her name to be imprinted as an angel of mercy on the hearts of every soldier in the army. Two of the poor fellows, on returning to their quarters, after being released, ejaculated, "Thank God!" at every step; the other (an Irishman) inquired, "Why don't ye thank Lady Wilkinson? I am sure the general said it was her that saved us."

A story was published by a writer in the *Southern Literary Messenger* that Major Rudolph, after his leaving the army, went to Europe, entered the French Army, and afterwards became famous as Marshal Ney. It affords another ingenious example of the literary myths which surround distinguished men. We have had the Dauphin of France among us, and it is no more than right that we should return the compliment by giving the French one of the bravest and most dashing generals of modern times.

In the month of September, 1793, the army of General Wayne marched from Cincinnati to Fort Hamilton, and encamped about half a mile south of the present High Street, on the edge of the prairie mentioned previously. They did not march on the same paths that St. Clair had used, nor did they encamp at the same places. This precaution they observed all the way up the country. They did not even cross the river at the same ford. At the point we mention a breastwork was thrown up, of which the marks were visible until a few years ago.

That Summer General Wayne caused an addition to be made to Fort Hamilton, by inclosing with pickets an area of ground on the north of the fort erected by General St. Clair. This addition extended up the river to about the north line of Stable Street. Near the northwest angle were erected artificers' shops, and the residue of the space was mostly occupied by stables for the dragoons' horses and barracks for the men.

On leaving Fort Hamilton, General Wayne detailed a strong body of men for its defense. The command of the place was given to Major Jonathan Cass, father of General Lewis Cass. Major Cass was a brave officer of the Revolution. He joined the cause of the struggling colonies immediately after the first gun had been fired at Lexington, and participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Saratoga, and Monmouth. He was a native of New Hampshire, of which colony his ancestors were pioneers. He remained in command at this place until after the treaty of Greenville, a period of two years. We do not know who was in charge after him, but it is probable that the troops were lessened gradually, until in the end they were all withdrawn. The treaty of Greenville was signed on the 3d of August, 1795; but six months before this Israel Ludlow had laid out the town of Hamilton, and a little settlement was springing up around the walls. Some of the buildings were still standing in 1813.

Much of the success obtained by our army in 1794 was owing to the experience gained by the spies, who were active, vigilant woodsmen, and watched the movements of the savages with unceasing vigilance. It is to

be wished we could have had the names of those who thus acted, as well as of the garrison in the fort, but they are no longer preserved. Some of them have been left to us, however, and are given in the following paper:

AGREEMENT.

"We, the subscribers, having engaged as spies, scouts, and messengers in the service of the United States to be stationed at Forts Hamilton, St. Clair, and Jefferson, do covenant, bind, and oblige ourselves to receive, obey, and, as far as may be in our power, carry into effect all the lawful commands which may from time to time be given us by the commandant of the post where we may respectively be stationed, for and in consideration of which we are, by agreement with Lieutenant-colonel Commandant Wilkinson, to be subsisted with a Continental ration per day to each of us, and are to receive one dollar for every day of our service, from the time of muster until discharged.

"As witness our hands, at Fort Washington, the 12th of May, 1792.

"Daniel Griffin,	John Fletcher,
"Daniel Campbell,	Josiah Clawson,
"Resin Bailey,	Joseph Shepperd."

The enlistments, discharges, and appointments of non-commissioned officers were as follows:

ENLISTMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

"I, Arthur Conway, do acknowledge myself to be fairly and truly enlisted in the service of the United States of America, and in the First United States Regiment, to serve as a soldier for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged; and to be obedient to the order of Congress and the officers set over me, agreeable to the establishment of Congress, passed the 13th of April, 1789. As witness thereof I have set my hand this twenty-second day of February, 1794.

"*Witness:* Arthur Conway.
"Adam Yohe."

DISCHARGE.

"*By* Josiah Harmar, Esq., *brigadier-general in the service of the United States of America, and commanding the troops in the Western Department.*

"These are to certify that the bearer hereof, Casper Sheets, private soldier in Captain David Strong's company, and in the First Regiment, having faithfully served the United States for the term of two years, eight months, and three days, and not inclining to re-enlist upon the establishment of the 30th of April, 1790, he is hereby honorably discharged the service.

"Given at head-quarters, at Fort Washington, this fourth day of December, 1790.

"Attest: Josiah Harmar,
"*Brigadier-general.*
"William Peters, *Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.*"

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT AND REDUCTION AS CORPORAL.

"This may certify that Casper Sheets, late a soldier in my company, was appointed corporal first day of April, 1788, and was reduced the 17th of September, 1790.

"D. Strong,
"*Captain First United States Regiment.*
"Fort Washington, *May* 13, 1791."

MURDERS BY THE INDIANS FROM 1790 TO 1795.

The red man was almost everywhere in the thickets around Fort Hamilton, lurking for the scalp of his enemy, and many a gallant spirit met an untimely grave in the vicinity. The life of a white man, unprotected, out of the reach of the guns of the fort, was not safe for a moment. The road from Cincinnati to Fort Hamilton was narrowly watched; the murders were so frequent upon it that when cases of the kind were reported in Cincinnati they scarce obtained a passing remark, unless some person of distinction had fallen.

In the Summer of 1792, two wagoners were watching some oxen which had been turned out to graze on the common below Fort Hamilton. A shower of rain coming on, they retired for shelter under a tree which stood north of where the Columbia bridge now is. The Indians, who had been concealed in the adjoining underbrush watching them, crept silently up, and, rushing violently upon them before they were aware, killed one and took the other prisoner. The one taken prisoner was Henry Shafor, who, several years after his return from the Indians, settled in Butler County, on the west side of the Miami River, two or three miles below Rossville, where he lived until near 1840. So stealthily had the Indians approached, that the murder was unknown to the men in the garrison until evening, when they went out to look after the men and oxen, although the transaction had taken place within one hundred and fifty yards of the pickets of the fort.

In the Summer of 1792 a large body of Indians surrounded Fort Jefferson. Before they were discovered by the garrison, a party of them crept up and secreted themselves in the underbrush and behind some logs near the fort. Knowing that Captain Shayler, the commandant, was passionately fond of hunting, they imitated the noise of turkeys with great exactness. The captain, not dreaming of decoy, hastened out with his son, fully expecting to return loaded with game. As they approached nearer the place where the sound came, the savages rose and fired. The son, a lad of fine promise, fell. The captain turned, and fled to the garrison. The Indians pursued him closely, calculating either to take him prisoner or to enter the sally gate with him in case it should be opened for his admission. They were, however, disappointed; though at his heels, he entered, and the gate

was closed at the instant they reached it. In his retreat, he was badly wounded by an arrow in the back. Had this been the only penalty of his temerity, he might have blessed his patron saint; but the loss of a favorite child, sacrificed by his rashness and folly, rested on his memory, and inflicted a punishment as bitter as malice itself could invent or desire to impose.

Fort Jefferson, the post farthest out in advance, being forty-four miles distant from Fort Hamilton, it was deemed proper to have an intermediate post between them, to serve as a place of security, and guard the safety of the communication between them. Accordingly, a site was selected about three-quarters of a mile west of where the town of Eaton now is, and General Wilkinson sent Major John S. Gano, belonging to the militia of the Territory, with a party of men, to erect the fort, which was accomplished, and completed early in the Spring of 1792, and named Fort St. Clair.

In the Fall of that year, a second battle was fought, almost under the cover of the guns of Fort St. Clair, between a corps of riflemen and a body of Indians.

Early in the Summer of 1791, A. W. Prior, in company with two others, set out on a trip to convey provisions from Cincinnati to Fort Hamilton. On their way they encamped at Pleasant Run, four miles from Hamilton, on lands lately owned by Aaron L. Schenck, where the Indians fired upon them and killed Prior, the other two men making their escape to Fort Hamilton.

In the year 1791, an express on its way from Fort Hamilton to Fort Washington was waylaid by the Indians and killed and scalped two miles and a half south of Hamilton, on the Springdale pike, on the canal, near H. L. Moudy's farm-house. The Indian was concealed behind a forked white oak tree, near the northwest corner of the ministerial section, which tree is standing at the present time.

Some time in the year 1791, a brigade of wagons, transporting provisions from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, guarded by a detachment of thirty or forty men, under the command of a lieutenant, was attacked by the Indians with a galling fire about six miles south of Hamilton, near what was formerly called the long bridge, and near where Mr. Edwards now lives. The escort, with a few horsemen who were in company, charged upon the Indians and made them retreat. They, however, had eight men killed in the skirmish and killed two or three of the Indians.

In 1794 Colonel Robert Elliott, contractor for supplying the United States Army, while traveling with his servant from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, was waylaid by the Indians and killed at the big hill, south of where Thomas Fleming formerly lived, and near the line between the counties of Butler and Hamilton. It is now known as Fountain Hill farm. When Colonel Elliott was shot and fell from his horse, the servant made his escape, riding full speed, Elliott's horse following him, and both arrived safe at Fort Hamilton. The colonel, being somewhat advanced in life, wore a wig. The savage who shot him, in haste to take his scalp, drew his knife, and seized him by the hair. To his astonishment, the scalp came off at the first touch. The wretch exclaimed in broken English, "Dam lie!" In a few minutes the surprise of the party was over, and they made themselves merry at the expense of their comrade. Some of the Indians, who were present when Elliott was killed, communicated these facts to some of the officers at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, and described the manner in which they amused themselves with the wig after their surprise was over. On the next day, a party of men from Fort Hamilton, with a coffin, and taking the servant with them, went to where Elliott had been killed, found the body, put it in the coffin, and proceeded on their way to Fort Washington. When they had gone a mile or two on their way from where they found the body, about a mile south of Springdale, where Mr. Sorter lately lived, they were fired upon by a party of Indians. The servant, who was then riding the same horse from which Elliott had been killed the day before (which was a spotted horse of rather an uncommon appearance), was shot dead at the first fire. The remainder of the party then retreated, leaving the body of Elliott, which the Indians took, and broke open the coffin. The party, however, soon rallied, retook the body, and carried it to Cincinnati, together with that of the servant, and buried them side by side in the Presbyterian cemetery. Several years afterwards, Captain Elliott, of the United States Navy, son of the colonel, erected over his remains a neat monument with an appropriate inscription.

Early one morning, in the Summer of 1794, a soldier was dispatched as an express from Fort Hamilton to Greenville. He was tomahawked and scalped near where Captain Delorac formerly lived, close by the brick mill, at a small branch in the upper part of Rossville. Although the deed was committed within sight of the garrison, they knew nothing of it until informed by Colonel Matthew Hueston, who, the previous night, had lodged at a camp nine miles from Hamilton, and came to the fort about nine o'clock in the morning. When on his way, he discovered the body of the soldier, the blood flowing yet warm from the wounds; a sow and pigs were drinking the blood. The Indians, fearing to alarm the garrison, must have concealed themselves in the grass and bushes at the side of the path, and suddenly sprung out and caught the horse of the express as he attempted to pass.

In the year 1794, an escort of dragoons, who were guarding a party conveying corn and other provisions from Fort Washington to Hamilton, were attacked at the big hill near the south line of Butler County. Eight men were killed and several wounded. The Indians took and burnt the corn and carried away the horses.

In 1794 the Indians killed and scalped two pack-horse-

men, who were on their way to Hamilton, at Bloody Run, south of Carthage. Some wagoners, who were in company, made their escape to Fort Washington.

In 1794 a brigade of wagons, loaded with provisions and other stores, were sent from Fort Hamilton to supply the garrison at Greenville, convoyed by an escort commanded by Captain Lowry. On their way they were attacked and defeated by the Indians near where the town of Eaton now stands. Captain Lowry, Lieutenant Boyd, and eighteen privates were killed. The Indians took all the horses, shot the oxen, and left them and the wagons on the ground.

At the place where St. Clair's trace crossed Seven Mile Creek, in Milford Township, near the south line of section twenty-four, there was camping ground on each side of the creek. In the month of December, 1794, when there was snow on the ground, eight pack-horsemen encamped one night in the bottom on the west side of the creek. Early the next morning they were fired upon by a party of Indians. Seven of the men were killed, and one made his escape to Fort Hamilton. A party of men went out from the fort the same day and buried the bodies of the men killed. They lie in the bottom on the west side of the creek, on land formerly owned by Major William Robison. The place of their interment is still known and pointed out by persons residing in the neighborhood.

These were the last murders of that period committed by the Indians in this part of the country.

SYMMES'S PURCHASE.

In the year 1787 John Cleves Symmes, who was at that time Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, visited the Western country, descended the Ohio River to the falls, and conceived the plan of forming a company to buy a large tract of land between the Miami Rivers, which, on his return home, he proposed to a number of his friends. They agreed to join with him in the purchase, and take limited interests if a plan could be devised which would be just and equitable. A plan was accordingly drawn up by Mr. Symmes which met the approbation of his associates.

The company was formed, consisting principally of officers of the Revolutionary army and other wealthy and influential citizens of New Jersey. However, the benefits of the contract were not confined exclusively to the company. The public at large were invited to participate, and every person who chose might become an associate, and take as much land at first cost as they could pay for. John Cleves Symmes then submitted a proposition to Congress, dated at the city of New York, on the 29th day of August, 1787, to purchase for himself and his associates all the land lying between the Miami Rivers, south of a line drawn due west from the western termination of the northern boundary line of the Ohio Company's purchase, made by Messrs. Sargent and Cutler, on the same terms as the grant made to that company, excepting only, that instead of two townships for the site of a university, one only might be assigned for the benefit of an academy. The probable expectation of Mr. Symmes, and also of the Congress of the United States, at the time, was that the boundaries designated in his petition would include about one million of acres of land. But the geography of the country being then imperfectly known, subsequent surveyors have ascertained that a parallel of latitude extending due west from the northern boundary line of the Ohio company's purchase would pass several miles south of Dayton, and would not include more than half a million of acres. On the application of Mr. Symmes the Congress of the United States, on the 2d day of October, 1787, made an order that the petition and proposals of John Cleves Symmes should be referred to the Board of Treasury to take order thereon.

The treasury board seems to have assented to the proposals of Mr. Symmes, and made an agreement with him for the sale of the tracts of land mentioned in his petition. However, no specific written contract appears to have been executed at the time, except the petition of Mr. Symmes and the order made thereon. The conditions of the contract appears to have been that the tract of land should be surveyed by the geographer of the United States,* and the contents ascertained. Mr. Symmes and his associates were to lay off the tract into townships of six miles square, and sections of one mile square, according to the land ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785. Section No. 16, in each township, was given for the support of public schools; section No. 29 for the purposes of religion; and sections Nos. 8, 11, and 26 in each township were reserved by Congress for future disposition. Also, one complete township was given for the purpose of an academy or college, to be laid off by the purchasers as nearly opposite to the mouth of Licking River as an entire township could be found eligible in point of soil and situation, to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State. The price of the land was to be two-thirds of a dollar per acre, and Mr. Symmes at the time paid into the treasury the sum of $82,198 on account of the purchase money, the principal part of which was advanced by his associates.

On the 25th of November, 1787, John Cleves Symmes published his "Terms of Sale and Settlement of Miami Lands," addressed to the public, and had one thousand

*Thomas Hutchins was geographer of the United States; however, he went out of office in 1790, and no other was selected until Rufus Putnam was appointed surveyor general of the United States in 1796.

copies of them printed in small pamphlet form at Trenton, New Jersey, and distributed among the people. The plan, as laid down in the pamphlet, stated distinctly the interest which Mr. Symmes was to have in the contract. He reserved for his own use and benefit the entire township lying lowest down in the point of land formed by the Ohio and Miami Rivers, and the three fractional parts of townships which might lie northwest and southwest between such entire township and the waters of the Ohio and Great Miami, estimated to contain about forty thousand acres of land. He engaged to pay for this land himself, and lay out a handsome town plat thereon, with eligible streets, and lots of sixty feet front and rear, and one hundred and twenty feet deep, every other lot of which was to be given freely to any person who should first apply for the same. Lot number one to be retained, and lot number two to be given away, and thus, alternately, throughout the town, upon condition that the person so applying for and accepting of a lot or lots should build a house or cabin on each lot so given, within two years after the date of the first payment made to the treasury board, and occupy the same by keeping some family therein for the first three years after building. And every person who should accept a town lot should have the privilege of cutting on the proprietor's land adjacent as much timber for building as he should need during the term of three years from the time when he first began to build on his lot.

Mr. Symmes's associates consented that he should hold and dispose of this tract of land for his own benefit. They had the privilege of selecting as much of the residue of the purchase as they saw proper, and the community at large were invited to become associates, and to locate as much of the lands as they desired at the contract price. To induce them to do so without loss of time, it was stated that after the first day of May, 1788, the price of the land would be one dollar per acre, and after the first of November, thence following, the price would be still further increased as the settlement of the country would justify. It was, however, expressly stipulated that all money received above the original price should be applied towards the making of roads and bridges in the purchase.

It was also stipulated that a register should be appointed to superintend the locations and sales of the lands, and to receive and apply the surplus money for the purposes designated. This stipulation, however, was never fulfilled. Mr. Symmes acted as register himself, and received all moneys paid, as well after as before the augmentation of the price.

It was also stipulated in the terms of sale and settlement that every purchaser of a section or quarter section which he might have located, if it could be done with safety, must continue such settlement and improvement, or live in the country in some station of defense for seven years, unless succeeded by others who should supply his place. Persons failing to comply with these terms were to forfeit the one-sixth part of each tract, to be taken off in a square at the north-east corner of the section or quarter section, which should revert to the register for the time being, in trust, so far as to authorize him to grant to any volunteer settler who should first make application to the register therefor previous to any settlement being made thereon by the proprietor or some person for him, upon condition, however, that such volunteer settler should immediately proceed to make an improvement on the land, and continue his settlement or live in some station in the country for defense, as required of the proprietor or first locator. And after seven years' occupancy by the volunteer settler he was entitled to receive a deed from the register for the one-sixth part of the tract so forfeited, without any charge except the fee of one-third of a dollar to the register for making the deed.

The plan was well calculated to hasten the settlement of the country, and appears to be founded on justice and propriety, as it was no more than reasonable that those who became the owners of the soil should in some way contribute to the defense of the country by personal service or by some other person for them. The difficulty of first opening and making roads in a new country, covered with a dense forest, is a heavy tax on the first settlers, to which the owners of the land ought all to contribute; hence, the justice of the measure, that those who failed to aid in the settlement and defense of the country should forfeit a part of their land to those who underwent the original dangers and hardships. The settlement of one family on the forfeited sixth part of a section would, in reality, make the remainder of the tract of more value than otherwise the whole would have been in a wilderness.

Many non-residents who purchased land from Mr. Symmes failed to comply with the terms of sale and settlement, and consequently forfeited a sixth part of their land, which, as the country began to be settled, was soon occupied by volunteer settlers. Hence many of the titles to land in the Miami purchase are derived from that source.

Early in the Summer of 1788 Judge Symmes, in company with a number of families, set out from New Jersey for the Western country to commence a settlement on his purchase. The contract not having been finally closed with him by written agreement, Congress, on learning that fact, and recollecting certain statements which had recently been made in some of the public prints of the day on the subject of Western lands, became alarmed. They considered it probable that the object of Judge Symmes was to get possession of the land he proposed to purchase, and then set them at defiance. Under that impression a resolution was offered in Congress ordering Colonel Harmar, who was then stationed with his regiment at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of Beaver, thirty miles below Pittsburg, to dis-

tress him, directing the expense to be paid out of the money deposited by Mr. Symmes on his purchase, and the remainder of the sum to be returned to him. Fortunately, Dr. Elias Boudinot and General Jonathan Dayton, two of his associates, were in Congress at the time, and were enabled to make such explanations as induced a withdrawal of the resolution. They immediately dispatched a messenger after Mr. Symmes, who found him at Pittsburg. To remedy the difficulty he executed a power of attorney, dated the 10th day of August, 1788, to Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh, two of his associates, authorizing them to close the contract in such form as they might think proper. The messenger returned to New York with the document, and Mr. Symmes proceeded to the Miami country.

As soon as the agents received the letter of attorney they consulted with the associates, and on their advice prepared and executed a contract of three parts, bearing date the 15th of October, 1788, between the commissioners of the Board of Treasury of the first part, Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh of the second part, and John Cleves Symmes and his associates of the third part, for the purchase of "all that certain tract or parcel of land situate and being in the Western country adjoining to the Ohio River; beginning on the bank of the same river, at a point exactly twenty miles distant along the several courses of the same, from the place where the great river Miami enters itself into the said river Ohio by the several courses thereof to the said Great Miami River; thence up the said river Miami, along the several courses thereof to a place from whence a line drawn due east will intersect a line drawn from the place of beginning aforesaid, parallel with the general course of the Miami River, so as to include one million of acres within those lines and the said rivers."

The price of the land was two-thirds of a dollar per acre, one-seventh part of which was payable in United States military land warrants, and the residue in gold or silver, or certificates of debt due from the United States, not including interest, for which new certificates or indents were to be issued. The sum of $82,198 having already been paid into the treasury by Mr. Symmes, a further payment of $82,198 was required to be paid within one month from the time the geographer or some other person authorized by the United States should survey and mark the boundary lines of the whole tract, and return a map of it to the Board of Treasury, the residue of the purchase money to be paid in six semi-annual installments, and on the payment of each installment a patent was to issue for a proportionate quantity of land. The contract contains a provision that if Judge Symmes and his associates should fail to perform the condition of the contract it should inure to the benefit of Jonathan Dayton, Daniel Marsh, and their associates, who covenanted, in that case, to perform it for themselves.

The certificates of debt of the United States were then selling at about twenty-five cents for a dollar. As the contract authorized one-seventh of each installment to be paid in military land warrants, General Dayton was appointed to receive them. A sufficient quantity of those warrants having been put into his hands to cover a range of townships, the third entire range was set apart for that purpose, and afterwards, on the thirtieth day of October, 1794, a deed of conveyance was made by Judge Symmes to General Dayton, in trust for the owners of the warrants. From that circumstance it obtained the name of the military range. In this range the township of Hamilton is situated. A map of the country was made by Judge Symmes, as accurately as it could be expected to be drawn before an actual survey. It was laid off into ranges of six miles wide, extending from the Great Miami River to the Little Miami River, and numbered from south to north. Two fractional ranges, however, adjoin the Ohio River, lying south of the first entire range. Each range is divided into townships of six miles square, and numbered from west to east, commencing at the Great Miami River. Each township is subdivided into thirty-six sections of one mile square, and numbered from south to north, beginning at the southeast corner of the township.

In the Fall of 1788 or early part of the Winter, Judge Symmes employed thirteen surveyors to lay out and subdivide the country into townships and sections as required by his contract. He directed Israel Ludlow, one of his surveyors, in whom he had most confidence, to begin at a point as far south as he could discover in the most southerly bend of land on the bank of the Ohio River, between the Miami Rivers, and run a meridian or north line from the bank of the Ohio River six miles north, and monument the line of termination. He was further instructed by Judge Symmes to survey or run a due west line from the point where the meridian of six miles terminated to the Great Miami River, and also a due east line to the Little Miami River, and to graduate this line into mile distances, set stakes and monuments, and mark trees at each mile along this base or first east and west line for corners of sections. This was called the base line. It is the line running east and west, three miles north of the old corporation-line of the city of Cincinnati, and passing on the south side of Cumminsville. Agreeably to Judge Symmes's instructions, Israel Ludlow commenced at a point on the Ohio, about four miles below Cincinnati, and ran a meridian line six miles north and monumented the termination of the six miles. The point of termination is the corner of sections Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10 in town two of the second fractional range, about half a mile north-east of Cheviot, Green Township, Hamilton County. The line run from the Ohio River was called the first meridian, and was extended by Mr. Ludlow until it struck the Great Miami River between two and three miles below the town of Hamilton. The surveyors were then directed

to commence each at a stake or corner made on their base line, and to survey and run meridian lines according to the magnetic needle, fifteen miles north from the base line, and set stakes and mark trees at the termination of each mile as corners to sections. The east and west lines of the sections were not run by Judge Symmes's surveyors, but were left open to be run by those who might purchase the land. At the termination of the fifteen miles from the base line, the third or military range commenced, which Judge Symmes said belonged solely to the military gentlemen, and that he had no right to interfere in the survey of that range. A line was run north from the termination of the fifteen miles, six miles across the third range, without marking or making corners, and then an east and west line was run from the Great Miami to the Little Miami Rivers, and graduated into mile distances, and corners established as on the first base line. This formed the south boundary of the fourth range, where the lands of Judge Symmes recommenced, to which the several surveyors were directed to repair and continue their surveys north in the same manner they had done from the first base line. On reaching about one mile north of the sixth range it was discovered that, in consequence of hilly ground or inaccuracies in chaining, the stakes set as corners for sections did not correspond with each other on a due east and west line; hence a correction was made by running another east and west line from one river to the other, from which they commenced their surveys anew, and continued to move on, laying out the country into townships and sections for about thirty miles north of where the town of Dayton now is. This plan of laying out the country without closing the survey of sections by running east and west lines to connect the survey, it will be perceived, was readily subject to great inaccuracy. Hence, scarcely two sections in the purchase could be found of the same shape and contents. This now is particularly noticeable in the townships of Fairfield and Union. One surveyor might pass over level ground and his chain-carriers measure correctly; another might have to pass over rough, hilly ground, or his chain-carriers might be careless, and measure inaccurately or make mistakes.

The surveys were made in the Winter of 1788–89, which was very severe and cold, and the Indians being hostile, none knew at what moment they might be fired on from some ambuscade by the lurking foe. Hence, it is not at all surprising that, after running a few miles, the stakes set would not correspond with each other on a due east and west line. In some instances the corner of a section is more than a quarter of a mile north or south of the corresponding corner on the other side of the section. Indeed, it is uncertain if there is a single section in the purchase the corresponding corners of which are on the same east and west line.

Some few years afterwards, as the country became settled, these irregularities were discovered, and found to be embarrassing, and were loudly complained of. To remedy the difficulty, Judge Symmes, four or five years afterwards, after many of the sections had been improved, got Israel Ludlow and John Dunlap, two of his surveyors, carefully to remeasure the meridian line which forms the eastern boundary of the section on which the city of Cincinnati is laid out, and set up new stakes and make new corners at the end of each mile. This he declared to be the standard line, and the new corners made according to the remeasurement to be the true corners of the sections. This line is about five miles east of the town of Hamilton, and is the meridian which passes through the town of Springdale, and the line between Fairfield and Union Townships, in Butler County. Judge Symmes directed purchasers to run east and west lines from the new corners made on the standard line, and establish their corners at the points of intersection on the meridians. This plan, if persisted in, would have changed every original corner in the purchase, and rendered confusion more confounded.

A year or two afterwards a considerable portion of the country in the neighborhood of Springdale was resurveyed, according to Judge Symmes's directions, from the standard line, and new corners made. Many persons claimed by the new corners as regulated from the standard line, others claimed to hold by the old corners, and consequently a number of law-suits were commenced. At length the difficulty was settled by a decision of the Supreme Court, confirming the old corners, on the ground that the original survey had been made, and returned to the Treasury Department under the authority of Congress as the contract required, and no power had been given to alter or change it.

It appears that John Dunlap, one of Judge Symmes's surveyors, who ran the meridian line between the first and second townships in the second entire range, when he struck what was formerly called the pond, below Hamilton, a little west of where the rendering factory was, believed he had struck the Great Miami River. In his field-notes Mr. Dunlap says: "At seventy chains struck Miami. It runs south 42° west, a fine, high bank on this side that can't overflow; the bottom good. On the other side of the river there is a large prairie. Marked a black oak on the bank of the river, and made an offset of seven chains east, and then ran north ten chains up the river (east up the pond, however); thence from the river east eighty chains to my stake, No. 20, along the south side of the military range."

From this it is evident he struck the pond and not the river, the ground corresponding with his notes and the prairie mentioned, as on the other side of the river is the prairie, lying between the pond and river. In fact, in 1809, on making a survey to identify the line in relation to a law-suit, the small black oak-tree, then lying down, was found at the place with the original marks on it, as described in the field-notes.

In the month of June, 1790, Jonathan Dayton, who claimed the third range in trust for certain military gentlemen who had deposited military land warrants with him in payment for the land, appointed Israel Ludlow and John S. Gano as surveyors to subdivide that range into townships and sections. Previous to beginning the survey Gano, Ludlow, and Judge Symmes had a consultation together concerning the mode of ascertaining the southern boundary of the range; the result of which consultation was to commence at the intersection of the base and standard lines, and run north with the standard lines fifteen miles, and from that point run an east and west line for the southern boundary of the military range. Gano and Ludlow then proceeded to measure fifteen miles on the standard lines, and ran an east and west line from the Great Miami to the Little Miami River as the south boundary of the military range, and surveyed and laid off the range into townships and sections from that line. This survey was made in the latter part of the year 1790.

From the point on the standard line where the fifteen miles from the base line terminated, Ludlow ran a due west line to the Great Miami River. This line passes south of the corners made by Judge Symmes's surveyors, in some instances, a considerable distance. A line was also run due east from the standard line to the Little Miami River. As this line interfered with the stakes originally set on the meridians by Judge Symmes's surveyors, it gave rise to several law-suits. In a case between Bruce and Suydam, as to the line between the sections adjoining the Great Miami River, below Hamilton, the Supreme Court, after a long, protracted suit, decided in favor of the north line. In another suit, which was litigated for several years, between Phillips and Ayres, as to a line five or six miles east of Hamilton, the decision was in favor of the south line. In this case the Supreme Court decided that there was an original authority given to General Dayton to survey, and consequently to run the boundaries of his range. Some cases of dispute have been settled by compromise and others long remained in litigation undecided. For some four or five miles contiguous to the Great Miami River the settlers hold to the north line, under a plea that so much of the line had been previously run by Dunlap under the authority of Judge Symmes, and can not, therefore, be changed by a second line.

It having been ascertained that some of the sections contained more than six hundred and forty acres, and that others were deficient in quantity, but that the entire survey contained the full quantity of land required to fill the sections, several years after, Judge Symmes, in order to do justice to all, established a rule that where there was a deficiency in a section, he engaged to refund the purchase money at the rate of four dollars per acre, and where there was a surplus he exacted payment at the same rate. Whether he had a legal right to establish such a rule or not, it seemed to be equitable, and many of the purchasers acquiesced in the arrangement.

The original proposition made by Judge Symmes to Congress was to purchase all the lands lying between the Miami Rivers; to which proposition he believed the Board of Treasury had assented. The written contract, however, made by his agents on the 15th day of October, 1788, established the eastern boundary, commencing at a point on the Ohio River twenty miles distant from the mouth of the Great Miami River by the several courses of the Ohio (this point would be opposite Main Street, in the city of Cincinnati), and from thence running northwardly, parallel with the general courses of the Great Miami River for quantity. Mr. Symmes had sold the principal part of the land lying between that boundary and the Little Miami River. In order to obtain relief from these embarrassing difficulties, he repaired to Philadelphia, then the seat of government, in the Spring of the year 1792, and in the first place petitioned Congress to alter his contract in such manner that it might extend from the Great Miami River to the Little Miami River. In pursuance of his application, Congress passed a law, dated the twelfth day of April, 1792, entitled, "An act for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes;" which law "authorized the President of the United States, at the request of John Cleves Symmes, to alter the contract made between him and the Board of Treasury" in such manner that the said tract of land may extend from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Little Miami, and be bounded by the river Ohio on the south, by the Great Miami on the west, by the Little Miami on the east, and by a parallel of latitude on the north extending from the Great Miami to the Little Miami, so as to comprehend the proposed quantity of one million of acres.* However, as a condition for granting this indulgence Mr. Symmes was required to relinquish to the United States fifteen acres of land in Cincinnati contiguous to Fort Washington for the accommodation of the garrison at that fort. This was done in the same instrument of writing which ratified the alteration. By this alteration of the contract a large number of meritorious persons, who had purchased of Judge Symmes, were secured in their lands and their improvements.

This object being secured, Mr. Symmes immediately presented another petition to Congress, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the President of the United States to convey to him by letters patent as much of the land contained in his contract as he might then be able to pay for. A law was passed to that effect, on the 5th of May, 1792, entitled, "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes and his associates," which empowered the President to issue letters patent, under the seal of the United States,

* Laws of United States, Vol. II page 270.

to John Cleves Symmes and his associates, their heirs and assigns, in fee simple, for such number of acres of land as the payments then made by them, on their contract of the 15th of October, 1788, would pay for, estimating the land at two-thirds of a dollar per acre, making the several reservations specified in the contract and in the law of the 12th of April, 1792.

The third section of this act also stipulated that the President should convey to John Cleves Symmes and his associates, in trust, for the purpose of establishing an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning, one complete township, in conformity to an order of Congress, of the 2d of October, 1787, made in consequence of the application of Mr. Symmes for the purchase of the tract of land.

According to the law of the 12th of April, 1792, before any alteration could be made in the contract with Mr. Symmes, it was necessary that he should make such a request, and we find that he did, by a certain instrument of writing, bearing date twenty-ninth day of September, 1794, which he signed and delivered to the President, requesting that the contract made between the Board of Treasury and himself and associates might be modified and altered in accordance with the stipulations of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes."*

On the reception of this document, George Washington, then the President of the United States, by letters patent under his hand, and the seal of the United States, dated at Philadelphia, on the 30th of September, 1794, declared the contract made with John Cleves Symmes and his associates to be altered and modified as requested by Mr. Symmes, and in the manner set forth in the law of Congress authorizing the alteration.†

On a settlement made with John Cleves Symmes, at the Treasury Department, it was ascertained that two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and forty acres had been paid for; but, in consequence of the reservation of the college township, fifteen acres contiguous to Fort Washington, and other reserved sections within the limits of the grant, the boundaries of the whole tract, as required to be conveyed to him, would contain three hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres. The draft of a patent was made by Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury.

When it was presented to Mr. Symmes he objected to it because it conveyed the land to him and his associates and not to himself alone, and insisted on having it altered. The Secretary refused to change it, and an appeal was made to the President, who, after a careful examination of the subject, decided that the patent was in strict conformity with the contract of Mr. Symmes and his associates, and the act of Congress on which it issued. He therefore refused to interfere, and Judge Symmes was obliged to accept it in the manner it had been drawn. The patent is signed by George Washington, the President, under the seal of the United States, and dated the thirtieth day of September, 1794. It conveyed to John Cleves Symmes and his associates, their heirs and assigns, "all that tract of land beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and extending from thence along the river Ohio to the mouth of the Little Miami River, bounded on the south by the river Ohio, on the west by the Great Miami River, on the east by the Little Miami River, and on the north by a parallel of latitude to be run from the Great Miami River to the Little Miami River, so as to comprehend the quantity of three hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres of land;" reserving, however, out of the tract the quantity of fifteen acres of land for the accommodation of the garrison at Fort Washington; a tract equal to one square mile near the mouth of the Great Miami River, to be reserved in the event of certain contingencies afterwards to take place; and also reserving out of each township section numbered sixteen for the support of public schools, section numbered twenty-nine for the purpose of religion, and sections numbered eight, eleven, and twenty-six for such purposes as Congress might thereafter direct. It was further stipulated in the patent that one complete township of land of six miles square, to be located as near the center as might be in the tract of land granted, should be held in trust for the purpose of erecting and establishing therein an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning, and for supporting them.

The northern boundary of the tract was required to be surveyed and marked by Judge Symmes or his associates from certain points on the Great and Little Miami Rivers, to be fixed and established by Israel Ludlow, according to a survey made by him of the courses of those rivers, under the direction of the Department of the Treasury; a certificate of which survey, dated the twenty-fourth day of March, 1794, was then on file in the Treasury Department. This line, commonly called the patent line, commences on the Great Miami River, a few rods north of the mouth of Dick's Creek, below Amanda, in Butler County, and runs east through the first tier of sections in the fourth range, about one-third of a mile north of the northern boundary of the third or military range.

Judge Symmes, having obtained his patent, returned to the Miami country and commenced the issuing of deeds to those to whom he had sold land. Prior to that time they had no other evidence of title than an agreement or warrant delivered to them by Judge Symmes when they respectively purchased. On the thirtieth day of October, 1794, John Cleves Symmes made a deed to Jonathan Dayton for the whole of the entire range, containing, according to the calculations of Israel Ludlow,

*Land Law, Vol. I, page 374. † *Ibid.*, page 376.

sixty-four thousand three hundred and forty-five acres and a half, exclusive of sections numbered 8, 11, 16, 26, and 29, which had been reserved in each township according to the contract made with Mr. Symmes. The consideration is stated in the deed to have been $42,897 of military land warrants paid into the treasury of the United States.

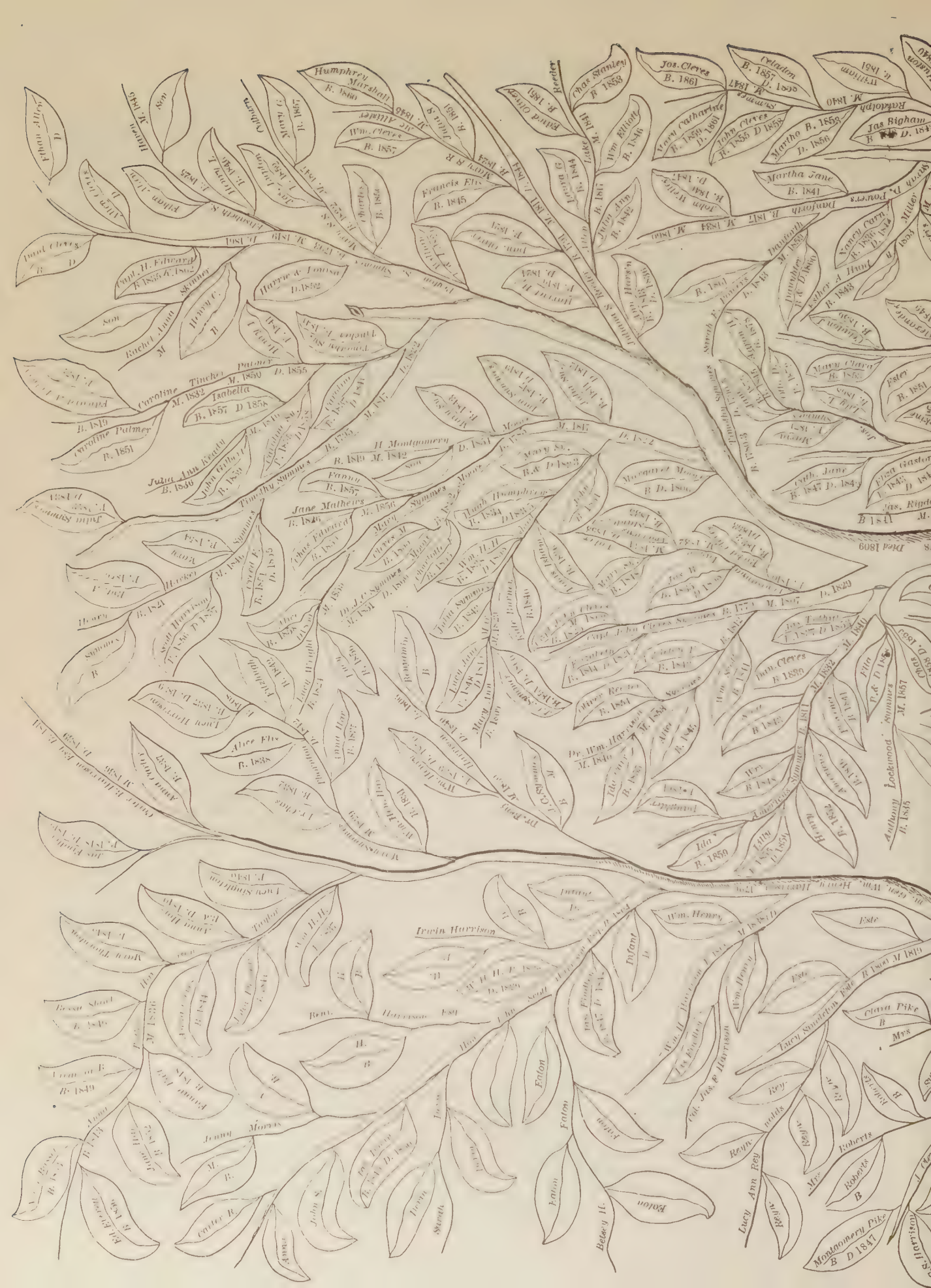
The contract entered into between the Board of Treasury and John Cleves Symmes, by his agents, on the 15th of October, 1788, stipulated that the geographer, or some other person authorized by the United States, should survey and mark the boundary lines of the whole land contracted for, and return a map of it to the Treasury Department, and likewise a copy to Judge Symmes. Mr. Symmes bound himself to pay at the rate of two-thirds of a dollar per acre for the land after deducting the several reservations specified in the contract—$82,198 having been paid before that time. The further sum of $82,198 was to be paid within one month after the survey and map of the purchase should be made and delivered. The remainder of the purchase money was divided into six installments, to be paid semi-annually, so that the last payment would become due three years from the time the plat or map should have been delivered. Some time in the year 1788 or 1789 Israel Ludlow made a survey of the course of the Ohio River and of the Great Miami and Little Miami Rivers, for some considerable distance north from the Ohio River; but the survey of the boundaries, according to the written contract, never was made. Thomas Hutchins was, at that time, the geographer of the United States, but went out of office in 1790, and no other person was appointed in that department until 1796, when Rufus Putnam was appointed surveyor-general. The government claimed that the last installment of the purchase money had become due from Mr. Symmes previous to May, 1792, and as only two installments had then been paid, that the contract was liable to forfeiture.

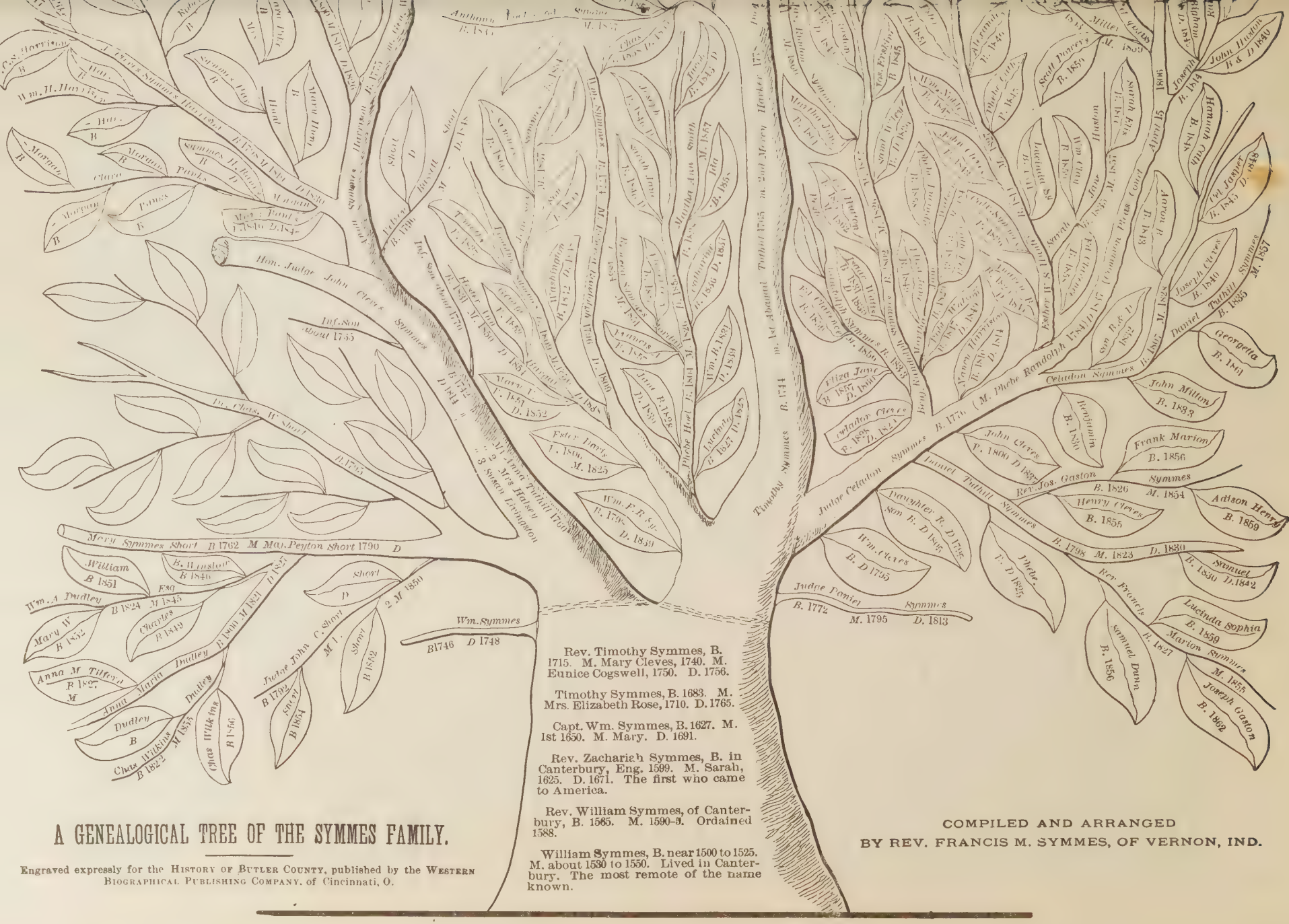
When Congress passed the law in 1792 relative to Symmes's purchase, it was understood by them that the arrangements then made terminated the contract of 1788; but as no formal release was taken from Judge Symmes he considered his contract still in existence, and felt that he could rely on a further fulfillment of it on the part of Congress. As the northern boundary line of the patent extended only a short distance into the fourth range, a large quantity of land previously sold by Mr. Symmes was not covered by it. In addition to this, on his return from Philadelphia he continued his sales, and disposed of the land within every part of his contract to any person who made application in the same manner that had been done before.

In this way the largest portion of the tract originally purchased had passed from Mr. Symmes, and was claimed by others, many of whom were residing on and improving the land. The towns of Middletown, Franklin, and Dayton had been laid out and settled; mills had been erected, houses built, and orchards planted. In fact, for miles north of the patent line the country was as thickly settled and as well improved as it generally was within the patent. In the mean time Judge Symmes's right began to be questioned by the settlers. Various rumors on that subject were afloat, and the purchasers became uneasy. They began to fear for their safety, and insisted that Mr. Symmes should take measures for their security. They had paid large sums of money in the purchase and improvement of their farms, and began to feel as though it had all been lost. Some of them proposed to make a direct application to Congress for relief. Mr. Symmes dissuaded them from that measure, as it might tend to defeat the claim which he still insisted on for the fulfillment of his contract. Finding that he could pacify them no longer, he concluded to make another application to Congress, and in the Fall of the year 1796 went to Philadelphia. He took with him about one hundred thousand dollars in money to pay to the government, and induce them to recognize the obligation of his contract, and spent the Winter there in fruitless attempts to induce them to receive the money.

The government assumed the ground that the arrangement made in 1792 was a final adjustment of all his claims; that the whole contract might, at that time, have been declared forfeited, and that their recognition of it to the extent to which he was able to make payment at the time was rather a matter of favor than of strict right. They alleged that a formal release from him was unnecessary, as the forfeiture of the contract was apparent on its face. Finding that there was not the most distant hope of success, Mr. Symmes abandoned his claim in despair, leaving the purchasers whose lands were not covered by his patent to seek the best remedy in their power. The situation of those individuals was truly distressing. Many of them had paid for their lands in full; all of them had paid more or less, and most of them had expended considerable sums of money and several years of labor in improving them. In this situation they found themselves completely in the power of the government, and liable to be driven out at any moment. They presented their case to Congress, and prayed relief. In 1799 an act was passed in their favor, entitled "An act giving the right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associates for lands between the Miami Rivers."

This law secured to all persons who had made written contracts with Judge Symmes prior to the first day of April, 1799, and whose lands were not comprehended in his patent, a preference over all others at two dollars per acre. In 1801 an amendatory law was passed, extending the right of pre-emption to all who had purchased and made written contracts previous to the first day of January, 1800.




Rev. Timothy Symmes, B. 1715. M. Mary Cleves, 1740. M. Eunice Cogswell, 1750. D. 1756.
Timothy Symmes, B. 1683. M. Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, 1710. D. 1765.
Capt. Wm. Symmes, B. 1627. M. 1st 1650. M. Mary. D. 1691.
Rev. Zachariah Symmes, B. in Canterbury, Eng. 1599. M. Sarah, 1625. D. 1671. The first who came to America.
Rev. William Symmes, of Canterbury, B. 1565. M. 1590-5. Ordained 1588.
William Symmes, B. near 1500 to 1525. M. about 1530 to 1550. Lived in Canterbury. The most remote of the name known.
Timothy Symmes B. 1734 m. 1st Abigail Tolbut 1765 m. 2nd Mercy Hooker 1775
Judge Celadon Symmes B. 1776 (M. Phebe Randolph 1st) D. 1847
Judge Daniel Symmes B. 1772 M. 1795 D. 1813
Hon. Judge John Cleves Symmes
Merry Symmes Short B 1762 M Maj. Peyton Short 1790 D
Judge John C. Short B 1792
Wm. Symmes B 1746 D 1748

A GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SYMMES FAMILY.

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COMPILED AND ARRANGED
BY REV. FRANCIS M. SYMMES, OF VERNON, IND.

In October, 1801, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, appointed John Reily and William Goforth commissioners, to act in conjunction with the receiver of public moneys in Cincinnati, for the purpose of ascertaining the right of persons claiming the benefit of these pre-emption laws. The commissioners immediately opened an office in Cincinnati, and gave notice to all those claiming the benefit of the pre-emption laws to exhibit their claims for allowance.

This commission extended only for one year; but at the expiration of the first year it was continued for a second year, and John Reily and Dr. John Selman were appointed commissioners to act with James Findlay, receiver of public moneys. After the expiration of the second year the duties of this commission were transferred to the register and receiver of public moneys at Cincinnati, and continued from year to year, till all the purchasers were able to complete their payments and secure their titles.

By the operation of these just and salutary laws more than five hundred meritorious families were not only saved from ruin, but made independent and happy. The extension of the right of pre-emption by the law of 1801 to all who had purchased prior to the 1st of January, 1800, enabled every purchaser to save himself, and the extension of credit which Congress gave from time to time, by subsequent laws, was so liberal that many of them were enabled to raise their installments as they became due from the products of their farms. Their descendants are now enjoying the fruits of their labors in comfort and affluence.

CHARACTER OF JUDGE SYMMES.

John Cleves Symmes, the original patentee of the lands between the two rivers, was a native of Riverhead, Long Island, where he was born on the 10th of July, 1742. He was the son of the Rev. Timothy Symmes, who was a native of Scituate, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1733. His mother was Mary Cleves.

John Cleves Symmes, early in life, was employed as a teacher and land surveyor, but soon after attaining his majority removed to New Jersey, where he became active among those who were engaged in opposing the pretensions of Great Britain. He became a member of the Committee of Safety for Sussex County, and acted as chairman in 1774, and the year after was colonel of one of the regiments of militia which were then raised. When Howe and his army landed on Long Island, Colonel Symmes's regiment was actively employed in aiding to erect works of defense against the British, and afterwards took part in the battle of Long Island and the subsequent retreat. In this engagement, however, Symmes did not participate. He had been elected a delegate to the State convention of New Jersey, which met at Burlington on the 10th of June, and was a member of the committee which drafted a constitution. At the end of 1776 he was sent up to Ticonderoga, having been delegated by the Legislature of his State to make a new arrangement of the officers of the New Jersey regiment stationed in the Northern Department. On returning home he joined the command of Colonel Jacob Ford. "On the 14th December, while quartered at Chatham, and charged with the duty of covering the retreat of Washington through New Jersey, Colonel Ford received intelligence that eight hundred British troops, commanded by General Leslie, had advanced to Springfield, four miles from Chatham. He ordered Colonel Symmes to proceed to Springfield and check the approach of the enemy, if possible. Accordingly, Colonel Symmes, with a detachment of the brigade, marched to that village, and attacked the British in the evening. This was the first check Leslie met with after leaving Elizabeth; but others soon followed, and his further progress in that direction was effectually stopped." (Edsall's Address, Sussex Centenary, p. 63.)

In 1776 he was appointed to the command of the forts which extended along the northwest frontier of New Jersey as a protection against the Indians. Sussex County was at that time in a very exposed condition. He aided General Dickinson in the attack which was made upon the British in Staten Island. His duty called him to Redbank Fort when the English sailed up the Delaware and attacked Redbank and Mifflin Forts, the latter of which they took. He served with distinction at the battle of Monmouth, and was in the battle of Short Hills. During the possession of Long Island by the enemy it was much exposed to forays by the Americans, and in these predatory attacks Colonel Symmes took a prominent part. He made five descents at different times, and at one time captured a schooner and made ten men prisoners. This he did with the assistance of only four men. One of the younger sons of George the Third—Prince William Henry, who was a midshipman—was, towards the end of the war, quartered in New York, and several schemes were formed for his capture. Colonel Symmes was offered a command by General Washington for the purpose of making a prisoner of the young prince, but declined; and the tender was then made to Colonel Humphreys, who accepted. The enterprise, however, came to nothing. The reputation Colonel Symmes gained in a military way he did not lose in civil life. He was six years a member of the council, one year lieutenant-governor, and twelve years a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, becoming chief justice. After the conclusion of the war he was a member of the Continental Congress, serving in this capacity two years. The fever of land speculation took possession

of many of our best men after the peace allowed them to begin settlements, and Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western New York, and Pennsylvania were the seat of the chief operations. Judge Symmes, at the same time as the agents of the Ohio Company, made application for a tract of land in Ohio, and was finally granted it. He was made a judge of the Northwest Territory by Congress, February 19, 1788, and soon afterwards removed to the Ohio Valley, where he spent the remainder of his days. In 1789 he located himself at North Bend, below Cincinnati, where for years he dispensed an elegant and profuse hospitality. He contributed much by his public spirit to the settling of the whole region.

When Judge Symmes came West he led a party of immigrants. The first detachment which came out was led by Major Benjamin Stites, and settled at Columbia, five miles east of the center of the present city of Cincinnati; the second was conducted by Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson, which stopped at Cincinnati; and the third was that of Judge Symmes. We give from Burnet's "Notes" an account of this expedition:

"The third party of adventurers to the Miami purchase were under the immediate care and direction of Judge Symmes. They left Limestone on the 29th of January, 1789, and on their passage down the river were obstructed, delayed, and exposed to imminent danger from floating ice, which covered the river. They, however, reached the Bend, the place of their destination, in safety, early in February. The first object of the judge was to found a city at that place, which had received the name of North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio River below the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

"The water-craft used in descending the Ohio in those primitive times were flat-boats made of green oak plank, fastened by wooden pins to a frame of timber, and caulked with tow or any other pliant substance that could be procured. Boats similarly constructed, on the Northern waters, were then called arks; but on the Western rivers they were denominated Kentucky boats. The materials of which they were composed were found to be of great utility in the construction of temporary buildings for safety, and for protection from the inclemency of the weather, after they had arrived at their destination.

"At the earnest solicitation of the judge, General Harmar sent Captain Kearsey, with forty-eight rank and file, to protect the improvements just commencing in the Miami country. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788; and in a few days after, Captain Kearsey sent a part of his command in advance, as a guard, to protect the pioneers under Major Stites at the Little Miami, where they arrived soon after. Mr. Symmes and his party, accompanied by Captain Kearsey, landed at Columbia, on their passage down the river, and the detachment previously sent to that place joined their company. They then proceeded to the Bend, and landed about the 1st or 2d of February. When they left Limestone it was the purpose of Captain Kearsey to occupy the fort built at the mouth of the Miami by a detachment of United States troops, who afterwards descended the river to the Falls.

"That purpose was defeated by the flood in the river, which had spread over the low grounds and rendered it difficult to reach the fort. Captain Kearsey, however, was anxious to make the attempt; but the judge would not consent to it. He was, of course, much disappointed and greatly displeased. When he set out on the expedition, expecting to find a fort ready built to receive him, he did not provide the implements necessary to construct one. Thus disappointed and displeased, he resolved that he would not attempt to construct a new work, but would leave the Bend and join the garrison at Louisville.

"In pursuance of that resolution, he embarked early in March, and descended the river with his command. The judge immediately wrote to Major Willis, commandant of the garrison at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Captain Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlement, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was promptly granted, and before the close of the month Ensign Luce arrived with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, which, for the time, removed the apprehensions of the pioneers at that place. It was not long, however, before the Indians made an attack on them, in which they killed one soldier and wounded four or five other persons, including Major J. R. Mills, an emigrant from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who was a surveyor and an intelligent and highly respected citizen. Although he recovered from his wounds, he felt their disabling effects to the day of his death.

"The surface of the ground where the judge and his party had landed was above the reach of the water and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. He therefore determined, for the immediate accommodation of his party, to lay out a village at that place, and to suspend, for the present, the execution of his purpose as to the city of which he had given notice, until satisfactory information could be obtained in regard to the comparative advantages of different places in the vicinity. The determination, however, of laying out such a city was not abandoned, but was executed in the succeeding year on a magnificent scale. It included the village, and extended from the Ohio across the peninsula to the Miami River. This city—which was certainly a beautiful one, on paper—was called Symmes, and for a time was a subject of conversation and of criticism; but it soon ceased to be remembered—even its name was forgotten—and the settlement continued to be called North Bend. Since then, that village has been distinguished as the residence and the home of the soldier and statesman, William

Henry Harrison, whose remains now repose in a humble vault on one of its beautiful hills.

"In conformity with a stipulation made at Limestone, every individual belonging to the party received a donation lot, which he was required to improve as the condition of obtaining a title. As the number of these adventurers increased in consequence of the protection afforded by the military, the judge was induced to lay out another village, six or seven miles higher up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots; but that project failed, and in a few years the village was deserted, and converted into a farm.

"During these transactions the judge was visited by a number of Indians from a camp in the neighborhood of Stites's settlement. One of them, a Shawnee chief, had many complaints to make of frauds practiced on them by white traders, who fortunately had no connection with the pioneers. After several conversations and some small presents, he professed to be satisfied with the explanation he had received, and gave assurances that the Indians would trade with the white men as friends.

"In one of their interviews the judge told him he had been commissioned and sent out to their country by the thirteen fires, in the spirit of friendship and kindness, and that he was instructed to treat them as friends and as brothers. In proof of this he showed them the flag of the Union, with its stars and stripes, and also his commission, having the great seal of the United States attached to it; exhibiting the American eagle, with the olive-branch in one claw, emblematical of peace, and the instrument of war and death in the other. He explained the meaning of those symbols to their satisfaction, though at first the chief seemed to think they were not very striking emblems either of peace or friendship; but before he departed from the Bend he gave assurances of the most friendly character. Yet, when they left their camp to return to their towns, they carried off a number of horses belonging to the Columbia settlement, to compensate for the injuries done them by wandering traders who had no part or lot with the pioneers. These depredations having been repeated, a party was sent out in pursuit, who followed the trail of the Indians a considerable distance, when they discovered fresh signs, and sent Captain Finn, one of the party, in advance, to reconnoiter. He had not proceeded far before he was surprised, taken prisoner, and carried to the Indian camp. Not liking the movements he saw going on, which seemed to indicate personal violence in regard to himself, and having great confidence in his activity and strength, at a favorable moment he sprang from the camp, made his escape, and joined his party. The Indians, fearing an ambuscade, did not pursue. The party possessed themselves of some horses belonging to the Indians, and returned to Columbia. In a few days the Indians brought in Captain Finn's rifle, and begged Major Stites to restore their horses, alleging that they were innocent of the depredations laid to their charge. After some further explanations, the matter was amicably settled, and the horses were given up."

Judge Symmes was three times married. His first wife was Ann Tuthill; the second was Mrs. Halsey, and the third Susanna, daughter of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey, and at the outbreak of the war of the Revolution better and more widely known than almost any of the other defenders of our liberties as derived from our ancestors. He had two daughters—Maria, who married Major Peyton Short, of Kentucky; and Anna, who married William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.

Judge Symmes was of a large, majestic figure, of pleasant manners and great benevolence. He was well liked by the Indians. At the treaty of Greenville he was told that in the war he was frequently the object of the aim of the enemies of the white men, but that when he was recognized they refrained from pulling the trigger. He died at Cincinnati, February 26, 1814, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was buried with military honors on a hill near his late residence at North Bend. It is only a little distance from the tomb of his illustrious son-in-law, General Harrison. On the flat tablet which covers the grave is the following inscription:

> Here rest the remains of
>
> JOHN CLEVES SYMMES,
>
> *who, at the foot of these hills, made the first settlement between the Miami Rivers. Born on Long Island, State of New York, July 21st, A. D.* 1742. *Died at Cincinnati, February* 26, *A. D.* 1814.

The residence of Judge Symmes stood about a mile northwest of the present railway station-house at North Bend, at the foot of the hill dividing the Ohio from the Great Miami River. It was destroyed by fire, March, 1811, during the owner's temporary absence, when all of his valuable papers were burned. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an individual who had become angry at Judge Symmes because the latter had refused to vote for him as a justice of the peace.

FORMATION OF BUTLER COUNTY AND ITS TOWNSHIPS.

On the 24th day of March, 1803, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed "An act for the division of the counties of Hamilton and Ross,"* by which act the county of Butler was established, comprehending the country included within the following bound-

* Laws of Ohio, Vol. I, page 9.

aries: Beginning at the northeast corner of section number seven, in the third township of the second range in the Miami purchase; running thence west to the State line; thence north with the State line to a point due west from the middle of the fifth range of townships of the Miami purchase; thence east to the Great Miami River; and bounded on the east by the Miami River and a line running north on the section line from the place of beginning to the Miami River.

The southern boundary of the county, as established by this act, was a west line from the place of beginning. This line, when run, passed through the tier of sections south of the present boundary line, dividing farms, and struck the Miami River in the Colerain bend, about a mile south of the present county line. To remedy this inconvenience, the Legislature passed a law on the 20th of January, 1808, to establish the line between Hamilton and Butler Counties.* By this act the line was established, beginning at the southeast corner of Butler County, as mentioned in the first act; thence westwardly along the line of the tier of sections to the Great Miami River; thence down the Miami River to the point where the line of the next original surveyed township, on the west side of the river, strikes the same; thence west along that line to the western boundary of the State.

This is the present line between the counties of Butler and Hamilton.

On the 15th day of February, 1808, the Legislature established the county of Preble,† and made its south boundary a line beginning at the southwest corner of the sixth township in the first range east of the meridian drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River (the northwest corner of the college township); thence east along the township line to the range line between the third and fourth ranges; thus cutting off from the county of Butler, on the north, about one tier and a half of sections. The north boundary line of Butler County, as originally established, struck the Miami River on the west side, about two miles above the town of Franklin, opposite where the protection wall, on the east side of the river above Vanderveer's mill, has since been made, at the time the Miami Canal was constructed. On the 30th of January, 1815, the Legislature passed a law attaching that part of Butler County which lay within the first and second fractional townships in the fifth range to the county of Warren,‡ and which now comprehends that portion of Franklin Township, Warren County, lying west of the Great Miami River; thus reducing the county of Butler to its present dimensions.

This county was named Butler after General Richard Butler, a heroic soldier of the Revolution. He distinguished himself on more than one occasion in a remarkable manner. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of a family of brothers who were active in the Revolutionary struggle. He lost his life in the memorable defeat of St. Clair by the Indians, as is told more fully elsewhere.

At the same session that the county of Butler was established by the Legislature, a resolution was passed on the 15th day of April, 1803, appointing James Silvers, Benjamin Stites, and David Sutton commissioners to examine and select the most proper place for the seat of justice of Butler County.

These commissioners, having given twenty days' notice of their time and place of meeting, met at the town of Hamilton early in the month of July, 1803, and having taken an oath, as required by the law establishing seats of justice, proceeded to the duties incumbent on them. Several places were proposed to the commissioners as eligible sites for the seat of justice. Amongst the most prominent of them was a beautiful situation immediately on the west bank of the Miami River, about four miles above the town of Hamilton, called the "High Bank tract," then owned by William McClellan and George P. Torrence, adjoining to where the late John Wilson formerly lived.

A company, composed of Jacob Burnet, John Sutherland, Henry Brown, James Smith, and William Ruffin, owned a large tract of land on the west side of the Miami River, opposite the town of Hamilton, including the situation where the town of Rossville (now known as West Hamilton) was afterward laid. They proposed the ground where Rossville now is as an eligible site for the seat of justice.

Israel Ludlow, the proprietor of the town of Hamilton, submitted to the commissioners the following proposition in writing:

"I will give for the use of the county a square for public buildings, agreeably to the plan recorded of the town of Hamilton; also a square for the church and burying-ground, consisting of eight town lots, together with the commons in front of the town, for public uses—such as boat-yards, etc.—in case the honorable commissioners should conceive the town of Hamilton a convenient and suitable place for the seat of justice; and will also pay two hundred dollars toward the erection of a court-house.

"(*Signed*) ISRAEL LUDLOW."

The commissioners having examined the different places proposed, after due deliberation decided in favor of the town of Hamilton as the most eligible place for holding the several courts, accepted the proposition of Mr. Ludlow, and established the seat of justice at Hamilton, of which they made report to the Court of Common Pleas, then in session, on the 15th day of July, 1803.

Israel Ludlow died on the 21st of January, 1804, before complying with the proposition made to the commissioners. However, afterwards Charlotte Chambers Ludlow, John Ludlow, and James Findlay, surviving

* Laws of Ohio, Vol. VI, page 19. † *Ibid.*, page 164.
‡ Laws of Ohio, Vol. XIII, page 109.

administrators of Israel Ludlow, petitioned the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County for leave to complete the contract, on which the court rendered a decree at the December term, 1808; in pursuance of which decree the administrators paid to the county of Butler the sum of two hundred dollars, and executed a deed for the square of ground at present occupied by the court-house and public buildings, being in-lots Nos. 95, 96, 97, and 98, in the town, and also a square for the burying-ground, being in-lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 29, 30, 31, and 32.

The first associate judges appointed by the Legislature for the county of Butler were James Dunn, John Greer, and John Kitchel. They met at Hamilton on the 10th day of May, 1803, and held their first Court of Quarter Session at the house of John Torrence, who then kept a tavern in the house standing on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets, on lot No. 132. This house is still standing, and owned by Henry S. Earhart, who has occupied it as a family residence for many years. It was built by John Torrence, and was the first frame building erected in the town of Hamilton outside of the garrison. Although this house was built more than eighty years ago, the frame-work is as solid and firm, apparently, as it was half a century since. The siding or weatherboarding was of black walnut, and was sawed by means of a whip-saw. Every nail used in putting on the siding and roof was made to order by a blacksmith then residing in Hamilton. The judges at this session appointed John Reily their clerk *pro tem.*, divided the county into five townships, and ordered an election to be held in the several townships on the 1st day of June then next, for the election of a sheriff and coroner for the county of Butler, to serve until the general election in October.*

On the 1st day of June, 1803, the associate judges commenced the second session of the Court of Quarter Sessions at the same place in Hamilton. At this session a statement of votes given for sheriff and coroner at the election held on the 1st day of June was returned to the judges, by which it appeared that James Blackburn was elected sheriff and Samuel Dillon coroner.

The first regular term of the Court of Common Pleas for Butler County, at which cases were tried, was commenced on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1803, at the house of John Torrence, in Hamilton. The court was composed of Francis Dunlevy, president judge; James Dunn, John Greer, John Kitchel, associate judges; Daniel Symmes, prosecuting attorney for the State; James Blackburn, sheriff; John Reily, clerk. The grand jury, being the first impaneled in the county of Butler, were:

1. David Enoch, Foreman.
2. James Watson.
3. John Scott.
4. Samuel Dick.
5. William Crooks.
6. James Scott,
7. Matthew Richardson.
8. Robert Lytle.
9. Moses Vail.
10. James McClure.
11. Andrew Christy.
12. Benjamin Line.
13. Solomon Line.
14. John McDonald.

* Laws of Ohio, Vol. I, page 69.

At this term John Reily was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; July 13, 1803, James Heaton was appointed county surveyor for the county of Butler; July 14, 1803, Joseph F. Randolph was appointed county treasurer; and on the same day the court made an order that the building lately occupied and used by the troops of the garrison as a magazine should be assigned to be the jail for Butler County.

The first term of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio for Butler County was held at Hamilton on the 11th day of October, 1803, by Samuel Huntingdon and William Sprigg, judges; John Reily, clerk; Arthur St. Clair, prosecuting attorney for the State; William McClellan, sheriff.

As previously noted, the Court of Quarter Sessions, at their meeting of Tuesday, May 10, 1803, established the boundaries of townships as follows:

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the bank of the Miami, on the eastern side, at the place where the south boundary line of the county strikes the same; thence east with the southern boundary line of the county to the southeast corner of section No. 14 of the second township of the second entire range; thence north to the Great Miami River; thence southwestwardly down the same to the place of beginning. Two justices were assigned.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section No. 14 of the second township in the second entire range on the south boundary line of the county; thence north to the Great Miami; thence northeastwardly up the Miami to the northern boundary of fractional section No. 10 of the second township in the third or military range; thence east to the eastern boundary of the county; thence south with the eastern boundary of the county to the southeast corner thereof; thence west with the southern boundary of the county to the place of beginning. Two justices.

LEMON TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the west bank of the Great Miami, at the southwest corner of fractional township No. 1 in the fourth range west of the Miami; thence north to the northern boundary of the county; thence east with the northern boundary line of the county to the northeast corner thereof; thence southwestwardly and south with the eastern boundary of the county to the southeast corner of section No. 11, township 3, in the third entire range; thence west to the Miami; thence southwestwardly down the Miami to the beginning. Two justices.

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the west bank of the Miami at the southwest corner of the fractional township No. 1 of the fourth range west of the Miami; thence north to the

northern boundary of the county; thence west to the northwest corner of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of the township No. 4 of the first range west of the Miami; thence east to the Miami; thence northeasterly and northwestwardly up the Miami to the place of beginning. Two justices.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the west bank of the Miami at the northeast corner of fractional township No. 1 of the third range west of the Miami; thence west to the western boundary of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of the county; thence east with the southern boundary of the county to the Miami; thence northeastwardly up the Miami to the place of beginning. One justice.

These were the original townships.

On the 21st day of January, 1804, the Legislature passed a law to provide for the incorporation of townships. (Laws of Ohio, Vol. II, page 93.) This law empowered the commissioners of the county to alter the boundaries of townships, and to set off new townships. At a meeting on June 11, 1804, consisting of the following persons, Ezekiel Ball, Matthew Richardson, and Solomon Line, John Reily was appointed their clerk.

On the petition of a number of the inhabitants of St. Clair Township, December 2, 1805, Wayne Township was erected as follows:

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered, that the following tract of land and country, now part of St. Clair Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the third township of the third range west of the Miami; thence north with the eastern boundary line of said third range to the north boundary line of the county; thence west with said northern boundary line to the west boundary line of said third range; thence south with the said last-mentioned line to the southwest corner of the aforesaid third township in the third range aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township to be called and known by the name of Wayne Township."

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

At the same session of the same commissioners, on a petition of the inhabitants of St. Clair Township, it was "ordered, that the following tract of land and country, now part of St. Clair Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the fifth township of the second range west of the Miami; thence north with the east boundary of the said second range to the north boundary of the county; thence west with the northern boundary line to the northwest corner of the county; thence south with the western boundary line of the county to the southwest corner of the fifth township in the first range; thence to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Milford Township."

REILY TOWNSHIP.

December 7, 1807, on the meeting of James Blackburn, Matthew Richardson, and James Smith, commissioners, on a petition of some of the inhabitants of St. Clair Township, it was "ordered, December 8, 1807, that so much of the township of St. Clair as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the western boundary line of the county at the southwest corner of the fourth township in the first range; thence east with the township line to the southeast corner of the section numbered 32 of the fourth township in the second range; thence north with the sectional line to the north boundary line of the said fourth township in the said second range; thence west with the township line to the western boundary line of the county aforesaid; thence south with the same to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Reily Township." Election to be held at the house of Henry Burget on the 2d day of January, 1808, for electing township officers.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

May 7, 1810, at a meeting of James Smith, James Blackburn, and William Robison, commissioners, on petition of some of the inhabitants of Lemon Township, it was "ordered, that so much of the said township of Lemon as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Miami at the southwest corner of township No. 1 of the fourth range; thence north with the western boundary line of the said fourth range to the boundary line of the said county of Butler; thence east with the said northern boundary line to the Miami; thence south and southwardly with the meanders of the Miami to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Madison Township." Election to be held at the house of Jacob Kemp on the 19th of May, 1810, for the election of township officers.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

March 4, 1811, at the meeting of James Blackburn, William Robison, and John Wingate, commissioners, it was "ordered, that so much of the township of Ross as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Butler; thence north with the western boundary line of the said county to the northwest corner of township No. 3 of the first range east of the meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River; thence east with the northern boundary line of the same township to the northeast corner thereof; thence south with the eastern boundary line of the same to the south boundary line of the county of Butler aforesaid; thence west with the said southern

boundary line to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Morgan Township." Election to be held at the house of William Jenkins on the first Monday of April, 1811, for the election of township officers.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

August 5, 1811, at a session of the same commissioners, on petition of inhabitants of Milford Township, it was "ordered, that so much of the township of Milford as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the county of Butler; thence south with the western boundary line of the said county of Butler to the southwest corner of township numbered five in the first range east of the meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River; thence east with the southern boundary line of the same township to the southeast corner thereof; thence north with the eastern boundary line thereof to the north boundary line of the said county of Butler; thence west with the same to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be called and known by the name of Oxford Township." Election to be held at the house of Sylvester Lyons on the 24th day of August, 1811, for the election of township officers.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners December 2, 1811, William Robison, John Wingate, and James Blackburn being present, on petition of the inhabitants of Reily and St. Clair Townships, it was "ordered, that so much of the said townships as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the surveyed township No. 4 in the second range east of the meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River; thence north to the northeast corner of the same township; thence west to the northwest corner thereof; thence south to the southwest corner thereof; thence east to the place of beginning,—shall compose a township which shall be known and designated by the name of Hanover Township." Election to be held at the house of Aaron Sacket on the 21st day of December, 1811, for the election of officers.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

At the meeting of the commissioners, June 2, 1823, "petitions being presented for the division of Liberty Township, ordered that the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the new township be called by the name of Union Township, and that an election be held," etc. No boundaries given.

This seems to be the only record of the matter preserved in the books of the county commissioners. Union was the last township erected, except Hamilton. That was so made after its erection as a city and union with Rossville.

THE FIRST COUNTY BUILDINGS.

After the previous sessions of the Court of Common Pleas, the sittings of the court were transferred to one of the old buildings of the garrison, which had been erected for a mess-room for the officers of the army. It was a frame building, roughly weatherboarded, without either filling in or plastering. It was set upon wooden blocks, which elevated it about three feet above the surface of the ground, affording, underneath, an admirable shelter for the hogs and sheep of the village.

The judges' seat was a rough platform made of unplaned boards, erected at the north end of the building. A long table, similar to a carpenter's work-bench, was placed in front of the judges' seat—around which the lawyers were accommodated with benches made of slabs, for seats. The remaining space was occupied by suitors, witnesses, and spectators. In this building the sessions of the court were held from the year 1803 until the year 1810.

The Court of Common Pleas, as previously stated, at their July term, 1803, assigned the building which had previously been used by the troops of the United States stationed at Fort Hamilton as a magazine, to be the county jail. The roof came to a point in the center. Standing isolated from any other building, it was, of course, very insecure. Escapes were almost as frequent as commitments. In the year 1808 two persons were confined in this prison—one of them, named Henry Wason, a wild, drinking Irishman, somewhat notorious at that time, who had been committed for disorderly conduct or a breach of the peace. Having by some means procured a stone, he commenced beating against the door, and finally, putting his arm out of the aperture, he beat off the padlock, opened the door, and came out, leaving the other prisoner, who was chained to the floor, still in confinement. He went directly to the clerk's office, which was only a few rods distant, and told the clerk to inform the sheriff, and get him to take care of that d—d horse-thief who was in jail; for he was determined to stay no longer in such company; and he, accordingly, went to his home. No further notice was taken of him. This building was the only jail of Butler County from the year 1803 until the year 1809.

The clerk's office was kept in a small log building which stood south of where the fort was situated, and outside the line of pickets. It had originally been erected for a storehouse or sutler's shop by some trader attached to the garrison at the time the fort was occupied by the army. It stood on lot No. 66, a few rods south of where the United Presbyterian Church now stands. It was built of logs about twenty feet long by eighteen feet wide, and two stories high, with a porch to each story, fronting on the alley. The lower room was the office; the upper apartment was occupied as a lodging-room. The building was afterward remodeled, reduced to one story, and tenanted by a German family.

In this building the offices of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court, the commissioner's office, the recorder's office, and the post-office were kept by John Reily from the time of the organization of the county until some time in the year 1809. Here, in court times, when the court was not in session, and in the evenings, assembled the judges, the lawyers, and the picked men of the county. It was, in fact, head-quarters, where all the best society met to spend their leisure hours and enjoy themselves with entertaining conversation.

In the year 1809 Mr. Reily removed his office to the south room of his private residence, which he had erected, and just then completed, on lot No. 99, on the east of the public square, where he kept his office until the year 1824, when, the present brick offices on the public square having been built by the county and completed ready for the accommodation of the offices, Mr. Reily removed his office to that building.

The first building erected on the public square was a jail. Soon after the seat of justice was established at Hamilton, a subscription paper was drawn up and put in circulation for the purpose of raising funds to aid the county in erecting public buildings. It was numerously subscribed by citizens of the county and others having an interest in the prosperity of the town. Subscriptions were received in "money, whisky, or grain, stone, lime, brick, timber, merchandise, mechanical work, labor, and hauling." The amount subscribed was about $1,500. In October, 1804, the commissioners of the county appointed Benjamin F. Randolph and Celadon Symmes to make collections on the subscriptions obtained. However, it was long before they were all collected. Some of them remained unpaid as late as the year 1815.

On the thirtieth day of September, 1805, Ezekiel Ball, Matthew Richardson, and Solomon Line, commissioners of the county of Butler, made a contract with John Torrence and John Wingate to furnish the materials and build a jail for the county on the south side of the public square. The building was to be of stone, thirty-three feet by twenty-two, two stories high, and to be erected and inclosed by the first day of September, 1806, for the sum of $1,600. The contractors erected and inclosed the building, according to their agreement, by the Fall of 1806.

The finishing and completing the interior of the building, securing and adapting it in a manner suitable for a jail, was not included in their bargain, but was an additional expense, and required some time to effect, so that it was not ready for the reception of prisoners until December, 1808. The inside walls of the prison were lined with logs about a foot square, laid close together, on which was a lining of two-inch oak-plank, well secured with iron spikes. The floor and ceiling were of hewed logs, placed in the same manner as the sides, so that the whole was very secure against escapes. The lower story was divided into three apartments, having a cell in the middle for a dungeon. The upper story was divided into two rooms for debtors.

On the second day of February, 1807, the commissioners of Butler County made a contract with William Squier to put up a building adjoining the jail, already erected, for the accommodation of the jailer and his family; the building to be of stone, thirty-three feet by thirty, and two stories high, corresponding with width and height of the jail then erected; the whole making a building fifty feet long by thirty-three feet wide. Mr. Squier was to furnish all the materials, and have the building entirely completed, according to the plan laid down, by the 1st of December, 1807, for which he was to be paid the sum of $1,690. Mr. Squier, however, not prosecuting the work with vigor, did not complete the job by the time stipulated in his contract. It was the beginning of the year 1810 before the building was entirely completed, ready for the reception of the jailer and his family.

The building was divided by a hall running across the building between the prison and the other portion of it, which was divided into two apartments in the lower story for the occupancy of the jailer and his family. The upper story, over the jailer's apartments, was fitted to accommodate the sittings of the courts, in which room the courts were held from the year 1810 until the year 1817.

At the time this building was erected the numerous fine stone-quarries now known to exist in the neighborhood of Hamilton had not been discovered. The only stone then attainable was procured from the bed of the Miami River, and was generally of small size and of an inferior quality. The mechanical art of building had not then acquired the perfection to which it has since attained, and the whole work appears to have been executed without a sufficient regard to that strength and durability necessary to render a building designed for a prison entirely secure. While it was occupied as a prison some escapes were made by means of breaches through the walls where the fire-places were, which subjected the county to considerable expense. The whole building, in its architectural appearance and in its internal economy and arrangement, presented neither a model of elegance or convenience.

The present jail was built by Alexander P. Miller, to whom the contract was awarded on the 4th of March, 1846. It cost $8,581, and was finished and accepted on the 9th of August, 1848. The old jail was sold at public auction on the 15th of July to Robert E. Duffield for one hundred and ninety-four dollars, by whom it was pulled down and removed. The jail, as it now exists, is a stone structure two stories high, about fifty feet by ninety, presenting a handsome appearance. The front of the building is occupied for a residence by the sheriff, and the rear is appropriated to the detention of prisoners. This room is about forty-five feet square, with a solid stone floor, and lined with boiler iron for twelve feet high.

It has ten cells, situated in the center of the room, five on each side. There is no provision for women in the building other than is afforded by a small and insecure room on the second story.

On the twentieth day of November, 1813, the commissioners of the county contracted with John E. Scott to furnish all the materials and erect and finish a court-house, according to a plan that had been drawn and agreed upon, to be completed by the expiration of the year 1816, for the sum of $9,000. He entered upon the execution of the work immediately, and had it completed by the time stipulated in the contract. The building was of brick, erected on a stone foundation. It was fifty-four feet long by forty-four feet wide, and two stories high. The lower story, twenty feet high, was fitted up for the court-room, having the judges' seat on the south. The main entrance was by a door on the north; there was also a door on the east and another on the west side of the building, and a private door on the south, near the southwest corner, to communicate with the jail. The second story was eighteen feet in height, divided into a hall and four rooms, for the accommodation of the grand and petit juries, and for such other purposes as might be required. On the top of the building, in the center of the roof, which was hipped on all four sides, was a cupola, surmounted with an iron spire, on which were two balls of gilded copper. The height from the ground to the uppermost ball was one hundred and ten feet.

The contract price for building the court-house, as before mentioned, was $9,000. However, on the application of the contractor, who alleged that he had lost money on the job, the Legislature, at their session of 1817–18, passed a law authorizing the commissioners of Butler County to make a further allowance to the contractor not exceeding one thousand dollars, if, in their judgment, on an examination of the accounts of his expenditures, it should appear that he had sustained a loss on the contract. The commissioners, on an examination of the account of his expenditures in erecting the building, made the allowance authorized by law, and accordingly, on the twelfth day of October, 1818, they paid him the further sum of one thousand dollars, making the whole cost of the court-house $10,000. The sittings of the courts were transferred from the old stone building, and the first court was held in the new court-house at the April term, 1817.

In the cupola was suspended a fine-toned bell, which was used not only for the assembling of the court, but on other public occasions, and tolled at the funerals of respectable citizens. It was also, for a number of years, rung regularly every day at nine o'clock in the morning, at twelve o'clock at noon, and at nine o'clock in the evening, by a person employed for that purpose, who was regularly paid for that service from a fund raised by voluntary subscription of the citizens of the town.

The plan and arrangement of the court-house being considered inconvenient and not well suited for the accommodation of the court and those in attendance on that tribunal, the commissioners of the county, in the year 1836, resolved to make an alteration and improvement of the building, and for that purpose employed William H. Bartlett, a carpenter then residing in Hamilton, to superintend and carry into effect the plan of the alteration, which was immediately commenced by him, and completed, in the manner in which the building remains at present, by the termination of the year 1837. The court-house, as at present modeled and arranged, is fifty-four feet in length from north to south by forty-four feet in width from east to west, with a portico of ten feet projection in front on the north, with four columns of brick, plastered with hydraulic cement. The columns are of the Grecian-Ionic order, thirty-two feet in height, supporting a cornice and pediment of the same order. On the north end of the building is a handsome cupola, surmounted by a figure of Justice, holding a sword and balance. The whole height from the ground to the top of the figure on the cupola is one hundred and eleven feet. The court-room is in the second story, which was finished in very neat and elegant style. The judges' seat is on the south side of the court-room, with a gallery on the north. The lower story is divided into four apartments. The most northern one, at the general entrance, is occupied as an anteroom, in which is the stairway leading to the vestibule of the court-room. In the northwest corner is a room occupied as a sheriff's office. The remaining southern part is fitted up for the accommodation of the coroner and for grand jury rooms. The whole expense of the new modeling and alteration of the building made under the superintendence of Mr. Bartlett amounted to the sum of $15,919. Some remodeling and alteration was done about ten years ago.

In the cupola is suspended a fine-toned bell, the same which formerly hung in the cupola of the old court-house. Between 1830 and 1840 a fine clock was purchased and placed in the cupola, having a face on each side of the square, pointing out the lapse of time, and striking the hours on a bell as they pass. The clock cost one thousand dollars, which was paid for by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of the place.

In February, 1820, the commissioners of the county contracted with Pierson Sayre for furnishing the materials and building two public offices on the public ground for the accommodation of the county offices, to be erected, one on the east and one on the west of the court-house, some distance therefrom, and in line with the front of that building; to be of brick, one story high; each forty feet long by twenty feet wide, with a stone foundation; each building to be divided into two apartments, and made fire-proof. The contract price for building them was $2,486. They were completed, ready for the reception of the offices, by the year 1822. The manner in which the offices were made fire-proof was by laying a

floor of boards on the upper joists which supported the ceiling. On this was laid a course of brick, which was covered with a layer of sand or clay, six or eight inches deep. The wood-work of the doors and windows was covered with sheet-iron. The floors were first laid with brick.

In the year 1836 an addition of twenty-three feet was built to the office on the west of the court-house, and the whole building raised to two stories in height. The work was done by Thomas M. Thomas, and cost $1,500. In the year 1837 a similar addition was made to the building on the east of the court-house by Jacob H. Elerick, at a cost of $1,820. Thus each building, as it stands at present, is sixty-three feet long by twenty feet wide, and two stories high, divided into suitable apartments on each floor. The whole cost of these offices, thus far, amounted to the sum of $5,806. Some additional sums were, necessarily, afterwards expended in fitting up the rooms for the better accommodation of the offices. In the year 1877 an addition was erected to the west building for the use of the treasurer and county commissioners. The foundations are of the best quarry stone, and the building is two stories high, of brick. It is about twenty feet square.

In 1858 the commissioners caused complete fire-proof apartments to be constructed in the interior of the buildings, one for each—the auditor, treasurer, recorder, and Probate Court.

The rooms on the first floor of the east building are assigned to the clerk of the court for his office. The rooms on the second floor, over the clerk's office, are occupied by the Probate Court. The east room, on the lower floor of the west building, is the county treasurer's office. The west room is the recorder's office; and the auditor's and commissioners' offices are on the upper floor of the building.

In the Summer of the year 1817 the public square was inclosed with an open board fence made of mulberry posts and poplar plank. The materials were furnished and the fence put up by Daniel Keyte for $1.25 per panel of ten feet.

In 1838 the commissioners of the county had the public square inclosed with a fence of iron railing, except a small portion on the east and west adjoining the streets, which is left outside the inclosure. The foundation is a wall built of limestone, sunk two feet below the surface of the ground. Above the surface there is a wall built of large, well-dressed and cut limestone, brought from the quarries near Dayton, having a coping of the same material, on which is placed the fence, a neat and strong iron railing, with gates at the proper positions, appropriately ornamented. The whole length of the inclosure is one thousand and seventy-one feet. Daniel Skinner, of Hamilton, executed and put up the iron work; Mr. Doyle, of Dayton, put up the stone foundation. The work was begun in the Summer of 1838, but was not completed until June, 1839. The cost was $7,293.84. The square has been graded and planted with ornamental trees, presenting a beautiful prospect, not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio.

PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS.

The pioneers of the West three-quarters of a century ago, and more, were of a hardier and more self-reliant class than those who followed. They lived largely by the hunt; consequently, they were expert in the use of fire-arms. They began life anew in a dense wilderness filled with gigantic trees, and, therefore, were skilled in handling an ax. Roads and bridges there were none, so that a close observation of the bark of trees, the stars, the breaking of twigs and bushes, and the position of trees and natural objects, was necessary to enable them to find their way from one house to another. They were compelled to be pupils of Izaak Walton in his gentle craft; for fish add much to the pleasures of the table. They must be vigilant and brave; for danger from Indians and wild beasts had not yet gone. And they must be good farmers; for all their efforts were only preparatory to the clearing up of the soil. They made shoes, tanned their own leather, constructed their own household implements, and were obliged to teach their children, unaided by pedagogue or preacher. They were a strong, hardy race.

Those who came West were rarely destitute of a little money, and if there were exceptions to this rule it was among young men with strong arms and invincible determination. Removal to their new location was most generally from concerted action in neighborhoods. Occasionally entire villages felt the impulse, and moved bodily. Some Churches were organized in the East, elected their deacons and other officers, took up their line of march for the West, and the congregation drove their teams by day, halted at night, invariably offering prayers at bed-time and at meals, and resumed their march the next day, stopping on Sunday for a long season of religious worship. Such was the case with some of those who first went to the Western Reserve, and, to a modified extent, this will hold good for the congregation of believers whose descendants now worship at Paddy's Run. Land was not infrequently bought in the East; but most generally the actual settler saw the ground before purchasing.

The projectors of the land companies did not spare flowery adjectives when describing the good qualities of the tracts they had to sell. One of the first companies was the Scioto. It was represented in Europe by Joel Barlow, the poet, who spoke of its merits as a poet should sing when describing an Arcadia. In his circular,

liberally distributed in Paris, he chants the praises of the country bordering on the Ohio:

"A climate wholesome and delightful, frost even in Winter almost entirely unknown, and a river called, by way of eminence, the Beautiful, and abounding in excellent fish of vast size; noble forests, consisting of trees that spontaneously produce sugar (the sugar-maple), and a plant that yields ready-made candles (*Myrica cerifera*); venison in plenty, the pursuit of which is uninterrupted by wolves, foxes, lions, or tigers. A couple of swine would multiply themselves a hundred-fold in two or three years without taking any care of them. No taxes to pay; no military services to be performed."

Similar stories were published and told about the lands in the Miami Valley, although, as Judge Symmes and his associates were not poets, there was not so much exaggeration. Much of the land hereabout was taken up in New Jersey and in New York and Philadelphia, largely by persons who never intended coming out to Ohio, and who bought simply because it seemed likely to become a profitable speculation. The very first who came had most generally been in the armies of St. Clair or Wayne. The settlement of Hamilton was nearly entirely from this source. But the great covered wagons began moving out here with the first roads, and before that cattle and horses were driven slowly and laboriously over the mountains and down to the promised land. Pittsburg became the center of an outfitting industry similar to that which St. Joe occupied for so long a time on the plains. Here the emigrant met those who had been over the route and knew its dangers and pitfalls; here the land-jobbers congregated, and here were dealers with all the implements, gear, and articles of clothing likely to be needed in the war against the forces of nature. We have now conquered, but three generations have died since the contest began.

Pittsburg swarmed with life. So also did one or two of the towns lower down the river, where boats could be bought and the passengers committed to the slow-moving stream. The boat was very plain and simple. It was large enough to contain six or eight tons of load; but that was all. Floating down the river would now be pleasant enough; but then there were stretches of twenty or thirty miles without a single house. The crack of a rifle might at any moment be heard, striking down the head of a family or wounding some woman or child, and causing dismay and sorrow to those who survived. By night and by day the river bank must be watched. The boat must be pushed away from sand-bars, and steered so as to avoid contact with snags.

To those who were going to the settlements north of Cincinnati it was most usual to stop there, sell the boat, and proceed overland. To come to Hamilton was often two or three days' journey in unfavorable weather. The land having been bought, either from the United States or from Symmes's company, the next step to be taken was to clear it. He was happy who could get some other adventurer to join him for the first few days, until he had made a beginning in the forest. To fell the trees was a colossal undertaking. Many of them were three or four feet in diameter, and some much exceeded these figures. The spot for the cabin was usually picked out from its contiguity to a spring. Here, then, a space of thirty feet square having been selected, the axes rang merrily out, and one after another the monarchs of the forest fell. They were trimmed of their branches, the underbrush cleared away, and the first log, having been partially squared, was laid upon the ground in the place where the cabin was to be. Notches were cut near the ends, and in these notches other logs were laid, one at a time, until the building had reached high enough for a roof, which was at first only boughs and bark. Doors were cut in, openings for windows left, and the house was ready for its first occupancy. Daniel Doty, of Middletown, lived out-doors for more than two weeks, cooking and sleeping in the open air while his cabin was going up. This was just over the border in Warren County, and the denseness of the woods was the reason why he finally abandoned that neighborhood, and came to reside on the banks of the Miami. He was tired of the warfare against nature, and when he heard that there was a beautiful natural prairie at the side of this river, he left his improvements, on which he had spent eight or nine months, and became a dweller in what is now Butler County.

The cabin windows were made by sawing out about three feet of one of the logs, and fastening in a few upright pieces. For lights they put in paper, and greased it with bear's-oil and hog-fat, pasting it on the upright pieces. There was then very little glass made in the country, the only place in the West being in Pittsburg, which is still the center of the glass industry; and the high cost of transportation and the lack of money put it out of the power of the settlers to purchase this transparent material.

Housekeeping presented many serious discouragements. That civilization which is a multiplication of wants, our forefathers, happily, had not attained to. Rather they adhered to Goldsmith's dictum, "Man wants but little here below." It is surprising how few are the things which are really indispensable. In the forest, without roads, with scarcely even a path, it was difficult to get any thing from market, and it was still more difficult to take it thither; for the latter was likely to be the heavier commodity. It did not pay to transport Indian corn, oats, or wheat; and a farmer can scarcely raise any thing more valuable than these. He consumed all he grew; or, if he did not, he threw the remainder away. Flax was made into cloth at his own house; so was wool changed from the back of a sheep to a regularly woven fabric. This was, of course, when sheep could be kept; wolves and bears often made it impossible. The gun often supplemented the fruits of the soil. Deer and rac-

coons, foxes and wolves, opossums and squirrels abounded. The man of the house left home before daybreak, and before noon often returned with a huge load of venison or wild turkeys. The stranger who came by was welcome. He represented the outside world to them. He was theater and church, school and fair, all in one. They heard nothing of what was going on except as he echoed it.

Sometimes the pioneer began even more unpretentiously. With an ax he started out to fell enough saplings to build a rude hut, seven feet by four, and five feet high. It was open in front, where a place was left for a fire. A frying-pan and a jack-knife would complete the equipment. Coals lingered the whole day. A piece of pork would be put in the pan and fried, and, with a piece of bread, borrowed, like its oleaginous neighbor, from a farmer of the vicinity, the woodchopper made his hearty meals. Coffee and tea were not introduced at the beginning of the State settlement; indeed, the latter was not in much use until 1830. One of these pioneers has left us an account of his struggles to get a frock for the baby:

"I built a log-house twenty feet square—quite aristocratic in those days—and moved into it. I was fortunate enough to possess a jack-knife. With that I made a wooden knife and two wooden forks, which answered admirably for us to eat with. A bedstead was wanted. I took two round poles for the posts, inserted a pole in them for a side-rail; two other poles were inserted for the end pieces, the ends of which were put in the logs of the house; some puncheons were then split and laid from the side-rail to the crevice between the logs of the house, which formed a substantial bed-cord, on which we laid our straw-bed—the only bed we had—on which we slept as soundly and woke as happy as Albert and Victoria.

"In process of time a yard and a half of calico were wanted. I started on foot through the woods ten miles to procure it; but, alas! when I arrived I found that, in the absence of both money and credit, the calico was not to be obtained. The dilemma was a serious one, and how to escape I could not devise; but I had no sooner informed my wife of my failure than she suggested that I had a pair of thin pantaloons which I could very well spare, that would make quite a decent frock. The pants were cut up, the frock made, and in due time the child was dressed."

The house, after being first erected, needed many repairs and alterations to fit it for the residence of a family. It was always left with great interstices between the logs, which needed to be filled up with mud or clay or with pieces of wood. As the means of the family increased and saw-mills were built, the rude structure was often enveloped with a frame covering; but underneath all was unchanged. The house occupied by General Harrison until his death, situated at North Bend, was an instance. Generally the chimney was built up on the outside, and the floors were of slabs of wood, rough-hewn by the ax. Excepting for Indians, there was no need of bar or bolt. There were no thieves and no dishonest people. Credits were long, and pay was taken in almost every thing to be found in the country. Potash, hides and furs, cattle, tobacco, and, later, wheat and oats, were merchantable articles, and often answered instead of money itself. But the prices, as we should judge them now, were ruinously low. We give elsewhere, in the article on the National Armory, and in some of our local histories, the cost of commodities as they were forty and sixty years ago. The currency was as varied as the articles for which they were given. There were notes of banks on half a dozen different States in various stages of depreciation; the United States currency of dollars, dimes, and cents; currency from New Spain, Cuba, and other Spanish American countries; British silver, and French five-franc pieces. Each of these floated at some conventional price, and it required careful study to know the value of each kind. The calling of money-broker was, until the late war, one of the most lucrative in the United States.

The agriculture of the day was rude. Fruit grew with a luxuriance and certainty which it does not now equal; but the quality of the apples, pears, and plums first planted was poor. The trees were sheltered by the surrounding forests, and the insects which are now the bane of the fruit-producer had not yet made their appearance. The smaller fruits—the strawberry, raspberry, and currant—were uncultivated; but the melon in its different varieties was abundant. The trees were deprived of life by being girdled, and then afterwards cut down; but often they stood for many years, weakening and falling, a most deplorable sight. After the trees were felled the stumps were burned out and pulled out; the ground was fertilized with the ashes and mold, and the crops that were obtained were in great abundance. There was no rotation of crops, no underdraining, scarcely any surface draining, and no manuring, except the small portion derived from the stable. When one field was worn out, another was got ready. There were few sheep, but hogs were numerous. They were of the genuine racer breed, and earned their own living. Chickens and turkeys were numerous, and the holiday meal always included one of these. Pork was the great staple. It had an advantage over the other products of the farm. The hog could be driven from home to the market, and corn could in no way be more easily moved than in this concentrated form. Hot biscuits were the delight of the farmer, and cold bread was very rarely eaten. The maple-tree furnished an abundant yield of molasses and sugar, and there was no lack of fruit to be put up in homely preserves.

Farmers worked their places with much less labor than at present. They rarely hired any help, except at harvest, and the pioneer, with his wife and children, toiled on year after year with little assistance. There

was usually a cow or two, and the duty of milking and making butter devolved upon the wife. So did that of making cloth, and the garments out of the cloth. The husband made the shoes, except at the time when some wandering shoemaker sought shelter and a few days' work. A clock was too expensive a thing to have; rude dials answered every purpose on bright days, and on dark days they guessed as to the hour. The crockery was homely yellow ware, and was often eked out by pewter and wooden dishes. Fine queensware and china were not to be seen. The ovens were huge and capacious, and in them could be baked whole turkeys or sheep. So also were the fire-places of those houses which were constructed after the people became a little forehanded. Here and there may now be seen an ancient dwelling in which the Dutch oven is a prominent part.

It was a difficult thing, even after a family had some money, to get luxuries. Public sentiment frowned upon them as effeminate, and the shopkeepers did not have odd and curious articles on hand. The chairs and tables were at the beginning made by the stout hands of the farmer himself; the beds were built in the house, and thongs of deer or coarse ropes were extended across from side to side, to give the requisite elasticity. Over this was a tick, filled with oat-straw, and the high structure was surmounted by a feather-bed, loved by all who were brought up to know its soft embraces, and contemned by this latter-day generation, who have been taught that it is hygienically bad, and makes man, woman and child too comfortable. The last of all were the sheets of linen, woven at home, and a counterpane, carefully joined together from twoscore different patterns of cloth—a true housewife's delight. If there was a cradle, it was made at home. Perhaps it might be half a barrel cut lengthwise, and furnished with rockers; sometimes it was a log hollowed out; but generally it was made by some handy man in the neighborhood. The floor was rough, as it must needs be when slabs or puncheons are used to lay it. There was no danger of dying from suffocation, as there was a huge fire-place and chimney to make a draft, and innumerable chinks and crevices in the walls and floors to admit the free air of heaven; and there were no needless pieces of furniture for the housekeeper to dust and keep in order. What would she have said could she have seen the present craze for pottery and furniture?

For the first score of years after the treaty of Greenville the hunting of wild animals formed an essential portion of the pioneer's livelihood. It is true that most men did not neglect tilling the soil on this account; but until the wild animals had been nearly exterminated his stock and crops were not of much account. Squirrels swarmed in vast numbers, and to them a corn-field was a particular attraction. Bears had the same weakness. It was a common plan for farmers to go on a Summer's night to a corn-field, and there wait for the quadruped to approach. If the field were fenced, the beast would find some place to climb over the rails. When at the top, he would carefully look in every direction for an enemy. After a time, seeing none, he would drop off the fence inside the field. He can not climb down, and so must fall. Having picked himself up, and waited, perhaps, ten minutes to see if he was observed, he would proceed to the hills of corn, pull down the stalk, strip the ears of the husk, and begin eating the succulent grains with the greatest relish. It was wonderful what devastation one bear would make in a corn-field in one night. If the plans of the hunter had been well carried out, he would fire from his ambush as soon as the bear was near enough, and enough meat would be obtained to last his family until the carcass could be no longer kept. The skin was worth a round sum, either to sell or to keep. The fat, tried out, made a pomade or ointment, and the dogs had a feast on the poorer parts of the animal. These latter were an important part of every household. From one to six were to be found near each farmstead, and, if of "low degree" and not well trained, they would make the night vocal by their barking. They were useful, however. They aided the farmer to discover any depredator on his fields, whether man or beast; they helped him in his encounters with savage animals, and they formed excellent playmates for his children. In all new countries man prizes the companionship of dogs. In hunting wolves and foxes they were essential, and were the same with raccoons and opossums. The latter were largely hunted at night, and formed excellent roasts for the family. The furs and skins of animals formed the most compact and valuable of all commodities that the frontiersman had to do with. Offered at the shopkeepers', they brought cash, and in dealings of one man with another they passed more readily current than any other property. A premium was paid on the heads of wolves by the commissioners of Butler County for a number of years, and this stimulated the energies of the hunter. Many expedients were used to ensnare these animals. Large traps were made and baited, the mechanism being such that the attempt to take the bait would result in the fall of the gate, thus securely imprisoning the beast. Other hunters would take the ovary of the female wolf at a particular time of the year, rub it upon their boots, and then walk across the paths where the animals were sure to come. They immediately left whatever they were doing, and followed. This plan, while very successful, was attended with great danger, as the wolves became infuriated when they saw the deception that had been practiced upon them, and not infrequently attacked the backwoodsman. Often have hunters been obliged to climb trees to secure their safety. But so effectual were the attempts to exterminate wolves that few have been seen by any one now living, and there is probably no one resident in the county who has killed one within its limits.

It is impossible to give a description of a school that

shall entirely correspond to that which existed among our forefathers. It was entirely sustained by subscription, the wealthier men paying a little more than the poorer ones. The schoolmaster was a man of consideration. He ranked next in the community after the doctor, the lawyer, and the minister, and although his learning might not have been great, it was greater than that of the persons in whose society he found himself. Often he was some man who had traveled far afield, and knew more of the world than his auditors. He generally wrote a good hand, was familiar with the easier parts of arithmetic, had a little knowledge of geography, English, American and Roman history, and could read passably. He only gave instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and if he taught these well he satisfied his patrons. The houses were generally of logs, with a capacious fireplace, and the benches and desks were of plain plank or slabs, the flat side uppermost. There was no uniformity of books. Each pupil brought what he had, and all were in turn used by the teacher. One thing is undeniable: the pupils carried from the schools more that they remembered, considering the extent of the curriculum, than is now done in similar places. There was more concentration, and there was no study of a dozen different branches, all of necessity imperfectly acquired.

It must not be imagined that all the inhabitants were farmers. The hunter and trapper preceded them, and the blacksmith followed. Many of the articles which we now buy ready made were then beat out on the anvil. Nails were among these; the point to a plowshare, the remainder being wood; bolts and bars, knives, sickles, and axes were wrought out by his labors. He was an indispensable man. Something which is widely different from that found to-day was the multitude of innkeepers. Roadside taverns abounded everywhere. It was necessary for the traveler to stop over-night, and as he could only make from ten to twenty miles per day, often finding two or three miles too much, he was compelled to avail himself of their facilities. In the smaller kind there was only a lower room and a loft, into which the traveler mounted by a ladder. Here were three or four beds, and if there were women in the party there was a curtain to divide their part of the garret from the other part, in which the men slept. In the larger there were two log-cabins, side by side, with, of course, additional accommodations. Log houses were the rule then, not the exception. When John Reily came to Hamilton, nearly eighty years ago, the cabins outnumbered the frame houses, and the latter were very small, unpretentious dwellings. The landlord in those days gave plentiful fare, but not what would now be considered as of the best quality. It was pork and potatoes, with corn-bread. Chickens were afforded as often as possible, and always on gala-days; but beef and mutton were seldom seen, unless the former, salted, in Winter-time. There was game on the table when the landlord or his guests were fortunate enough to shoot any, or when he could make an exchange with a neighbor for some. Often the inns were full, and the wayfarer slept in his wagon or under a friendly tree. Expenses were low. The York shilling, or twelve and a half cents, was at that time considerably used in this neighborhood, and meals were generally charged for at that rate, sleeping from six to nineteen cents, and the same for horse-feed. The bar had an abundance of whisky and rum, sold at three cents a drink. No beer or ale was used, nor were there any fancy drinks. Water and sugar were the only things ever put in the glass to modify the taste, except occasionally a little mint. The pioneers drank enormously, yet such was the strength of their constitutions and the bracing effect of living in the open air, they seemed to suffer no ill effects from it. There were drunkards, it is true; but they had given up labor, and had no other thought than the bottle.

The taverns were frequently the scene of balls. Here gathered all the young men of the neighborhood who were not Church members, and the young ladies whom they had invited to accompany them. The largest room in the inn was cleared of all furniture, a couple of fiddlers found place in one corner, and some citizen with a stentorian voice, or perhaps one of the fiddlers, called off the figures. Dancing began early. By sundown, often, small parties might be seen on their way to the house appointed, and in the neighborhood every available place was used to tie the horses which brought the cavaliers and their fair charges. These dances were old-fashioned, and few persons now would know them. The minuet was never in vogue in this section; it went out of date with hair-powder. But quadrilles, country dances, and reels were the order of the night. There was no languidness. Few girls were wall-flowers, and when they were on the floor they moved with vivacity. There was a careless and open enjoyment. No regulations were made as to dress. Few of the ladies aspired to silk or gentlemen to broadcloth; but, instead, they wore plain linsey-woolseys and coarse woolen clothes. The entertainment culminated at supper-time, which was near midnight. Here were roast and boiled turkey and chicken, boiled ham, any stray articles of game that could be got in time, biscuits, pies and cake, and preserves—a royal supper it seemed to them, but which our degenerate and weakened race could hardly digest. After another hour or two of dancing the party broke up, and Ethelberta was escorted home by her faithful Edwy.

Those who clad the human frame were people of consequence. Caps were generally made at home, and few men, except of the better sort, wore hats; so that this calling did not thrive. The milliner was not in request. The decoration of bonnets was entirely a home affair. But while most men possessed an elementary knowledge of shoemaking, and some even owned a cobbler's kit, it was not generally found expedient to make shoes. So

the journeyman cordwainer made his circuits, even as the dressmaker now does. In one house he might be kept a couple of days, in another a couple of weeks, busily at work repairing and making shoes and boots. These were firmly and substantially constructed, and had a weight in them of leather which nowadays is rarely seen. They were larger and roomier, and when new resisted the rain very well. It was not an uncommon thing to find those which had been worn the second year. There were, in a region like this, no thin shoes, or shoes got up expressly for show. Vanity or the length of purse was not great enough. Moccasins were worn here for many years after the first settlement of the country. They were soft and easy to walk in, and made without trouble. They were much affected by those with tender feet.

The tailor did not come in, at the very beginning, but he was here within a half-dozen years. There was then no ready-made clothing, and all material was cut and sewed in the neighborhood where it was used. Gentlemen wore broadcloth, which was imported and was very costly, and many of them were clad in it continually. Artisans or farmers never wore such an expensive cloth, except it might be for a wedding-suit, and all professional men were to be told by it. The Methodist minister always had a very long-tailed coat, and he could be distinguished as far as he could be seen on account of this garment.

An indispensable man was the saddler and harness-maker. There was much riding on horseback, as the roads were poor when they existed at all, and it was a necessity not only to be a good horseman, but to be well provided with riding-gear. Tanners and curriers were also soon to be found in most localities. Deerskins were prepared during the last century for garments by those who followed a trade called skin-dressers, and their products were worn by men of all classes. Others were known as leather-breeches makers. These callings have been superseded at the present day. Some trades have gone out of use. There were men who made spinning-wheels and looms, and like machinery. Joel Collins made powder, which is now only manufactured by extensive establishments.

There was preaching of the Gospel in many parts of the country. Among these early missionaries the names of Crume, MacDill, Montfort, Elliott, and others, rise up in the remembrance of those who attended upon their ministrations, or whose parents did. They preached everywhere—in private houses, blacksmith-shops, groves, open spaces, or wherever they could attract auditors. Many of the early ministers were men without education, but with strong minds, trained by experience and observation. They understood the nature of the men to whom they talked and what arguments would influence them. They dealt more with personal religion than with abstract and barren idealizations, and they wrought much good in the community.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

On the second Monday of June, as we have previously stated, Ezekiel Ball, Matthew Richardson, and Solomon Lines met in Hamilton, and organized as the Board of County Commissioners. John Reily acted as clerk. Their first business was the auditing of bills, and the first one allowed was to William Crooks, a judge at the previous election, for making a return to the clerk's office at Cincinnati, Hamilton County. For this they gave him two dollars. The others were as follows: James Blackburn, late sheriff, State prosecutions and proclaiming elections, $21; William McClellan, sheriff, State prosecutions, proclaiming elections, etc., $18; John Reily, clerk of the Common Pleas, State prosecutions, certifying elections, etc., and one jury-box furnished, $27.25; Darius C. Orcutt, cleaning up the court-house and jail and furnishing a lock to each, $4; Mahlon Baker, services as overseer of the poor of the township of Liberty, $5; Matthew Winton, assignee of George Swan, for seven grown wolves' scalps taken, $7; John Greer, balance of his services as county commissioner and secretary to the commissioners for the year 1803, and for stationery, $16.50; James Dunn, balance of his services as county commissioner for the year 1803, $1.50.

On their meeting of July 2, 1804, they allowed the following bills: George Myracle, one wolf-scalp, $1; Philip Hayle, keeping Martin Rixendoll, a pauper, for six months previous to the first Monday of May at $20, and from then until the 21st of June at $6.12, $26.12; Connor & Ormsby, nails furnished for repairing the jail, $7.41; Samuel Dillon, coroner, for holding an inquisition on the dead body of Haney Thomson, and for travel, etc., to hold an inquisition on the dead body of John Morfoot, $17.74.

They then made an order that the listers of the several towns proceed immediately to take in the lists of land and taxable property in their respective townships, and make return on the first Monday of August next.

On Monday, 6th of August, 1804, they allowed bills as follows: Samuel Miller, extra repairs to the court-house, $12.81; James Blackburn, collector of taxes for the year 1803, was ordered to exhibit his amount of collection for adjustment before the Board of Commissioners on the fourth Monday of August; August 27, 1804, George Lone was allowed for a wolf-scalp, $1; James Craven, lister of St. Clair Township, taking lists of land, etc., $21.25; Thos. Pottenger, appraiser in St. Clair Township, $1.25; Jas. Dunn, associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, $20.17; John Greer, an associate judge, $16.17; James Mahan, lister of Ross Township, taking lists of land, etc., $11.75; Frederick Schaff, lister of Liberty Township, taking lists of land, $16.75; Daniel Nelson, appraiser of houses in Liberty Township, $1.25; George Harlan, lister of Fairfield Township, $20; John Torrence, appraiser in

Fairfield Township, $5; Garrett Vannest, lister of Lemon Township, $23; John Carson, appraiser in Lemon Township, $2.50; John Dunn, taking and returning to the clerk of the Common Pleas sundry lists of land in the year 1803, which had not been entered for taxes as the law required, $6.25.

James Blackburn, collector of the county taxes for the year 1803, appearing by John Dunn, his agent, exhibited his amount of collection as follows: James Blackburn, debtor to the county of Butler amount of taxes committed to him to collect for the year 1803, $594.49; credit, cash and orders paid into the county treasury, $464.70; order for the remission of Joel Williams's tax on his mill in part, $3; commission of six per cent on the amount collected, $35.60; leaving a balance due, including delinquents, etc., of $91.13.

On application of Joseph Burgh, of Lemon Township, three dollars of the county taxes assessed on him for the year 1803, on a horse said to be kept as a covering horse (which was not), was remitted, and an order drawn directed to James Blackburn, collector.

The Board of Commissioners for August 28, 1804, made the following assessment of taxes: On property subject to taxation in the county, $770.13; taxes of ferries, $1; probable amount received from tavern-keepers, $50; probable amount received from retailers of merchandise, $60; probable amount received by the dividend of the State tax, $186; balance of the county taxes of 1803 not yet accounted for by the collector, making a probable deduction of twenty dollars for delinquencies and insolvencies, $68.13. Total, $1,135.26.

They then made the following appropriations or distributions: Listers of the several townships for services, $102.75; James Dunn and John Greer, associate judges, $36.34; John Dunn, making return of lands, etc., in 1803, $6.25; sheriff and clerk of the Common Pleas, for State and county services, $40; attorney prosecuting the pleas of the State, $80; associate judges' fees, $100; grand jury fees, $100; judge of election fees, $30; support of paupers, $75; wolf and panther scalps, $50; listers, for completing the lists of land, agreeably to law, $25; Board of Commissioners' fees, their clerk, and stationery, $100; collector's and county treasurer's commission, $70; outstanding orders drawn by the commissioners, which remain unsatisfied, $100; necessary for delinquencies and contingent expenses, $219.92. Total, $1,135.26.

The commissioners ordered that the collector of the county taxes should be allowed a commission of six per cent for trouble in collecting and paying over the taxes, and that the county treasurer be allowed a commission of three per cent for receiving and paying out moneys.

William McClellan, sheriff of the county, having given notice to the Board of Commissioners that he should not undertake the collection of the State or county taxes, and no person offering to undertake the collection of the same, it was ordered that the commissioners should meet at the court-house in Hamilton on Thursday, the sixth day of September, for receiving proposals for the collection of State and county taxes.

Edward Gee was allowed for a wolf-scalp, $1.

On the application and complaint of Thomas McCullough, at their meeting September 6th, 1804, ordered that the valuation of his mills be lowered from $3,000 to $2,000, making a deduction in his tax of $5. The valuation of William Smith's house and saw-mill was reduced from $700 to $500, making a reduction in his taxes of $1; Joel Williams's mill was reduced in the valuation from $1,500 to $1,000, reducing his taxes $2.50; David Enoch's grist and saw-mill was raised in valuation from $1,000 to $2,000, increasing his taxes $5; the valuation of Daniel Griffing's mill was raised from $100 to $200, increasing his taxes 50 cents; the valuation of Shobal Vail's mill was increased from $300 to $500, raising his taxes $1; the valuation of Stephen Vail's mills was raised from $600 to $1,200, increasing his taxes $3; Samuel Gregory's mill was set at $300, increasing his tax $1.50. These variations made an increase of $2.50.

At the meeting of September 19, 1804, an order was drawn for Job Gee, for a wolf-scalp, $1; George Harlan was appointed collector of the county taxes for the county for that year, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-three cents.

The Board of Commissioners met again October 4, 1804, and orders were drawn in favor of the following persons: Joseph Spencer, killing a grown wolf, $1; William Cooley, killing two grown wolves, $2; Matthew Winton, assignee of Benjamin Allen, killing a grown wolf, $1; Thomas Cooch, 4 grown wolves, $4; Daniel Doty, a judge of the election held in Lemon Township for county commissioner, $1.25; William Broderick, a judge of the election held in St. Clair Township for county commissioner, $1.25; Daniel Nelson, a judge of the election held in Liberty Township for county commissioner, $1; James Dunn and John Greer, for services performed as associate judges in laying off the county into townships, appointing the place of holding elections, and attending to receiving and certifying the elections of the first sheriff and justice of the peace for the county and representative to Congress, each, $6; John Reily, clerk of the Common Pleas, for receiving and listing the lands of non-resident proprietors, making out a general alphabetical list of the State tax for the year 1804, and for making out and certifying three copies, $32.16; John Reily, clerk to the Board of Commissioners, for services, including making out the duplicate of county taxes, and books and stationery furnished the commissioners for the use of the county, $37.16.

Benjamin Fitz Randolph and Celadon Symmes were authorized and requested to collect and receive of and from the several persons who have subscribed money, whisky, or grain for the purpose of assisting the county of Butler to erect public buildings at Hamilton, the seat

of justice, such sum and sums of money, whisky, and grain, as they had respectively subscribed; and also to receive from persons who had subscribed stones, lime, brick, timber, mechanical work, labor, or hauling, or any kind of country produce which can or may be exchanged for cash. They were authorized to exchange the articles which they might receive into cash, and deposit it in the county treasury. The clerk was to furnish Benjamin Fitz Randolph and Celadon Symmes each with a copy of the subscription paper and of the order.

At the meeting of November 5, 1804, John Beaty received the premium for a wolf-scalp, 50 cents; James Patterson, the premium for five wolf-scalps, $2.50. John Reily, clerk of the commissioners, for services in drawing copies of the order of appointments of B. F. Randolph and Celadon Symmes to collect the moneys subscribed for public buildings at Hamilton, and making out and certifying extracts of lands entered for taxes in the county, which were in the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Greene, Ross, and Fairfield, was granted $5.79; and the following sums were also allowed: John Kitchel, associate judge, $39.67; John Greer, associate judge, $8; Daniel Beaty, Isaac Stanley, and Dennis Ball, as judges of the election in Fairfield Township, each, 50 cents; Darius C. Orcutt and John R. Beaty, clerks of the election in Fairfield Township, each, 50 cents; John Beaty, Ralph W. Hunt, Joseph Cox, John Morrow, Isaac S. Swearingen, judges of election in Liberty Township; Henry Weaver, Ezekiel Ball, John Craig, Robert Ferris, Isaiah Morris, judges of election in Lemon Township; Robert Winton, Mr. Scott, John Orbison, William Richardson, judges of election for St. Clair Township; James Dunn, Isaac Gibson, James Elliott, Maxwell Parkinson, James Mahan, William Morris, judges of election for Ross Township, were each allowed from 50 cents to $1.50 for their services; David Johnston, a judge of the election in Lemon Township, in October, 1804, $1.25; Samuel Beeler, a judge of the election in St. Clair Township, $1.25; Isaac Shields, for carrying an abstract of the votes given for senator in the county of Butler, at the October election, 1804, to the clerk's office in Warren County, $2; Daniel Baker and Justus Jones, executors of Edward Jones, deceased, for services in making return to the clerk's office in Hamilton, of the election in Liberty Township, in October, 1803, $2; William McClellan, sheriff, for his service in proclaiming elections and summoning grand jurors, etc., $13.50; John Greer and Celadon Symmes, for services in attending at the clerk's office in canvassing the votes of the county, each, $1; John Reily, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for his services in receiving, canvassing, and certifying the votes at the October annual election, furnishing certificates to the persons elected, and certifying the roll-books of the election of electors of President and Vice-president of the United States, $8.75.

February 25, 1805, the Board of Commissioners met, and amounts were allowed and orders drawn, as follows: Samuel Walker, wolf-scalp, $1; Jesse Simpson, wolf-scalp, $1; David Lee, three wolf-scalps, $3; James Dunn, associate judge, $12; John Greer, associate judge, $12; William McClellan, sheriff, hire of a stove for the use of the court-house at January term, 1805, and furnishing fuel, $4; Philip Hayle, for the keeping of Martin Rixendoll, a pauper, from the 21st of June to the 5th of November, $18.88. It was ordered that George Harlan, collector of the county taxes of the year 1804, should lay before the Board of Commissioners an account of the moneys collected by him and paid to the county treasurer.

April 8, 1805, on application of Peter Shafer, the commissioners ordered a deduction to be made in his county taxes, to the amount of eighty cents. The following amounts were allowed: George Myracle, wolf scalp, $1; Isaac Wiles, work done for the use of the jail, and making irons for the confinement of criminals in the jail, $8.72; James Young, wolf-scalp, $1; Adam Smith, wolf-scalp, $1; Michael Pierce, one of the judges of an election held in Lemon Township, on the first Monday in April, 1805, for a justice of the peace, and making return, $1.25; Captain John Gray, for himself and ten privates of his company, in guarding the jail at January term, 1805, $14; William McClellan, sheriff, for locks, etc., procured for the use of the jail, $2.75; William Butler, assignee of Thomas Baxter, inspector of Butler County, for money expended in procuring and branding irons, etc., for the use of the inspector of said county, $12.50.

June 10, 1805, the following amounts were allowed: John Reily, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, the annual allowance by law for failures in State prosecutions, including his services in certifying the election of a justice of the peace in Lemon Township, $23.10; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for services from the 5th November, 1804, to the 22d May, 1805, including stationery furnished, $10.83; Samuel Dillon, coroner, for an inquest taken on the dead body of Stephen Wilcocks, 14th April, 1805, $11.90; James Dunn, associate judge, $12; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $12; John Greer, associate judge, $12; Captain James Blackburn, the pay of the guard for the jail, furnished from his company, at January term, 1805, $6.75; Captain John Wingate, the pay of the guard for the jail in January, 1805, furnished from his company, $27.75; William McClellan, sheriff, annual allowance by law for failures in State prosecutions, including the summoning of two grand juries, $23; Thomas Hunt, lister of Liberty Township, $13.75; Thomas Hill, appraiser of Liberty Township, $1.25; Robert Ferris, lister of Lemon Township, $25; Moses Vail, appraiser of Lemon Township, $1.25; George Harlan, lister of Fairfield Township, $20; Isaac Stanley, appraiser of Fairfield Township, $2.50; James Mahan, lister of Ross Township, $12.50; William Mitchell, appraiser in Ross Township, $1.25; George Myracle, wolf-

scalp, $1; Peter Demoss, wolf-scalp, $1; Jesse Simpson, wolf-scalp, $1; Thomas Massie, wolf-scalp, $1; John Denow, wolf-scalp, $1; Aaron Van Camp, wolf-scalp, $1; Daniel Nelson, wolf-scalp, $1; Samuel Beeler, 2 wolf-scalps, $2.

John Reily was appointed clerk to the Board of Commissioners of Butler County, agreeably to the provisions contained in the act entitled "An act establishing boards of commissioners."

It was ordered that, pursuant to the statute entitled "An act for granting licenses and regulating ferries, taverns, and stores," the following sums should be paid into the county treasury by each and every person obtaining a license to keep a tavern or ferry in the county of Butler: On each and every tavern licensed in the towns of Hamilton, Rossville, and Middletown, the sum of twelve dollars annually; for each and every tavern licensed on any highway in any township in the county (the towns of Hamilton, Rossville, and Middletown excepted) the sum of six dollars annually; for every ferry license granted to keep a ferry on the Miami between the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, or at any distance not exceeding half a mile from either of these towns, four dollars; and further, that the rates of ferriage hereafter to be demanded for the transportation of persons and property across the Miami at public ferries, be as follows: Single person, six and one-fourth cents; man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; loaded wagon and team, one dollar; any other four-wheeled carriage, seventy-five cents; an empty wagon and team, or a loaded cart and team, fifty cents; empty cart and team, or sled or sleigh and team, thirty-seven and a half cents; every horse, mare, mule, ass, or head of neat cattle, six and one-fourth cents; every sheep, hog, or goat, three cents.

On Thursday, 20th June, 1805, the amounts allowed against the county were: William Squire, Jacob Bell, and Thomas Pounds, for their services as viewers of the road from Smith & St. Clair's mill on Four-mile, in St. Clair Township, to Nathaniel Bell's, on Elk Creek, each, $4; Henry Weaver, for his own services, and the chain-carrier and marker, in surveying the road from Smith & St. Clair's mill, on Four-mile, to Nathaniel Bell's, on Elk Creek, and making a report, $12.75; Henry Taylor, Jeremiah Beaty, and John Gray, for their services as viewers of the road from Rossville, by Beaty's, Cooley's, and others, to the State road at or near the east side of the College Township, each, $3; John R. Beaty, for his own services, and the services of the chain-carrier and marker, in surveying and laying out the road from Rossville, by Beaty's, Cooley's, and others, to the State road, at or near the east side of the college township, $10.50.

On the 5th of August, 1805, it was ordered that the following shall be the assessment of county taxes to be raised: Amount of taxes, as per the lister's returns, under the county levy law, $862.34; balance of taxes of the years 1803 and 1804, not yet accounted for by the collectors, $500; probable amount received from tavern-keepers, $100; probable amount received from retailers of merchandise, $40; probable amount received from the county's dividend of the land taxes for the years 1804 and 1805, $480; total, $1,982.34.

The following were the appropriations of county taxes: The listers, assessors, and others, $310.33; probable amount of outstanding orders on amounts allowed last year, $350; probable amount of the associate judges' fees, $100; attorney prosecuting for the State, $80; sheriff and clerk of the Common Pleas, $50; grand jury, $100; judges of elections, $20; paupers, $60; Board of Commissioners, clerk, and stationery, $100; collector's and county treasurer's commissions, $100; towards building a jail, $500; contingent expenses and delinquencies, $212.01; total, $1,982.34.

For collecting and paying over the county taxes, eight per cent. was allowed; and the county treasurer was allowed a commission of three per cent on all moneys received and paid out.

September 2, 1805, at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, the amounts allowed were as follows: Robert Lytle, John Scott, James White, John Wilson, David Johnston, Aaron Vail, William Smith, Joseph Millender, Joel Williams, Elias Baldwin, James Sutton, Benjamin Line, William Hayes, Abel Bell, and Thomas Dillon, for two days' services as grand jurors at the Court of Common Pleas, August term, 1805, each, $1.50; Thomas Hunter, constable, for attending on the grand jury, $1.50.

Several errors were corrected in the entries of land, and deductions made in the taxes, as follows: James Barnet, 100 acres, to be changed from first-rate to second-rate; Jacob Case, 190 acres, second-rate; Joseph Eli, 600 acres, first-rate; Robert Ferries, 60 acres, first-rate; David Fleanard, 300 acres, second-rate; Sam. Ferguson, 250 acres, second-rate, changed to 220 acres; William Gwillym, 320 acres, second-rate; Michael Hildebrand, 102 acres, second-rate, changed to third-rate; Joseph Hunter, 200 acres, second-rate; Aaron Huffman, Sen., 5 acres, second-rate; George Isminger, 320 acres, second-rate; James Kennedy, 50 acres, second-rate.

On September 30, 1805, accounts were allowed and orders drawn for Darius C. Orcutt, for crying the building of the jail, $2; John Torrence and John Wingate, first installment for building the jail, $400.

At the meeting of November 4, 1805, accounts were allowed to Isaac Shields, for conveying an abstract of the votes given for a senator in Butler, at the last October election, to the clerk's office, in Warren County, $2; James Scott, William Cooley, and Daniel Perry, for their services as viewers of the road from Rossville to Scott's tan-yard on Seven-mile, each, $3; James Heaton, surveyor, and the services of the chain men and marker, in surveying and laying out the road from Rossville to Scott's tan-yard on Seven-mile, $9.50; William

Crooks, 1 wolf-scalp, $1; Israel S. Swearingen, making a return of the annual election in Liberty Township, $1; William Broderick, for making a return of the annual election in St. Clair Township, $1.25.

Accounts were allowed on December 2, 1805, to Philip Hayle, for farming of Martin Rixendoll, a pauper, from the first Monday in May last to the first Monday of November last, being his fees for the first half-year, $28.75; James McClure, one of the judges of an election held in Lemon Township, on the 16th November, 1805, for the election of a justice of the peace, $1.25; John Reily, clerk of Common Pleas, for making transfers of land and a duplicate of the land taxes for 1805, $39; Edward Bebb, William Cooley, Samuel Williams, William Broderick, Joseph Williamson, John Koon, Thomas Irwin, and James Dunn, Jr., services as grand jurors, each, 75 cents.

January 6, 1806, accounts were allowed Daniel Perry, James Walker, John Parkison, George Drybread, Moses Vail, Shubal Vail, Robert Evans, David Griffis, Samuel Seward, Joseph Stephens, John Hamilton, Isaac Enoch, James Willis, and Brice Virgin, as grand jurors, each, $1.50; William McClellan, sheriff, for the hire of a stove, fuel, etc., for the court-house, at December term, 1805, and for the dieting of Mary Willis, in jail on commitment, from the 4th to the 19th December, 1805, $8; George Harlan, fees for collecting the taxes in Fairfield Township, for the year 1805, $15.57.

February 10, 1806, the amounts allowed were: Jacob Lewis and John Walker, one day's service as grand jurors, each, 75 cents; John Enyart, Andrew Christy, and James Irwin, one day's service as grand jurors at the Supreme Court, in Butler County, on the second day of November, 1805, each, 75 cents; Celadon Symmes, services at the office of the clerk of Butler Common Pleas, on the 11th of January last, to canvass and certify the votes given at the election for justices of the peace in Wayne and Milford Townships, on the seventh day of January last, $1; Joshua Delaplane, notifying Celadon Symmes to attend at the clerk's office of Butler Common Pleas, to canvass the votes given at the elections for justices of the peace in Wayne and Milford Townships, on the seventh day of January last, 75 cents.

April 7, 1806, the Board of Commissioners granted John Torrence and John Wingate, in part of and on the amount of the second installment for the building of the jail of Butler County, $200.

May 5, 1806, accounts were allowed to David Beaty, Benj. Bell, Jacob Whitenger, Joseph Walker, William Blackburn, Robert Moorehead, John Robison, Samuel Dickey, Davis Ball, Abraham Huff, John Wingate, Thos. McCullough, and Isaac Reed, for services as grand jurors, each, $1.50; George Harlan, for attending on the grand jury, at April term, $1.50; Philip Hayle, balance in full for the farming of Martin Rixendoll, a pauper, for the year 1805, $28.75; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for his services from 2d September, 1805, to 7th April, 1806, $26.50.

June 2, 1806, at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, accounts were allowed to Meeker Squire, one of the judges of the election held in Lemon Township, on the 24th May, 1806, for a justice of the peace, $1.25; John Torrence and John Wingate, in full of the second installment for building the jail of Butler County, $200.

At their meeting June 9, 1806, John Orbison was given commission on the collection of the county taxes in St. Clair Township, $16.94; and accounts were allowed to Thomas Hunt, lister of Liberty Township, listing of lands and taxable property, $21.50; Brice Virgin, appraiser in Liberty Township, $1.25; Robert Ferris, of Lemon Township, listing lands and taxable property, $29; James Marshall, appraiser in Lemon Township, $3.12; James Craven, lister of Wayne Township, $11.25; Robert Scott, lister of Milford Township, $6.25; William Broderick, lister of St. Clair Township, $11.25; John Gerard, lister of Ross Township, $13.75; George Harlan, lister of Fairfield Township, $26.25; John Wingate, appraiser of houses, etc., in Fairfield Township, $6.25; William McClellan, sheriff of Butler County, fees on State prosecutions, when the State has failed, and for summoning grand jurors, advertising elections, etc., $48; John Reily, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, for his fees on State prosecutions, when the State has failed, canvassing and certifying elections, making transfers of land and certifying the same, $39.50; Matthew Hueston, one of the viewers of the road from Rossville, by Crooks's, Richmond's, etc., to Iseminger's mill, on the dry fork of Whitewater, $6; John McDonald, viewer, $6; James Watson, viewer, $6; James Heaton, surveyor, $7; William Mitchell, chain-man, $2.25; Israel Woodruff, chain-man, $2.25; William Crooks, ax-man, $1.50; Andrew Christy, one of the viewers of the road from Smith & St. Clair's mill, on Four-mile, up the Miami, by Brownlees & Samples's mill, etc., thence to the north boundary of the county, at or near Vandervere's mill, $8; Samuel Gregory, viewer, $8; Garrett Vannest, viewer, $6; Henry Weaver, surveying the road and making a plat, including the fees of the chain-men and ax-men, etc., $20.75; William Squire, as viewer of the road from Enoch's mill, on the Miami, eastwardly to the county line, $3; John Carson, viewer, $3; Thomas Irwin, viewer, $1; Henry Weaver, surveyor, for his own service and the services of the chain-man and ax-man, $7.25; James Irwin, viewer of the road from John Vannie's to the county line, in a direction for Beadle's Station, $1; Ellis John, viewer, $1; Michael Hildebrand, one of the viewers of the same road, $1; John Morrow, surveyor, for his own services, and the chain-men and markers, $5.25.

The premium or bounty on every wolf or panther killed in the county was made for each wolf or panther under six months old, 50 cents; and for each wolf or panther above six months old, $1.

The following was made the price of tavern licenses in the county of Butler: For each license granted to keep a tavern in the town of Hamilton, Rossville, or Middletown, the sum of $10; for each license granted to keep a tavern in the county of Butler (the towns of Hamilton, Rossville, and Middletown excepted), the sum of $6.

The prices of license to keep ferries on the Miami were fixed as follows: For a license to keep a ferry on the Miami, between the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, or at any place within a mile of either of the said towns, $4; and for a license to keep a ferry on the Miami at any other place in the county, except as above excepted, $2. The rates of ferriage at all public ferries on the Miami, for the ensuing year, was made as follows: Single person, six and one-fourth cents; man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; loaded wagon and team, one dollar; any other four-wheeled carriage, seventy-five cents; empty wagon and team, or a loaded cart and team, fifty cents; empty cart and team, a sled or sleigh and team, thirty-seven and a half cents; every horse, mare, mule, ass, or head of neat cattle, six and one-fourth cents; every sheep, hog, or goat, three cents.

July 7, 1806, the Board of Commissioners allowed the following accounts: Thomas Hunt, judge of the election for justice of the peace in Liberty Township, $1; Benjamin Thompson, a judge of the election of justice of the peace in St. Clair Township, $1; Isaac Gibson, a judge of the election for a justice of the peace, held in Ross Township, 21st of June, $1; Celadon Symmes, services in attending at the clerk's office to canvass the votes given at elections for justices of the peace, $1.25.

ORDER FOR ELECTIONS.

"WHEREAS, It hath been fully shown to the Board of Commissioners that the inhabitants residing in the original surveyed townships hereinafter mentioned, from their number of electors in each township, are fully entitled to the privilege of holding elections respectively therein for the purpose of electing three trustees and one treasurer in each of the said townships, agreeably to the tenor of the act entitled 'An act to incorporate the original surveyed townships.'

"Therefore, for the purpose of electing the said three trustees and one treasurer in each of the said townships, it is ordered that elections be held therein respectively at the times and places hereinafter specified, to wit:

"In township numbered one, of the second entire range east of the Miami (being Fairfield, a part of which lies in Hamilton County), at the house of John Maxwell, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered two, of the second entire range east of the Miami (part of which lies in the county of Hamilton), at the house of William Orson, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered two, of the third entire or military range (Fairfield), at the house of Benjamin Line, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered three, of the third entire or military range (Liberty), at the house of John Beaty, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered two, of the fourth entire range east of the Miami (Lemon), part of which lies in the county of Warren, at the house of Joshua Davis, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"In township numbered five, in the second range west of the Miami (Milford), at the house of Abel Stout, in said township, on Saturday the second day of August next.

"It is also ordered that written notices of the same elections be set up in the said several townships respectively, agreeably to the requisitions of the above recited statute.

"Notices made out, twenty copies."

August 4, 1806, the Board of Commissioners ordered that the assessments of county taxes for the current year should be as follows: Assessments on probable receipts—County taxes, as per the lister's returns, $1,146.49; land taxes (the county's moiety), $400; licenses to tavern-keepers, store-keepers, and ferries, $200; fines (probably), $50; balance due from collectors, $260. Appropriations—Residue of the second installment for building the jail, $200; last installment for jail, $800; lister's and other accounts liquidated and allowed, $330.56; probable amount of associate judge's fees, $100; prosecuting attorney of the State, $80; clerk of Common Pleas and sheriff, $40; grand jury fees, $25; judges of election, $10; wolf-scalps, etc., $30; collector's and county treasurer's commissions, $150; Board of Commissioners, clerk and stationery, $100; delinquencies and contingencies, $140.93.

The following persons were appointed to collect the county taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, $276.845; Lemon, Robert Ferris, $306.695; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, $147.15; Milford, Robert Scott, $83.50; Ross, John Gerrard, $95.60; St. Clair, William Broderick, $124.65; Wayne, Nathaniel Bell, $116.25.

September 1, 1806, the following persons received $2.25 each for services as grand jurors: B. F. Randolph, Henry Brown, Jacob Line, James McClure, Michael Pierce, James Stuart, William Ogle, James Martin, James Pearis, David Fleanard, Thomas Matthews, James Mills, Thomas Hunt, Thompson Maxwell. Torrence & Wingate received payment in full of their last installment, $1,800.

The following collectors were appointed to collect the State taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, $121.53; Lemon, Robert Ferris, $180.34; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, $118.88; Milford and St. Clair, William Broderick, $50.53; Ross, John Gerrard, $59.278; Wayne, Nathaniel Bell, $48.315.

September 2, 1806, James Blackburn, collector of county taxes for the year 1803, exhibited his accounts, as follows: Dr.—James Blackburn, to the amount of his duplicate of county taxes for the year 1803, $594.49. Cr.—By amount of cash paid into the county treasury, and per treasurer's receipts, $542.71; by amount of deductions and delinquencies allowed, $17.19; by amount of commission for collecting and paying over, etc., $34.59.

October 6, 1806, James Heaton, county surveyor, for expenses incurred in ascertaining the southern boundary line of Butler County, was granted $29.25.

November 3, 1806, accounts were allowed: John Gray, appraiser in St. Clair Township, $1.25; John Nelson and George Howard, wolf-scalp, each, $1; Isaac Reed, making return of election from Lemon Township, $1.25; Thomas Hunt, one of the judges of election in Liberty Township, $1; James Scott, one of the judges of election in Milford Township, $1; Isaac Gibson, one of the judges of election in Ross Township, $1; Robert Taylor, one of the judges of election in St. Clair Township, $1; John Patterson, one of the judges of election in Wayne Township, $1; Joshua Delaplaine, carrying an abstract of votes given for senator to the clerk's office in Warren County, $2; Celadon Symmes, attendance at clerk's office, in canvassing the election, $1; James Smith, for his attendance at the clerk's office, at the canvassing of the election, $1; Isaac Stanley, for attendance at the clerk's office, at the canvassing of five different elections, and the drawing of three different juries, $4; David Lee, wolf-scalp, $1.

December 2, 1806, the following accounts were allowed: Isaac Stanley, services as one of the viewers of the road from Rossville up the Miami, intersecting the road from Hamilton up Four-mile, etc., at or near Hampton Adkins's, $1.70; Isaac Wiles, one of the viewers, $1.70; William Murray, one of the viewers, 85 cents; James Heaton, surveying, with the fees of the chain-men and markers, etc., $4.84; Samuel Kennedy, as one of the viewers of the proposed highway from Cotton Run, by Winton's, etc., thence to D. Perry's, $4; John Vinnedge and Isaiah Ball, viewers, each, $4; James Heaton, surveying, including the fees of the chain-men and marker, $9.50; Samuel Dick, one of the appraisers of damages on the proposed highway from Cotton Run, by Winton's, to D. Perry's, $1; Ebenezer Paddox, James Cummins, Charles Breece, and Thomas Pounds, for the same, each, $1; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, making out duplicates of taxes for the collectors, and as clerk to the Board of Commissioners from 5th May, 1806, to 4th November, 1806, $74.

January 5, 1807, the following amounts were allowed: James Dunn, associate judge, $16.50; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $16.50; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, $16.50; William McClellan, sheriff, for stove hire and fuel, etc., for the court-house, at December term, 1806, candles, and a lock for the jail, $5; James Smith, Alexander Wilson, William Hays, David Williamson, Robert Colwell, Thomas Alston, Bladen Ashby, Joseph Lummis, David Chambers, Robert Winton, Charles Breece, James McClure, Samuel Davis, Ezekiel Ball, and William Martin, grand jurors, each, $1.50; Brice Virgin, constable, for attending on the grand jury of Butler Common Pleas, $1.50; Thomas Ferguson, wolf-scalp, $1; Thomas Hunt, collecting the county taxes in Liberty Township, 1806, $11.32; Robert Scott, collecting the county taxes in Milford Township, $6.70; George Gerrard, collecting State taxes in Ross Township, $3.83; John Gerrard, collecting the county taxes of Ross Township, $7.74; William Broderick, collecting the State tax of Milford Township, and the county and State tax of St. Clair Township, $13.89; Isaac Wiles, making a chain for the confinement of criminals in jail, $4.50; Nathaniel Bell, collecting and paying over the State taxes in Wayne Township, $2.95; George Harlan, collecting and paying over the State taxes in Fairfield Township, $7.77; Davis Ball, one of the viewers of the road crossing the Miami at Baum's ford, thence to the Greenville road, $3.40; Levi Jennings, viewer, $3.40; Jacob Bell, viewer, $3.40; Nathaniel Stubbs, surveying, including the chain-carrier's and marker's fees, $7.02; John Sample, services in making return of election of justices of the peace in Lemon Township, $1.

February 2, 1807, premiums were paid on wolf-scalps to James Irwin, George Howard, George Maskle, Thomas Cooch, and James Cummins.

March 2, 1807, accounts were allowed to Charles Breece, services as one of the viewers of the proposed highway from Williams's mill, on Indian Creek, to the highway leading from Hamilton to Cincinnati, $2.55; Joseph Walker and William Crooks, viewers, each, $2.55; James Heaton, surveying, $5; Israel Woodruff and Isaac Woolverton, chain-men, each, $1.34; Jonathan Woolverton, marker, $1.34; Samuel Kennedy, James Smith, James Cummins, John Wingate, and Isaac Wiles, assessors of damages, each, 85 cents; Levi Limpus, wolf-scalp; George Harlan, collecting and paying over the county taxes in Fairfield Township, $22.06.

The Board of Commissioners, on March 30, allowed the following: Joseph Lee, 2 wolf-scalps, $2; William McClellan, sheriff, fees paid for the apprehension of John Welsh, committed on a charge of robbing the United States mail, $50; John Reily, clerk of Board of Commissioners, making out a duplicate of the State taxes from the lister's returns, a copy for the auditor of state, etc., and for services to the third March, instant, $39.75.

Accounts allowed at the session of May 4, 1807: James Dunn, associate judge, holding a special court, $27; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $19.50; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, $18; James Shields, Edward Bebb, Thompson Maxwell, Daniel Baker, John Vansickle, Samuel Enyart, Peter Williamson, James Young, Robert Taylor, Junior, William Morris, Charles Stuart, Robert Taylor, James Mills, Lawrence Kavenaugh, and Andrew

Christy, grand jurors, each, $2.25; Thomas Hunter, constable, for attending on the grand jury in Butler Common Pleas, $2.25; John Smalley, a judge of the election for coroner in Liberty Township, $1; William Swafford, a judge of the election for coroner, held in Milford Township, $1.25; John Richmond, a judge of the election for coroner in Ross Township, $1.12; Robert Winton, a judge of the election for coroner in St. Clair Township, $1.12; Benjamin Van Cleif, a judge of the election for coroner in Wayne Township, $1.25; Uzal Edward, assignee of John Garrison, wolf-scalp, $1; William Liston, wolf-scalp, $1; Samuel Fraser, wolf-scalp, $1; William Squire, first installment for building the jailer's house, $250.

July 6, 1807, accounts were allowed as follows: James Smith, one of the viewers of the road from Hamilton, by Middletown, to the county line, in a direction for Franklin, in Warren County, $6.80; John Torrence and Charles Breece, viewers, each, $6.80; Daniel Chambers and Smith Thompson, chain-men, each, $3.25; Henry Hesley, ax-man, $2.68; Henry Mason, ax-man, 67 cents; James Heaton, surveyor, $9.50; James Smith, one of the viewers of the highway from John Hamilton's to the north boundary of the county, in a direction for the town of Eaton, including a transcript from the records of Hamilton County, of a survey, $5.50; John Torrence, viewer, $4.25; David Beaty, viewer, and for furnishing a chain-man, $6.26; Thomas Edmunson, chain-man, $2.01; Hampton Adkins, ax-man, $2.01; James Heaton, surveyor, $6.50; Henry Taylor, one of the viewers of the highway from Scott's tan-yard up Seven mile Creek, $3.40; Samuel Davis, viewer, $2.55; Jacob Witenger, viewer, $3.40; Darius C. Orcutt and Israel Woodruff, chain-men, each, $1.67; Robert Scott, ax-man, $1.34; James Heaton, surveyor, $5.75; Solomon Line, one of the assessors of damages on the road leading from Hamilton by Middletown, and from John Hamilton's to the north boundary of the county, in a direction for the county of Eaton, $3.40; Andrew Christy and Isaac Stanley, assessors of damages, each, $3.40; John McDonald, assessor of damages, $3.40; James McClure, assessor of damages on the road leading from Hamilton by Middletown, $1.70; John Reily, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, $35.50.

Accounts were allowed, at the meeting of August 3, 1807, to John Deneen, wolf-scalp, $1; William Gard, wolf-scalp, $1; George Roby, 4 wolf-scalps, $2.50.

A statement was made of the probable general receipts and expenditures of Butler County for the year 1807: County taxes, $1,395; land tax (the county moiety), $330; tavern, store, and ferry licenses, $200; fines, $30.

The appropriations were judged to be as follows: Listers' and other accounts liquidated and allowed, $303.61; third installment of the jailer's house, $500; associate judges' fees, $150; attorney prosecuting the pleas of the State, $80; clerk and sheriff, $50; grand jury, $90; judges of elections, $20; wolf-scalps, $40; collectors' and county treasurer's commissions, $170; roads and highways, $100; Board of Commissioners' clerk and stationery, $150; delinquencies and contingent expenses, $301.39.

The following persons were appointed to collect the county taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, $338.015; Lemon, Robert Brown, $326.91; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, $173.775; Milford, John Frazer, $104.80; Ross, Andrew Wilson, $155.865; St. Clair, John Orbison, $153; Wayne, James Bartley, $142.70.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, September 7, 1807, accounts were allowed to James Dunn, associate judge, $19.50; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $21; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, $19.50; Arthur St. Clair, attorney for the State of Ohio, $27; Ezekiel Ball, William Barkalow, William Murray, William Gray, Jacob Piatt, Joseph Cox, Isaac John, Henry Taylor, Samuel Smith, John Halstead, Daniel Crume, Thomas Pottenger, Solomon Line, James McClure, and Thompson Maxwell, grand jurors, each, $2.25; Brice Virgin, constable, attending the grand jury, $2.25; Hugh Care, wolf-scalp, $1; William Roby, 3 wolf-scalps, $2.50; Zachariah P. De Witt, wolf-scalp, $1; Samuel Lee, wolf-scalp, $1; Samuel Crooks, wolf-scalp, $1; Thomas Paine, wolf-scalp, $1.

September 8, Adam Dickey, one of the viewers of the highway from Middletown, by Thomas Hunt's, to the State Road, between Thomas Hill's and Isaac Swearengin's, $2.25; Abraham Huff and Joseph Williamson, viewers, each, $2.25; Isaac S. Swearengin, surveyor, $5; Ira Hunt and William Hunt, chain-men, $2.01; Nathaniel Hill, chain-man, $2.01; Isaac Hunt, ax-man, $2.01; William McClellan, sheriff of Butler, fees for services in State prosecutions, where the State failed, advertising elections and summoning grand jurors, and locks for the jail, $57.42; John Riley, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, making out duplicates of county and State taxes for the collectors, and stationery furnished, $58.37. On application of Samuel Seward, it was ordered that a deduction be made in his taxes of a stud-horse of $4.

The following collectors of State taxes were appointed: Fairfield, George Harlan, $122.892; Lemon, Robert Brown, $180.315; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, $139.597; Milford, John Frazer, $13.202; Ross, Andrew Wilson, $49.956; St. Clair, John Orbison, $41.68; Wayne, James Bartly, $48.217.

Accounts allowed, October 5, as follows: Samuel Crooks, one of the viewers of the highway from near J. Beaty's to the north-west corner of the college township, $3.40; Zachariah P. Dewitt and Samuel Beeler, viewers, each, $3.40; David Woolverton, chain-man, $2.34; Stephen Elkins, marker, $2.34; William Squire, the second installment towards building the jailer's house, $250; William Patton, taxes on a stud-horse improperly levied and collected in 1806, $4.

November 2, accounts were allowed to James Heaton

surveying the highway leading from near J. Beaty's to the north-west corner of the college township, $9; Elihu Line, one of the chain-men, $3.01; John McClellan, carrying the abstract of the election for senator in October, 1807, to the clerk's office in Warren County, $2; John Stow, wolf-scalp, $1.

Accounts were allowed, December 7, 1807, to Isaac Wiles, smith-work for the county, by the direction of the sheriff, $3.50; David Lee, George Myracle, and John Burns, wolf-scalps, each, $1; John Orbison, commission for collecting the State taxes in St. Clair Township, $2.50; James Bartley, collecting the State taxes in Wayne Township, $2.89; Robert Brown, the State taxes of Lemon Township, $10.82; John Frazer, the State taxes in Milford Township, 79 cents; William Murray, one of the viewers on the alteration of the highway leading from Rossville to Iseminger's mill, including fees of one day for marker or ax-man, $2.37; Isaac Wiles, viewer, including fees of one day of chain-man, $2.37; Robert Douglass, reviewer, 85 cents; James Heaton, surveying, $3; Davis Smith, chain-man, 67 cents; William Steel, viewer on the alteration of the highway from Scott's tanyard, up Seven Mile, 75 cents; Gilbert Marshall, viewer, 85 cents; Thomas Simmons, viewer, 85 cents; Henry H. Jones, surveyor, $1.50.

James Heaton, commissioner of the highway leading from Hamilton to Cincinnati, having exhibited to the board his account and charges against the State of Ohio, for laying out and repairing, $75, it was allowed.

January 4, 1808, accounts were allowed as follows: James Dunn, associate judge, $21; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $21; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, $21; Arthur St. Clair, attorney for the State, $27; Matthew Winton, James Brown, Thomas Hueston, Sering Marsh, Squire Little, Jacob Miller, Joseph Stuart, Samuel Harden, Nathan Stubbs, Samuel Davis, Peter Voorhies, John Ayres, James Mills, Jacob Lewis, and John Vinnedge, grand jurors, each, $2.25; Brice Virgin, constable, for attending the grand jury, 1807, $2.25; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for making a duplicate of the State taxes from the listers' returns in 1807, $17.50; Thomas Hunt, collecting the county and State taxes of Liberty Township, $21.86; William Foster, wolf-scalp, $1; James Bartley, collecting the county taxes of Wayne Township, $11.37; William Squire, third installment towards building the jailer's house, $500. It was ordered that all delinquent collectors of taxes should meet the Board of Commissioners at Hamilton on the first Monday in February next, for the purpose of settling up their respective collections.

Accounts allowed at the meeting of February 1, as follows: David Blackburn, a judge of an election in Reily Township, $1; Cornelius Doty, wolf-scalp, 50 cents; John Wingate, survivor of Torrence & Wingate, extra work in building the jail, $40; George Harlan, collecting and paying over the county taxes in Fairfield Township, $33.74; Robert Brown, collecting and paying over the county taxes in Lemon Township, $25.03.

March 7, 1808, the accounts allowed were as follows: John Dunn, appraiser in Ross Township, $1.25; Isaac Stanley, attending at the clerk's office in canvassing and certifying elections, $1; John Vinnedge, attending at the clerk's office in canvassing and certifying elections, $1.50; John McClellan, notifying John Vinnedge to attend at the clerk's office to canvass and certify an election, $1; John Frazer, collecting and paying over the county taxes of Milford Township, $8.25; Thomas Cooch, one of the viewers of the road from the lands of Samuel McCleary to the northern boundary of the county, $3.40; James Martin and Robert Barnhill, viewers, each, $3.40; William Martin, chain-man, $1.34; John Frazer, chain-man, $1.34; David Frazer, marker, one day, 67 cents; John Davis, marker, one day, 67 cents; Henry H. Jones, surveying, $4.50; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, $27.75.

It was ordered that suits should be instituted against all delinquent collectors of taxes who fail to produce and deposit with the clerk of the board within ten days the county treasurer's receipts; and that suits be instituted against all delinquents who subscribed to pay either in cash, whisky, or grain, towards the public buildings for the use of the county of Butler, including the donation made or subscribed by C. R. Sedam. It was ordered that William Corry, attorney at law, be employed as counsel on behalf of the county.

May 2, 1808, accounts were allowed to James Dunn, associate judge, $19.50; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $19.50; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, $19.50; William Corry, attorney for prosecuting the pleas of the State, $27; James Mills, John Hamilton, Jr., Enoch Danford, Abner Enoch, James Rugless, Samuel Dickey, Moses Tegarden, John Thompson, William Webster, Andrew Wilson, Joseph Worth, Isaac Wiles, John Coon, William Hayse, and Thompson Maxwell, grand jurors, each, $3.

Accounts were allowed at the meeting of June 6, 1808, to Amos Hawkins, 5 wolf-scalps, $5; George Myracle, wolf-scalp, $1; David Lee, 2 wolf-scalps, $2; John Patterson, damages sustained by the alteration of the road commonly called Wayne's trace, through his lands as per report of the viewers, $13; David Beaty, coroner, for the cost and charges of an inquest held on the dead body of Ambrose Lawrence, $10.90; Maxwell Parkison, 8 wolf-scalps, $4.

At the August meeting, a statement of the probable general receipts and expenditures of the county of Butler, for the year 1808, was given. Probable receipts: County taxes, $1,396.29; land tax, the county moiety, $422; tavern, store, and ferry licenses, $200; fines and forfeitures, $30; arrears of county taxes for 1807, $130.09. Appropriations: Amount probably necessary to meet the orders which remained unsatisfied on the

second Monday in June, 1808, $400; listers and other accounts liquidated since second Monday in June, 1808, $145.62; fourth installment of the jailer's house, $345; associate judges' fees, $150; attorney, prosecuting the pleas of the State for the county, $80; clerk and sheriff, $50; grand jury's fees, $100; judges of elections, $40; wolf and panther scalps, $40; viewers of roads and highways, $50; probable amount of the Board of Commissioners, clerk, and stationery, $150; towards furnishing the new jail, $300; collectors' and county treasurer's commissions, $200; contingent expenses and delinquencies, $127.76. The following collectors were appointed to collect the county taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, $306.249; Lemon, William Harvey, $323.825; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, $181.525; Milford, Robert Scott, $89.50; Reily, John Price, $59.50; Ross, James Mahan, $139.55; St. Clair, William Broderick, $160.536; Wayne, James Barclay, $135.61. The following collectors of State taxes were appointed, and having given bonds, etc., were severally furnished with duplicates: Fairfield, George Harlan, $186.194; Lemon, William Harvey, $210.454; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, $141.55; Milford, Robert Scott, $19.13; Ross, James Mahan, $73.748; St. Clair, William Broderick, $49.655; Wayne, James Barclay, $55.535. Captain Isaac Wiles, for the soldiers to guard the jail in June and July, 1808, $19.25; John Wingate, sheriff, services rendered the county, including a portion of the annual allowance made by law, to the sheriff for failures in State prosecutions, $70.50; William McClellan, late sheriff, proclaiming elections, including a part of the annual allowance made by law to the sheriff, for failures in State prosecutions, etc., $24; John Reily, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, $35.50; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, in drawing orders for roads and highways established by the Board of Commissioners, $33.

Accounts were allowed, September 5, 1808, to James Dunn, associate judge of Butler Common Pleas, $15; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $15; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, $15; William Corry, attorney-at-law, prosecuting the pleas of the State in Butler Common Pleas, 1808, $27; Samuel Dick, John Dickson, Adam Dickey, Moses Vail, Michael Morningstar, John Fisher, Thomas Kyle, Benjamin Hawkins, John Withrow, John Richardson, John Richmond, Henry Taylor, Thompson Maxwell, Samuel Davis, and John Morris, grand jurors, each, $1.50; Robert Brown, constable, for attending the grand jury, $1.50; Samuel Powell, appraiser in Lemon Township, $3.12; Robert Lytle, one of the viewers on the road beginning at the State Road between Ogle's and Stout's, thence to Greenwood's, $1.70; William Robison, viewer, $1.70; James Scott, viewer, $1.70; James Heaton, surveyor, $3; Morton Irwin, chain-man, 67 cents; Robert Crome, chain-man, 67 cents; John Kennedy, ax-man, 67 cents; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, $65.25.

William Squire was requested to lay before the board, at their next meeting, a statement of what sums he has collected on the subscription papers made toward the public buildings.

At the next meeting it was ordered that William Squire have further time given, or until the first Monday of November next, to lay before the board a statement of the sums by him collected on the subscription paper made toward public buildings, and put into his hands for collection; and it was ordered that suit be again instituted against William Squire and his bail, on their contract for building the jailer's house, etc.

At the meeting of November 7, 1808, it was ordered that there be allowed to the judges and clerks of elections the sum of 75 cents per day, and the sum of five cents per mile to the judge who returns the poll-book.

Amounts were allowed to John James, wolf-scalp, $1; Godfrey Waggoner, wolf-scalp, $1; John Wingate, sheriff, in part for locks, etc., furnished for the jail, $15.03; Ezekiel Ball, one of the judges at the October annual election in Lemon Township, and for returning the poll-books, $2.90; John Wingate, sheriff, for work done at the jail, $12.07.

December 6, 1808, accounts were allowed to the following persons: Hough, Blair & Co., for iron locks, nails, etc., furnished the sheriff for the use of the jail, $33.43; John Wingate, sheriff, plank furnished for the jail, making doors and hanging the same, $26.06; William McClear, iron furnished for the jail, $70; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, to making a duplicate of the State taxes, $29.75.

February 6, 1809, accounts were allowed to James Dunn, associate judge, $21; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $24; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, $21; William Corry, prosecuting the pleas on behalf of the State, $27; David Beaty, Isaac Stanley, John Vinnedge, John McDonald, James Piper, John Morrow, Abraham Montoney, John Kennedy, Knoles Shaw, Robert Winton, Samuel Ayres, John Craig, Matthew Hueston, Solomon Line, and Thomas Hunt, grand jurors, each, $2.25; Robert Brown, constable, in attending on grand jury, $2.25; Ezekiel Ball, judge of the election for justice of the peace in Lemon Township, $1.45; Joseph Lummis, judge of election, 75 cents; Gideon Long, judge of election, 75 cents; Daniel L. Pierce, clerk of election, 75 cents; James Bolis, clerk of election, 75 cents; Enoch Danford, judge of the election of justices of the peace in Wayne Township, $1.25; James Witherow, judge of election, 75 cents; James Staggs, judge of election, 75 cents; Moses Evans, clerk of the election for justices of the peace in Wayne Township, 75 cents; Isaiah Ore, clerk of election, 75 cents; Matthew Hueston, attendance at the clerk's office to canvass and certify the election of justice of the peace held in Lemon Township, $1; John Jolly, notifying Matthew Hueston to attend at the clerk's office to canvass and certify the election for justice of the peace in Lemon

Township, 75 cents; John Vinnedge, attending at the clerk's office to canvass and certify the election for justices of the peace in Wayne Township, $1; James Mills, plank furnished for the court-room, $6; Hugh Blair & Co., a pair of andirons, shovel, and tongs, furnished for the use of the court-room, $5.69; Thomas Hunt, commission for collecting and paying over the State and county taxes of Liberty Township, $26.39; James Barclay, collecting and paying over the State and county taxes of Wayne Township, $16.59; William Harvey, collecting and paying over the State and county taxes of Lemon Township, $31.88; Nathaniel Bell, collecting and paying over the county taxes of Wayne Township, $9.20; Aaron Southard, carpenter work done in the court-room, $18.

At the meeting of February 15, 1809, a request was made by William Squire, the undertaker of the jailer's house, for more money on the contract, and refused, suit having been instituted by the board.

March 7, 1809, accounts were allowed to Samuel Dick, for his services as one of the viewers of the road from Rossville to the west boundary of the county, opposite James Crooks's, $5.10; William Blackburn, viewer, $5.10; William Crooks, viewer, $5.10; James Heaton, surveyor, $8.50; Benjamin Davis and Cyrus Timbrul, chain-men, each, $2.68; Hampton Adkins, ax-man, $2.68; Samuel Dick, one of the viewers of the road from Williams's mill, on Indian Creek, to the west boundary of the county, at the west side of section No. six, town four, of the first range, $4.25; William Blackburn and William Crooks, viewers, each, $4.25; James Heaton, surveyor, $7; Benjamin Davis and Cyrus Lambert, chain-men, each, $2.01; Hampton Adkins, ax-man, $2.01; John Wingate, sheriff, two large locks, etc., procured for the jail of Butler County, $17.17.

Accounts were allowed, April 10, 1809, to William Wilson, a judge of the election for justice of the peace in Lemon Township, held 3d April, 1809, for returning the poll-book, $1.45; Joseph Williamson and 'Squire Little, judges of election, each, 75 cents; Joseph Worth and Amos Sewell, clerks of election, each, 75 cents; John E. Scott, for his services as a judge at the election of justice of the peace held in Milford Township, 3d April, 1809, and for returning the poll-book, $1.30; Conrad Dow and William Ogle, judges of election, each 75 cents; Matthew Richardson and Joseph Steele, clerks of election, each, 75 cents; George Myracle, wolf-scalp, $1; Nathan Griffith, for a large lock made for the jail of Butler County, $16; William Squire, in part of the fourth installment for building the jailer's house, $150; John Wingate, sheriff of Butler County, for dieting and guarding, etc., John Cummins, a prisoner, lately confined in the jail of Butler County, $64.15; John Reily, clerk of the Board of Commissioners, $10.50.

Suit was ordered instituted against George Harlan, delinquent collector of State taxes in the township of Fairfield for the year 1808.

May 1, 1808, accounts were allowed to James Dunn, associate judge, $18; Henry Weaver, associate judge, $18; Celadon Symmes, associate judge, $18; William Corry, attorney, for prosecuting the pleas of the State in Butler Common Pleas, 1807, $27; Arthur St. Clair and Jacob Burnett, attorneys, for prosecuting the pleas of the State, Butler Common Pleas and Supreme Court, against Cornelius Cummins, $16; James Heaton, 'Squire Little, Benjamin Van Cleif, Robert Brown, Isaac S. Swearingin, Michael Ayres, William Smith, Solomon Hittle, Ebenezer Paddocks, William Mitchel, Joseph Walker, Thomas Hunt, John Vinnedge, Thompson Maxwell, and John Smith, grand jurors, each, $2.25; Josiah Conklin, constable, for attending the grand jury, $2.25; Benjamin Davis, making hinges and spikes for the jail, $19.45; John Wingate, in part on account of work and materials found, etc., for the completing the jail, $134.44.

Accounts were allowed on the meeting of June 5, 1809, to David Beaty, coroner, for holding an inquest on the dead body of Baldwin Moore, on the 19th March, 1809, $13.30.

June 17, 1809, it was ordered, by and with the assent of William Squire, that the suit now pending in the Butler Common Pleas between the Board of Commissioners, plaintiffs, and William Squire and his sureties, on the contract for building the jailer's house, finding the materials, etc., be submitted to reference.

Accounts were allowed at the next meeting, that of July 3, 1809, to George Harlan, as lister and appraiser of houses in Fairfield Township, $27.50; James Heaton, appraiser of houses in Fairfield Township, $6.25; Robert Ferris, lister and appraiser of houses in Lemon Township, $30.62; Abner Enoch, appraiser of houses in Lemon Township, $4.37; Thomas Hunt, lister and appraiser of houses in Liberty Township, $24; Michael Ayres, appraiser of houses in Liberty Township, $1.25; Robert Young, lister and appraiser of houses in Milford Township, $8.75; James Martin, appraiser of houses in Milford Township, $1.25; John Price, lister and appraiser of houses in Reily Township, $7.50; William Broderick, lister and appraiser of houses in St. Clair Township, $12.50; Adam Heath, appraiser of houses in St. Clair Township, $1.25; Nathaniel Bell, lister and appraiser of houses in Wayne Township, $11.45; Jonathan Staggs, appraiser of houses in Wayne Township, $2.50; Peter Williamson, one of the judges of the election for justices of the peace in Liberty Township, and returning the poll-book of the same, $1.75; Daniel Nelson, one of the judges of election, $1; Joseph Cox, judge of election, $1; John Freeman, clerk of election, $1; Thomas Fish, clerk of election, $1; William Squire, fourth installment for building the jailer's house, $194.34.

It was ordered that notice should be given, by publication in the *Whig* and *Liberty Hall*, to all those who were in arrears with the county of Butler on their subscriptions made to assist in erecting public buildings, to

come forward and deposit the same with Isaac Stanley, of Hamilton, or confess a judgment before him for the same before the first day of August next, and that suits be immediately instituted against all those who should fail to comply with the foregoing requisition.

Probable amount of the general receipts and expenditures of Butler County for the year 1809:

RECEIPTS.—Amount of the county taxes, $1,507.58; one-third part of the State or land tax, $288; store, tavern, and ferry license, $200; fines and forfeitures, $20; arrears of taxes in the collectors' hands, for the year 1808, $240.82.

APPROPRIATIONS.—Amount probably necessary to pay for the orders drawn (outstanding) previous to the second Monday in June, 1809, $300; amount of orders drawn since the second Monday in June, 1809, $364.12; probable amount of the associate judges' fees, $160; attorney for the State, $80; clerk and sheriff, $80; grand jury's fees, $120; judges and clerks of elections, $70; wolves' and panthers' scalps, $40; viewers, etc., of roads and highways, $50; Board of Commissioners, their clerk, stationery, etc., $175; collectors' and county treasurer's commissions, $200; necessary to be expended on the jail, contingent expenses and delinquencies, $617.28.

Accounts were allowed William Broderick, commission for collecting and paying over the county taxes of St. Clair Township, $15.83; John Wingate, sheriff of Butler County, for materials furnished and work done in completing the jail of Butler County, including dieting criminals and the annual allowance, made by law, for failures in State prosecutions, $281.23; John Reily, clerk of Butler Common Pleas, $46.12; William Murray, one of the judges of the election of justice of the peace, in Fairfield Township, $1; David Beaty, judge of election, $1; Thomas W. Spencer, judge of election, $1; James Heaton, clerk of election, $1; William Doty, clerk of election, $1; William Caldwell, judge of the election held for electing two justices of the peace, St. Clair Township, on August 3, 1809, and returning the poll-book, $1.75; George Huffman, judge of election, $1; Robert Winton, judge of election, $1; Jeremy Beaty, clerk of election, $1; John Taylor, clerk of election, $1; Christopher Beeler, wolf-scalp, $1; Joe Collins, wolf-scalp, $1.

The following persons were appointed to collect the county taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, $332.442; Lemon, William Harvey, $379.897; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, $176.425; Milford, Robert Young, $94.20; Reily, John Price, $71.80; Ross, James Denning, $141.50; St. Clair, William Broderick, $169.261; Wayne, Nathaniel Bell, $142.06.

The following persons were appointed to collect the State taxes: Fairfield, George Harlan, $158.207; Lemon, William Harvey, $602.051; Liberty, Thomas Hunt, $160.387; Milford, Robert Young, $81.535; Reily, John Price, $18.18; Ross, James Dunning, $59.308; St. Clair, William Broderick, $49.734; Wayne, Nathaniel Bell, $76.959.

September 4, 1809, accounts were allowed as follows: James Dunn, associate judge of Butler Common Pleas, $15; Henry Weaver, $15; Celadon Symmes, $9; William Corry, attorney for the State in Butler Common Pleas, $27; James Smith, Samuel Kennedy, John Caldwell, John Baker, Hendrick Lane, Tobias Barkalow, John Fisher, Thomas Irwin, John Dunn, Robert Morehead, Joseph Hough, Samuel Davis, Thompson Maxwell, Henry Taylor, and James Pierce, grand jurors, each, $1.50; Daniel Salle, constable, for attending grand jury in Butler Common Pleas, $1.50.

PROCEEDINGS FROM 1813 TO 1819.

We continue our extracts from the commissioners' minutes, but in a more condensed form. They are not continuous from those before given.

November 23, 1813, the commissioners drew an order of $2,000, as first payment to John E. Scott, on the new court-house.

December 7, 1813, the bond of James McBride, for the faithful discharge of his duties as sheriff, was recorded, with James and Hugh Wilson as his sureties; amount, $4,000.

January 3, 1814, Matthew Richardson took his seat as county commissioner, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Wingate. His associates were James Blackburn and William Robison.

February 7, ordered that John Scott, contractor of the new court-house, be allowed to collect the subscriptions of stone, brick, timber, lime, mechanical work, labor, etc., as reported by committee on subscriptions, July 18, 1803. The bond of David Beaty, of $2,000, indorsed by David Beaty, David Brant, and Samuel Miller, for the faithful discharge of the former's duties as coroner, recorded.

May 2, John Richmond, road commissioner, was allowed $6.75, in full for his services in the repair of the road from the forks of the State road at Knox & Iseminger's mill to Hielay's mill.

June 6, the commissioners appointed John Reily clerk, Hugh Wilson treasurer, and Richard Scott collector of State or land taxes, the treasurer's remuneration to be three per centum.

August 1, the board made their yearly estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures of the county as follows: Receipts—From county taxes, $2,300; land taxes, $350; store, tavern, and ferry licenses, $300; cash in treasury, taxes, fines, and debts due to the county over and above the sum of $1,250 heretofore appropriated for building court-house, $1,275.50; total, $4,425.50. Expenditures—Associate judges, $220; State attorney, $81; clerk and sheriff, $120; dieting prisoners in jail, $100; grand jury and constables, $100; judges and clerks of elections, $150; viewers of roads, $75; commissioners,

clerk, and stationery, $200; listers and appraisers of property, $153.51; collectors and county treasurer, $300; orders drawn by commissioners not yet presented for payment, $150; to be paid towards new court-house, $1,500; to meet delinquencies and contingent expenses, $1,275.99; total, $4,425.50.

May 1, 1815, the commissioners agreed to have but two windows in the north end of court-house, first floor (instead of four), and three in the second floor (instead of five).

June 5, the rates of ferriage were reduced by the board exactly one-half.

August 7, the estimates of the year's receipts and expenditures were made as follows: Receipts, $4,809; expenditures, $4,809; allowing $2,000 to run the court-house, and $1,393.17 for contingent expenses.

January 1, 1816, it was ordered that the sheriff should keep in repair the jailer's house (the court-room included), without any compensation, excepting only the use thereof for the accommodation of the jailer.

August 5, the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year shows a falling off over the previous year as follows: Receipts, $4,236.96; expenditures, $4,236.96; allowing but $1,500 toward the court-house building, and $1,029.01 for contingent expenses.

November 4, Joseph Henderson took his seat as commissioner, having been re-elected. Daniel Milliken, associate judge, having presented an account of $102, for duties, such as allowing writs of *habeas corpus*, examining bills in equity, allowing writs of injunction, etc., which was not allowed by the Board of Commissioners, gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

January 6, 1817, ordered that the Public Square be inclosed with a board fence, open work, and that there be left off from each end four poles, on the north side one pole, and that the south side be on a line with the jail and jailer's house, and that Hugh Wilson be the agent to purchase the materials and make the contract for inclosing the same.

March 3, Daniel Keyt agrees to inclose the Public Square at the rate of $1.25 per panel, and $5 for making three gates, one in front of each door of the court-house, the materials to be furnished by the Board of Commissioners.

April 5, Doctor William Greenlee was appointed to attend Peter D. Green, a lunatic confined in the jail of Butler County.

June 2d, the license for store-keepers and peddlers for retailing merchandise was placed at $10.

June 3d, Celadon Symmes was offered a contract for putting railings around the court-house square.

August 4th, John Hall, of Rossville, was appointed commissioner in place of John Withrow, who refused to serve.

September 13th, a ball and spire for the court-house was purchased for $309.

November 10th, Thomas Blair took the oath and his seat as county commissioner, having been duly elected to said office.

August 4th, James McBride, for duties as sheriff for previous year and for money expended in erecting a tenement near court-house, $89.42.

John Reily, clerk of commissioners, for year's services, $70.50.

October 13th, John Young, for tin-work on cupola of court-house, $7.

December 6th, Pierson Sayre, sheriff-elect, filed his bond of $6,000, with James McBride and John Caldwell as sureties.

John Hall, coroner-elect, filed his bond in the sum of $2,000, with William M. Smith and Henry Traber as sureties.

April 4, 1818, a bridge was ordered built over Two-mile Creek, north of Rossville, at an expense of $100; also a bridge across Elk Creek at Miltonville, to cost $40.

June 18th, Britton Moore was appointed to lay out $20 on the improvement of the county road from Belch's tavern to the east boundary of the county on the way to Lebanon. Moore was appointed in the place of Joseph Stevens, who refused to serve.

August 3d, the receipts of the county for the year were estimated at $6,670.75.

August 12th, Dr. Daniel Millikin was appointed to attend John Johnston, a lunatic confined in county jail.

September 10th, John Smith was appointed sealer of measures in place of Hugh Wilson, resigned.

August 12th, Dr. Millikin was allowed $2 for attending John Johnston, as above.

John E. Scott was voted $1,000 over and above the original contract price for building the court-house, he having shown that he expended that sum necessarily.

November 7th, William Robison took his seat as commissioner.

January 5th, 1819, John Snider was allowed $9 for expenses in going to Cincinnati for some stove-pipe.

March 1st, it being found that the moneys then in the treasury, together with the moneys due to the county, and which money it was expected would be collected, would be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the county for that year, it was, therefore, ordered that no tax under the act entitled "An act regulating county levies" be levied on the county for the year, and that notice thereof be given to the listers by publication in the *Miami Herald*.

We end our quotations with the year 1819. Enough has been given to show how inexpensively the wheels of government turned in the early part of the century, and with how little power men could be controlled. Ohio came forth into the world a full-fledged commonwealth, the first known in history. It was Minerva bursting full-armed from the brain of Jupiter. Yet every thing moved smoothly.

The reader will notice some things that sound oddly enough. The court was obliged to omit its sessions until a stove could be hired by the sheriff; subscriptions were taken for the public buildings in labor, whisky, provisions, or money; wolves were an object of so much fear that a premium was offered for their destruction, and laying out a new road was one of the commonest occurrences. It may interest those who know at what rate we now pay our public servants, to see how frugally judges of election, judges, sheriffs, and clerks were paid. There were no expenses worth considering for the poor or for the vicious; no charge for lunatics; the coroner's bills light, and schools were not in existence.

THE EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF THE MIAMI COUNTRY.

The earliest account we have of the Miami country is from the pen of Dr. Daniel Drake, a learned and successful practitioner of medicine in Cincinnati, who wrote a book descriptive of that city and the Miami country in 1815. He had evidently devoted much time and attention to the subject, and, as far as we may judge at this length of time, his accounts were accurate.

"The south-west corner of the State of Ohio," writes Dr. Drake, "is watered chiefly by two rivers, called the Great and Little Miamis. Their general course is south-west; their medium distance apart, twenty miles.

"The Great Miami is about one hundred and thirty yards wide for forty miles from its mouth; its head-waters, between forty and forty-four degrees north latitude, interlock with the Massassinaway, a branch of the Wabash, the Auglaize and St. Mary, branches of the Maumee, and the Scioto. It has generally a rapid current, but no considerable falls. It flows through a wide and fertile valley, which, in Spring and Autumn, is liable to partial inundation. Its principal tributary streams on the west are Loramie's Creek, which joins it about one hundred and thirty miles from its mouth; Stillwater, which enters it about fifty miles below; and Whitewater, which it receives within seven miles of the Ohio. The first of these is navigable for batteaux nearly twenty miles, and in this respect is superior to the others. On the east side Mad River only is deserving of notice. This beautiful stream originates in a pond on the Indian boundary of 1795, and glides through a tract finely diversified with prairie and woodland. It is too shallow for navigation, but at all times furnishes water enough for the largest mills. Its mouth is nearly opposite that of Stillwater, and immediately above the town of Dayton. From this place to the Great Miami it is navigable, in moderate freshets, for keel and flat-bottom boats; in high floods the same navigation may be had from Loramie's Creek; but the frequent formation of new bars by the drifting of sand and gravel renders the navigation, even near its mouth, difficult in low water. This river has a number of islands. The largest is two miles above the town of Hamilton. It was formed, since the settlement of that place, by a portion of the river enlarging a mill-race which ran into one of its branches, called Seven-mile. Near the village of Troy is a group of about twenty more, the principal of which is nearly three-quarters of a mile long. The valley of the river, at this place, is a mile wide, and the banks are low and loose. The current among the islands is rapid, but the navigation is not entirely obstructed."

A few pages further on Dr. Drake gives a description of Butler County. He says:

"This county lies west of the one last described (Warren), and to the north of Hamilton. The Great Miami traverses it diagonally. The soil of the north-east and south-west quarters is said to be generally poor; that of the south-east and north-west fertile.

"Hamilton, the seat of justice, is situated twenty-five miles north-north-east of Cincinnati, on the east bank of the Miami. Its site is elevated, extensive, and beautiful; but near it, to the south, is a pond which has contributed much to the injury of health. The materials for building are neither very plentiful nor excellent. Good timber can not be had nearer than the neighboring hills; the limestone in the bed of the river is indifferent, but some better quarries have been opened in the uplands; the brick-clay yet discovered is inferior, abounding in fragments of limestone. The dwelling-houses, about seventy in number, are chiefly of wood; well-water is obtained at the depth of twenty-five feet.

"This town was laid off about the year 1794, and incorporated in 1810. The donations for public use are a square near the center of the village, for county purposes, and another for a church and cemetery. Its only public building is a stone jail. It has a post-office, an office for the collection of taxes on non-residents' lands in the western part of the State, and a printing-office, which issues a newspaper called the *Miami Intelligencer*.

"Rossville, lying on the west side of the river, opposite to Hamilton, is a small place. Middletown, on the road from Hamilton to Franklin, is situated east of the river. Like most of the villages in the Miami country, it has a post-office. Oxford, in the western part of the county, has less population and improvement but more notoriety than either of them, from having been fixed on as the seat of a university. The land is held in trust by the Legislature, which, in 1810, enacted a law directing the lots to be disposed of on leases for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, at the rate of six per cent per annum on the purchase-money, to be paid annually. Being on the frontier of the State, and almost surrounded by forest instead of cultivated country, it has received but little attention."

A page is given to the value of land. "Within three

miles of Cincinnati, at this time," he says, "the prices of good unimproved land are between fifty and one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, varying according to the distance. From this limit to the extent of twelve miles they decrease from thirty to ten. Near the principal villages of the Miami country it commands from twenty to forty dollars; in remoter situations it is from four to eight dollars—improvements in all cases advancing the price from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. An average for the settled portions of the Miami country, still supposing the land fertile and uncultivated, may be stated at eight dollars; if cultivated, at twelve.

"Of tracts that had the same local advantages, those alluvial or bottom lands that have been recently formed command the best price. The dry and fertile prairies are esteemed of equal value. Next to these are the uplands, supporting hackberry, pawpaw, honey locust, sugar-tree, and the different species of hickory, walnut, ash, buckeye, and elm. Immediately below these, in the scale of value, is the level clothed in beech timber, while that producing white and black oak chiefly commands the lowest price of all.

"These were not the prices in 1812; the war, by promoting immigration, having advanced the nominal value of land from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

"The agriculture of this, as of other new countries, is not of the best kind. Too much reliance is placed on the extent and fertility of their fields by the farmers, who, in general, consider them a substitute for good tillage. They frequently plant double the quantity they can properly cultivate, and thus impoverish their lands and suffer them to become infested with briars and noxious weeds. The preservation of the forests of a country should be an object of attention in every stage of its settlement; and it would be good policy to clear and plant no more land in a new country than can be well cultivated.

"The most valuable timber trees are the white flowering locust, white, black, lowland chestnut and burr-oaks, black walnut, wild cherry, yellow poplar, blue and white ash, mulberry, honey locust, shell-bark hickory, coffee-nut and beech; all of which, except the first, are common throughout the Miami country. Many other species, such as the sweet buckeye, sassafras, sugar-tree, reed maple, tinder-tree, and box-elder, are seldom used for timber; but are of great value in the mechanical arts. Experience has shown that the timber of the Western country is softer, weaker, and less durable than that of the Atlantic States; which is no doubt owing to its more rapid growth in a fertile, calcareous soil and humid atmosphere.

"The most elegant flowering trees and shrubs are the following, which excel in the order of their enumeration: Dogwood, red-bud, white flowering locust, crab-apple, honeysuckle, black haw, the different species of roses, plums, and haws, the buckeyes and yellow poplar, most of which are common, and for that reason are seldom transplanted into our streets and gardens.

"The beech, white oak, sugar-tree, and some kinds of walnut, hickory, and ash, are the most numerous of any trees in the Miami country. The flowering locust, abundant in Kentucky and along the Ohio, is rarely found more than twenty miles north of that river. The chestnut, persimmon, fox grape, and mountain chestnut oak, are still scarcer."

The following are given by the author as a catalogue of the forest trees then known to exist. Michaux, he says, names ninety kinds of trees in the United States which grow above forty feet in height, while in the Miami country there are forty-five which attain to that elevation. According to the same authority, there are, in the Union, ninety species which rise above sixty feet; in this quarter there are at least an equal number which grow to that height. "Hence, it appears that the soil of this tract," remarks the doctor, "is superior to that of the United States generally, for it affords as many trees above sixty feet in height as all the States taken together, while it has only half the number of species." Here is the list of Dr. Drake:

Button tree, dogwood, swamp dogwood, alternate branched dogwood, rose or red willow, shrub teafoil, witch-hazel, fox grape, fall grape, Winter grape, ivy, New Jersey tea, Indian arrow wood, evergreen arrow-wood, staff tree or bitter sweet, honeysuckle, gooseberry, black currant, slippery elm, white elm, common elder, red-berried elder, black haw, bladdernut tree, poison vine, sumach, stag's-horn sumach, lentiscus-leaved sumach, trifoliate sumach, common or fetid buckeye, sweet buckeye, marsh leather-wood, long-leaved vaccineum, sassafras, spice-wood, red-bud, coffee-tree, mock snow-ball, wild cherry, plum, haw, crab-apple, wild roses, swamp rose, blackberry, raspberry, wine bark, downy spiræa, black linden-tree, oblique-leaved linden, cucumber-tree, pawpaw—two varieties poplar—yellow and white, trumpet flower, flowering locust, St. Peter's wort, red mulberry, black birch, common alder, beech, chestnut, hornbeam, hop hornbeam; black walnut, butternut, shellbark hickory, pig-nut, balsam hickory, hemlock, sycamore, burr oak, chestnut oak, mountain chestnut oak, upland willow oak, black oak, Spanish oak, red oak, hazel-nut, American arbor vitæ, rough-barked willow, ozier, mistletoe, prickly ash, cotton-tree, aspen, Canadian yew-tree, red cedar, sugar-tree, red or water maple, mountain maple, box-elder, hackberry, persimmon, honey locust, sour gum, white ash, swamp ash, greenbriar and blue ash.

Dr. Drake gives the following as the time for flowering and for the growth of vegetables in this country:

March 9th, commons becoming green; 10th, buds of the water maple beginning to open; buds of the lilac beginning to open; 11th, buds of the weeping willow beginning to open; 12th, buds of the gooseberry beginning

to open; 16th, buds of the honeysuckle beginning to open; 30th, buds of the peach-tree beginning to open; radishes, peas, and tongue-grass planted in the open air.

April 12th, peach-tree in full flower; buds of the privet beginning to open; 19th, buds of the cherry tree beginning to open; red currants beginning to flower; 22d, buds of the flowering locust beginning to open; lilac in full flower; 24th, apple-tree in full flower; 28th, dogwood in full flower.

May 13th, flowering locust in full bloom; 16th, Indian corn planted; honeysuckle beginning to flower.

June 8th, cherries beginning to ripen; raspberries beginning to ripen; 10th, strawberries beginning to ripen; red currants beginning to ripen; 28th, hay harvest.

July 8th, rye harvest begun; 14th, wheat harvest begun; 16th, blackberries ripe; 19th, unripe Indian corn in market; 22d, Indian corn generally in flower; 25th, oat harvest.

August 9th, peaches in market.

September 16th, forests becoming variegated.

October 21st, Indian corn gathered; 26th, woods leafless.

In 1806, the weeping willow unfolded its leaves about the 20th of February.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

The Miami University is situated in the town of Oxford, and at one time was the leading school of higher education in the West. It derives its permanent endowment from a township of land, six miles square, situated in the north-west corner of Butler County, being located on the west side of the Great Miami River, in lieu of a township of land which had been originally granted by Congress for the endowment of an "academy and other seminaries of learning" in Symmes's purchase between the Miami Rivers.

Judge Symmes had, in his published "terms of sale," made a reservation (among others) of a township of land "to be given perpetually for the purposes of an academy or college to be laid off by the purchaser or purchasers as nearly opposite the mouth of the Licking River as an entire township may be found eligible in point of soil and situation, to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State." Notwithstanding this published reservation, Judge Symmes and associates, in actual practice, disposed of their land as though there had been no reservation for college purposes, whether knowingly or not. The settlers, fearing that they would lose the whole endowment, petitioned Congress to grant them an entire township, and the result of these applications moved it to pass a law, March 3, 1803, giving a township of land on the west side of the Great Miami River, within the land office district of Cincinnati, to be located under the direction of the Legislature of Ohio, in lieu of the township intended originally to be reserved in Symmes's purchase. In pursuance of this law, the Legislature of Ohio, April 15, 1803, appointed Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow, and William Ludlow commissioners to locate a college township, which was done in due time, they selecting what is now known as Oxford Township, Butler County, being an entire township of thirty-six sections, except section 25, and the west half of sections 11, 14, and 24, which had been sold previous to the location; and to supply their place sections 30 and 31 in Milford Township and the west half of section 6 in Hanover Township were selected.

On the 17th of February, 1809, the Legislature of Ohio chartered the Miami University, and vested the proceeds of the township in the hands of the president and trustees; and appointed Alexander Campbell, Rev. James Killburn, and Rev. Robert Wilson commissioners to select a suitable and permanent site for the university. The commissioners knowing that, in conformity to the grant made by Congress, the purchasers of land from Judge Symmes who located high up the Miami Rivers had an equal claim with those on the Ohio River regulated their conduct accordingly. They, therefore, in their view for a proper site, looked at Dayton, Yellow Springs, Hamilton, Lebanon, and Cincinnati. By the act chartering the university, it was prescribed that it should be located in "that part of the country known as John Cleves Symmes's purchase," and that the commissioners for locating the university should hold their first meeting at Lebanon, Warren County. At the time appointed for the meeting of the commissioners, the Rev. Robert Wilson was detained at home by sickness. The other commissioners attended, and having examined all the places presented for their consideration, they selected the town of Lebanon, Warren County, as the seat of the university, and made their report accordingly to the Legislature.

It was then generally considered that the seat of the university was unalterably fixed, although many from other places were greatly disappointed; but at the next session of the Legislature a proposition was brought forward by Mr. Cooper, of Dayton, to establish the university on the College Township, without the Symmes purchase. The law appointing the locating commissioners required that three should act, and as one was absent, the Legislature set aside the selection at Lebanon, and established the site of Miami University where it now is, at Oxford.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at Lebanon, on the seventh day of June, 1809. The trustees present were John Bigger and Ichabod B. Halsey, of Warren County; Benjamin Whiteman, of Greene County; James Brown, of Miami County; Benjamin Van Cleve, of Montgomery County; Thomas Irvin, of Butler County; and John Riddle, of Hamilton County. John Bigger

was chosen president, and Benjamin Van Cleve secretary, *pro tem.*

A committee was appointed to contract with a surveyor to subdivide the college lands into lots of five or six to each section, to be laid off as nearly equal as the situation of the land, water-courses, and situations for building would admit; and to make out seven complete plats and field-notes of the survey (one for the trustees of each county in the Miami purchase), for which the surveyor was to be paid $2 per mile for all new lines to be run and marked. To this position James Heaton, of Butler County, was appointed.

The second meeting of the trustees was held at Hamilton, on the first Monday of March, 1810, William Ludlow, John Reily, and Ogden Ross attending, but adjourning from day to day until the 26th of March, when the following trustees were present: William Corry, James Findlay, Thomas Irvin, William Ludlow, John Reily, John Riddle, Ogden Ross, James Shields, and Joseph Vanhorne. Daniel Symmes appeared next day. The board was organized by the appointment of Joseph Vanhorne as president, and John Reily, secretary, *pro tem.*

They passed an ordinance to regulate the leasing of the lands of the university. This provided that not more than one-third of the farm lots should be offered for lease at any one time, and at a price not less than $2.50 per acre. It also provided for laying out the town of Oxford, and directed that not more than one-half of the lots should be offered for sale. No in-lot should be sold for less than $16.66⅔. The lot was to be subject to a quit-rent of six per cent on the amount of the purchase money, payable annually forever. The four-acre lots were not to be sold for less than $5 per acre, on the same conditions as the in-lots.

The board appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Ludlow, Irvin, Ross, Reily, and Vanhorne to select a suitable tract of one mile square on which to lay out the town of Oxford, to designate the lots and lands to be first offered for sale, and to select certain reservations.

The board, before adjournment, appointed William Ludlow president, James McBride secretary, and William Murray treasurer, *pro tem.*

The committee proceeded to the college lands, and, after two days spent in the examination, selected the south-east quarter of section 22, the south-west quarter of section 23, the north-west quarter of section 26, and the north-east quarter of section 27 of the college lands as the site of the town of Oxford. On this site the first portion of the town of Oxford was laid out by James Heaton. It consisted of one hundred and twenty-eight in-lots, ten poles in length by four poles in width; the streets six poles in width, and alleys one pole wide; and forty out-lots of four acres each. At the first sale there were to be offered only the odd numbers of the lots in the town of Oxford, and the lands of the two tiers of sections from south to north, which included the town.

The first sale was held at the court-house in Hamilton, on the 22d and 23d days of May, 1810, under the superintendence of the president, secretary, and treasurer, where there were lots and lands sold to the following amount: 29 in-lots in the town of Oxford, for $560.86; 20 out, or four acre lots, for $495.75; 71 country or farming lots of land, at the average price of $3.75 per acre, $28,423.64; total, $29,480.25. The lots and land thus bid off on those days alone would have yielded an annual revenue to the institution of $1,768.81, had the purchasers complied with the conditions of sale; but many of the purchasers, residents of various parts of the State of Ohio, as well as of other States, actuated by motives of speculation, or other motives equally injurious to the prosperity of the institution, attended the sale and bid off lots, and neither before nor after the sale went even to explore the situation of the lands which they purchased. As no payment in advance, or other security, was required, it could only be known who were *bona fide* purchasers after the lapse of a year, when the payment of the interest became due. Of the farming lots bid off, forty-seven were forfeited, and eighteen in-lots and twelve out-lots were afterward forfeited to the institution. This provision, however, was not enforced until the year 1814.

Previous to the day of sale it had been discovered that there was a discrepancy of nearly two thousand acres in the quantity of land in the township according to the survey made by Mr. Heaton, the surveyor appointed by the Board of Trustees, with the survey of the same township made by the surveyor-general. It was therefore made a condition that the lots of land should be subject to a re-survey and measurement, to ascertain the true quantity each contained.

The next meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at Cincinnati, on the second day of June, when, on motion of James Findlay, it was resolved that the president of the board call on Jared Mansfield, surveyor-general, and request him to nominate a skillful surveyor to survey and measure the boundary lines of the Miami College township, and calculate the quantity of land, making report to the Board of Trustees, in order that if any deficiency existed application might be made for an additional grant. The surveyor-general acceded to their request, and appointed William Harris, surveyor, to perform that duty, with John Hall and William Spencer chain-carriers.

On the twenty-third day of June, 1810, the Board of Trustees again convened at Cincinnati, when the report of Mr. Harris, the surveyor, was received, by which it appeared that the township contained its full quantity of land. According to his survey there was twenty-three thousand, four hundred and seventy-one and thirteen-hundredths acres. On this report being received James Heaton was requested to re-survey and measure all the lines of the farming lots of land by him heretofore laid off, making a complete plat of it. If Mr. Heaton should

decline, the president was authorized to employ some other surveyor. However, Mr. Heaton complied with the request of the board, and made a remeasurement. That previously done was found to be erroneous. At this meeting the board directed that the next sale of the university lands should be held at Hamilton, on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1810.

At this meeting the Rev. John W. Browne was appointed an agent to solicit and receive donations for the Miami University. He was to receive fifty dollars a month and his expenses. He set out on his mission on the fourth day of January, 1811, and returned to Cincinnati on the third of August, 1812. During his mission he collected about two thousand five hundred dollars in money and received a number of books. Mr. Browne was drowned shortly after his return from his mission, before he had an opportunity of meeting the Board of Trustees and settling his accounts with them. The books were sent to Cincinnati, and there remained until the latter part of October, 1817, when they were received from the administrator of Mr. Browne by a committee appointed by the trustees for that purpose. The executors had for a long time tried to get rid of them. The committee selected such of the books as they deemed proper for a college library. One hundred and eighteen volumes were sold to the Cincinnati Circulating Library Society at seventy-five cents per volume, amounting to $88.50. The rest of the books were sent to auction and disposed of to the best advantage. They brought $382.64, from which, after deducting expenses of sale, storage, and contingent expenses, there remained to the credit of the university, including the sum due from the library society, the sum of $371.86.

In 1820 the books reserved for the college library were sent to Oxford and placed in a room of the college building. Some time afterwards the door of the room was broken open and a number of the books carried off. The amount that reached the treasury of the university, as the fruits of his itinerant labors, was $849.86.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held at Hamilton on the twelfth and thirteenth days of February, 1811, an ordinance was passed for the erection of a school house in the town of Oxford, and one hundred and fifty dollars appropriated for that purpose. Afterwards one hundred and sixty dollars was appropriated for the completion of the building. The house was erected in the university square, west of where the main college edifice now stands. It was a structure of hewed logs twenty feet wide by thirty odd feet long, one story high, with a clapboard roof. It had a fireplace and chimney at each end, built of rough stones. The building was designed (for the time being) to be used by the citizens of the township for an English school. The citizens of Oxford selected James M. Dorsey for their teacher, and in December, 1811, he moved into the building. He had a partition run through the middle of the house, dividing it into two apartments, and lived with his family in one apartment and taught his school in the other. In 1824 the trustees had a second story of logs put on the building, and converted it into a dwelling for the Rev. Robert H. Bishop, the first president. Mr. Bishop continued to live in this building until about 1830, when it was occupied by the janitor. In 1864 it was a stable.

On the seventeenth day of April, 1812, Israel Woodruff was appointed collector.

On the fifth day of November, 1813, William Ludlow resigned his office as president, and John Reily was appointed in his room. In November, 1813, Stephen Minor was appointed collector.

The trustees of the Miami University having resolved to erect a building for the use of the college, a committee, consisting of the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, a Presbyterian preacher, then of Hamilton; Dr. Daniel Millikin, a physician, of Hamilton; and Benjamin Van Cleve, Esq., of Dayton, clerk of the Court of Montgomery County, was appointed to superintend the erection and completion of the building.

Early in the Spring of the year 1816, a plat of ground in the university square having been cleared off of all timber, brush, and rubbish, Mr. Wallace and Dr. Millikin, two of the committee, attended at Oxford, and caused James M. Dorsey to measure and mark the foundation of the building. The ground for the foundation having been leveled and prepared, and Mr. Vail and the other contractors to perform the mason work being present, on the tenth day of April, 1816, at the request of the building committee, James M. Dorsey laid the first corner-stone of the west wing of the Miami University. It was placed about eighteen or twenty inches below the surface of the ground. According to the original plan, there was to be a center building, with wings on the east and on the west, each wing to be eighty feet long. The building then contracted for was intended to be the one-half of the west wing. Skilman Alger was the carpenter. As soon as the necessary funds could be raised the Board of Trustees applied them to the erection of a building for the institution. In 1818, a building fifty-six feet by forty feet, and three stories high, was erected as part of a wing.

A grammar school was then opened. The Rev. James Hughes was appointed teacher, at a salary of five hundred dollars per year tuition fees, and house rent, and the school went into operation on the first Tuesday of November, 1818, and was continued until April, 1821—shortly after which Mr. Hughes died. This happened on the second day of May following, and the school was discontinued. The course of instruction pursued was principally confined to the Latin and Greek languages.

During this time the Board of Trustees directed their revenue, after defraying the expenses of the grammar-school, to the erection of an additional building; and in 1824 a building sixty feet front by eighty-six feet deep,

and three stories high, was completed, adjoining the former building on the east, designed as a center building for the college.

October 5, 1820, Ebenezer Cross was appointed collector, and an ordinance was passed requiring the offices of secretary and treasurer to be held in the town of Oxford from and after the first day of January, 1821. Edward Newton was appointed secretary and Merrikin Bond treasurer. On the first day of January, 1821, the offices of secretary and treasurer were removed from Hamilton to the town of Oxford; June 20, 1822, Joel Collins was appointed secretary of the Miami University; October 5, 1823, Skilman Alger appointed collector; April 7, 1824, David Purviance appointed president of the Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the board on the sixth day of July, 1824, the Rev. Robert H. Bishop was appointed president of the Miami University, with a salary of one thousand dollars per year, and the occupancy of the mansion house free from rent. William Sparrow was appointed tutor of languages, with a salary of five hundred dollars per year. The price of tuition in the grammar-school was fixed at five dollars, and in the college at ten dollars, per session, to be paid in advance.

September 15, 1824, John Annan, of Baltimore, was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, with a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum. James M. Dorsey was appointed treasurer in the room of Merrikin Bond, resigned. September 15, 1824, James Crawford was appointed collector.

In the year 1822 an effort was made to remove the university to Cincinnati, and make it a part of the Cincinnati College, and for that purpose a bill was introduced by Mr. Williams, of Cincinnati, having for its object the removal. When the news of the bill reached Oxford, Mr. Joel Collins, a warm friend of the university, and at that time a member of the Legislature, furnished a copy of the bill and other papers, in relation to its passage; and the lessees of the university lands held a meeting, of which James M. Dorsey was chairman and David Morris secretary. This meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Moses Crume, William Ludlow, Rev. Spencer Clack, James M. Dorsey, Dr. James R. Hughs, David Morris, Charles Newhall, Edward Newton, and Abraham I. Chittenden, to prepare and forward to the Legislature a protest against, and to exhibit the injustice as well as the impolicy of, removing or attempting to remove the university from its present site. This committee also prepared and published "An Address to the Inhabitants of Symmes's Purchase."

In this address the committee goes over the whole ground of the dispute, which had then lasted thirteen years. There was no restriction upon the powers of the Legislature; they were ample and conclusive. The only questions were as to the good faith to be shown to the inhabitants of Symmes's purchase, and as to the conduct and well-being of the college. The purchase of Judge Symmes, as originally intended, was seventy miles long by twenty miles wide. It was impossible at that day, and would now be, for many persons to live so near the university that they could board their children at home. It was estimated that not more than one in fifty could possibly be near enough for that purpose. The other forty-nine fiftieths wished the school where it might be the strongest and its expenses the least. Oxford offered them advantages more striking than any other place.

In the first place, Symmes had not fulfilled his agreement. He had promised the people who settled on his lands a full township for university purposes, but instead of living up to his promises, he went on selling until he could not have given in any township four sections of good land, much less thirty-six. He made no donation for this purpose; but, on the contrary, the land which is now the property of the Miami University is the gift of the United States Government. There consequently existed no contract between the dwellers on Symmes's grant and the trustees of the college.

The township of Oxford, by a happy chance, was nearly entirely unoccupied when the gift was made to the State of Ohio. It was favorably situated for leasing. Its grounds were high and salubrious; its natural productiveness was great. It was no further from the Miami River, the great natural highway of the pioneers of this region, than Lebanon. Nearly all of the members of the Legislature from the purchase, in 1809, were in favor of the location at Oxford. Those from Hamilton County were unanimous.

By placing the university on this spot the lessees would be much better enabled to pay their rents. There would be the natural sale of commodities to the students and professors; there would be the families of the shop-keepers and artisans, and in the end there would be the families who would be drawn thither so as not to be far away from their children while the latter were attending the terms. Had the university been placed elsewhere these anticipations could not have been realized. The lands were in the center of a wilderness; there was no near market, and it would have taken many years for it all to reach the highest point of rent.

It was also believed by the Legislature that there would be moral advantages from the selection which could not be had in a large town, such as Cincinnati then bid fair to be. The celebrity of the place and the interest of the inhabitants of the town would depend in a very large degree upon the suppression of immorality. No such interest would be strong enough in Cincinnati.

Mr. Shields, in support of his motion to reject the bill introduced by Micajah T. Williams, read this remonstrance, and said that "a remonstrance from the citizens of Oxford against the removal of the university, had been forwarded to the Legislature at the session of 1814–1815, at which time the subject was discussed." The

committee to whom the subject was referred at that time was selected by ballot, and in their report declared that it was not in the power of the Legislature to do away with the acts of a former Legislature, where under those acts rights had become vested. The committee made a report, through its chairman, John Wilson Campbell, being an unanswerable argument in favor of sustaining the establishment at Oxford. This address seemed to tranquilize the minds of the lessees, nor did the dissatisfied portion of the inhabitants within the bounds of Symmes's purchase make any further attempt to remove the site of the Miami University until 1822. The bill was killed in Committee of the Whole, and although public notice was given that the attempt at a removal would be renewed the next year, the Legislature has not since then interfered in any way. The minds of many of the wealthy and influential citizens of Symmes's purchase continued to be dissatisfied, and occasionally they manifested a disposition rather to pull down than to raise up the institution at Oxford.

Notwithstanding the able report from the pen of the Hon. Jacob Burnet, strongly recommending the removal of the Miami University from Oxford to Cincinnati, that gentleman in after life, in his Notes, makes use of these words: "The Legislature, however, thought differently, and passed an act establishing the university on the land without the limits of John C. Symmes's purchase. The institution is now in a very flourishing state, and although the original beneficiaries of the grant have been wrongfully deprived of their rights, yet it is now too late to relieve them without great temporary injury to the cause of science, and on that account it is desirable that no effort be made to disturb the institution or check its advance."

The university began operations in November, 1824, and Robert H. Bishop, D. D., was inaugurated on the thirtieth day of March, 1825. A procession was formed in the Methodist Church at 11 o'clock of that day. First were citizens, then students of the university, the secretary, treasurer, and collector, trustees of the university, the president of the board, and professors. The body then moved to the college chapel, where the inaugural ceremony took place. The following were the exercises:

1. Music.
2. Introductory prayer, by the Rev. David Purviance.
3. Address, by the Rev. William Gray.
4. Music.
5. Delivery of the charter, keys, etc., and a charge to the president, by the Rev. John Thompson.
6. Inaugural prayer, by the Rev. Alexander Porter.
7. Address, by President Bishop.
8. Music.
9. Concluding prayer, by the Rev. Stephen Gard.

David Higgins, David MacDill, and James McBride were the Committee of Arrangements. Abram I. Chittenden acted as the marshal of the day.

The address of Dr. Bishop, a learned and scholarly production, was shortly after published by James B. Camron, of Hamilton.

To give an idea of the course of study, the regulations, and the names of students, we give the first yearly catalogue almost entire:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Rev. John Thompson, Luke Foster, Esq., Stephen Woods, Esq., Hamilton County; Hon. Joshua Collett, Rev. William Gray, Warren County; Henry Bacon, Esq., Stephen Fales, Esq., Montgomery County; Rev. William Graham, Chillicothe; Sampson Mason, Esq., Clark County; Col. John Johnston, Miami County; James Cooley, Esq., Champaign County; Rev. David Purviance, Rev. Alexander Porter, Preble County; Rev. Stephen Gard, Rev. David MacDill, John Reily, Esq., David Higgins, Esq., James McBride, Esq., Butler County. Joel Collins, secretary of Board of Trustees. James M. Dorsey, treasurer.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.—Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D., President, Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, and *ex-officio* chairman of Board of Trustees; John E. Annan (of Dickinson College), Professor of Mathematics, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, and Teacher of Political Economy; William H. McGuffey (of Washington College), Professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and *ex-officio* Librarian; John P. Williston (of Yale College), Principal of the Grammar School; Samuel W. Parker, Thomas Armstrong, James Reynolds, John S. Weaver, Tutors; John W. Caldwell, secretary of the Faculty.

EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.—1st. There shall be a stated meeting of the faculty on the last Saturday of every month, at ten o'clock, A. M.

2d. At this meeting a return shall be made by every instructor of all the absences and deficiencies which may have occurred in his department during the month, and these returns shall be put upon file and preserved until the end of the session.

3d. The faculty shall also at each of these monthly meetings enter into a full and free conversation on the conduct and progress of the students generally, and if any student, all circumstances being taken into view, shall be found not making that progress which he might do, or not conducting himself with that order and sobriety which are becoming, information of his situation shall be immediately communicated to his parents, that he may be removed.

4th. No student shall be allowed to recite with any class who does not, within ten days after he may have made application to be admitted into that class, lodge with the president a certificate from the instructor, stating that his previous acquirements are such as to entitle him to a regular standing in said class.

5th. No individual shall be allowed, on any account whatever, to continue connected with any department who is not, in the opinion of the faculty, fully employed.

Nor shall any individual be permitted to omit reciting with any class to which he may be attached, but by a vote of the faculty at their stated monthly meeting.

RESIDENT GRADUATE.—Thomas E. Hughes, of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

Seniors.—Samuel C. Baldridge, William M. Corry, Daniel L. Gray, James P. Pressly, Ebenezer Pressly, James Reynolds, James Thompson, John Thompson, John P. Vandyke, John L. Weaver, James Worth, Ebenezer Woodruff.

Juniors.—James H. Bacon, John W. Caldwell, G. R. Gassaway, Thomas A. Jones, John McMehan, Robert C. Schenck, Joseph S. Wallace.

Sophomores.—Thomas Armstrong, George Bishop, Bernard Brewster, Godwin V. Dorsey, Henry P. Galloway, John M. Garrigus, Samuel W. Parker, Joseph H. Reily, James Simpson, Hugh B. Wilson, Taylor Webster, William Burch.

Freshmen.—William Boyce, Courtland Cushing, Ebenezer Elliott, William F. Ferguson, James N. Gamble, John Hunt, George W. Jones, Ralph P. Lowe, William C. Lyle, John McDill, James Reily, William B. Russell, John Vanausdall, Nathaniel Weed, Elias Williams, Ira Root.

ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Third Class.—William Bishop, Samuel Fleming, Robert G. Linn, William Porter, Ezekiel Walker.

Second Class.—Freeman Alger, Charles Barnes, John H. Boyce, Robert C. Caldwell, Edward F. Chittenden, John Harrison, William Hueston, Algernon S. Foster, Thomas I. Foster, Cyrus Falconer, Caleb B. Smith, Abner Longly, Hugh Webster.

First Class.—Robert Blair, Joseph Blair, Clement Brown, Jonathan Harshman, Samuel McCleane, Thomas Pursell, Alvah White.

SUMMARY.—College proper, 48; English Scientific Department, 25; Grammar School, 38; total, 111.

(We omit the names in the preparatory department.)

Those whose names are in the above catalogue are natives of fourteen different States. The youngest is in his seventh and the oldest in his thirty-third year. The great body are, however, natives of Ohio, and betwixt the ages of fourteen and twenty-one.

At the close of last session six had their names returned to their parents as not having made that improvement which would justify any further trouble or expense in endeavoring to give them a liberal education, and fourteen of the good and promising students of that session have been prevented by the circumstances of their lot from prosecuting their studies this session. One of the present session has been sent home as not promising.

Add these twenty-one to the one hundred and eleven given above, and you have one hundred and thirty-two as the sum total of the present year.

The college year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The Winter session commences on the first Monday of November and ends on the last Wednesday of March. The Summer session commences on the first Monday of May and ends on the last Wednesday of September.

The Board of Trustees meets statedly at the end of each session.

COURSE OF STUDY.

I. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The studies of the Grammar School, preparatory to admission into the Freshman Class, are English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, Mair's Introduction to the making of Latin, Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's select orations, Virgil's Æneid, Greek Testament, Collectanea Minora, and Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of roots.

II. THE FRESHMAN'S CLASS.—*First Session.*—Algebra, Sallust, six books of Homer's Iliad, Græca Majora begun, Adam's Roman Antiquities begun, Modern Geography, Prosody revised, English Grammar revised, translations from Greek and Latin into English, Declamation and Bible recitations.

Second Session.—Euclid's Elements, Horace's Odes and Satires, Græca Majora continued, Roman Antiquities finished, Ancient Geography, Morrell's Rome, Neilson's Greek exercises, Double translations, Declamation and Bible recitations.

III. THE SOPHOMORE CLASS STUDY.—*First Session.*—(Cambridge Mathematics) Plane Trigonometry, Logarithms, Mensuration, Surveying, Horace's Epistles, Græca Majora continued, Double translations, Morrell's Greece, Declamation and Bible recitations.

Second Session.—(Cambridge Mathematics) Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Dialling, Excerpta Latina begun, First volume of Majora finished, Double translations, Declamation and Bible recitations.

IV. THE JUNIOR CLASS STUDY.—*First Session.*—Conic Sections, Fluxions, Physical and Political Geography with the use of the globes, Excerpta Latina finished, Second volume of Majora begun, Tytler's Elements of History begun, Composition, Declamation and Bible recitations.

Second Session.—Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Virgil's Georgics, Horace de Arte Poetica, Græca Majora continued, Translation from Greek into Latin and from Latin into Greek, Tytler's Elements finished, Hebrew Grammar, Jamison's Grammar of Rhetoric, Composition, Declamation and Bible recitations.

V. THE SENIOR CLASS STUDY.—*First Session.*—Moral Philosophy including the Philosophy of the mind, Astronomy, Chemistry, Græca Majora finished, Cicero de Oratore, Latin and Greek compositions, Hebrew Bible begun, Declamation and Bible recitations.

Second Session.—Logic, Say's Political Economy, Cicero de Officiis et de Natura Deorum, Select portions of Græca Majora revised, Hebrew Bible continued, Evidences of Divine Revelation, Declamation and Bible recitations.

VI. English Scientific Department.—The studies of the English Scientific Department are substantially the same with the studies of the College Classes, with the exception of the Latin and Greek languages. No person can be admitted into this department who is under sixteen years of age; and to profit by admission, arrangements ought to be made so that each student may continue two years at least. It is intended to have some of the modern languages taught in this department, and to give regular diplomas to those who may study the whole course.

Miscellaneous Notices.—A small but well-selected philosophical and chemical apparatus has been imported from London. Additional articles will be procured as the state of the institution may demand; a small sum is also permanently appropriated to procure regularly, for the use of the faculty, a few of the most important literary journals and any new work which may be of more than ordinary interest in any of the departments of science.

The first commencement will be on the last Wednesday of September next, when the degree of A. B. will be conferred on the members of the present Senior Class.

With the commencement of the third year, on the first Monday of November next, it is proposed to form a regular class of resident graduates. The studies of this class will embrace a course of general reading, adapted to the profession to which the members may be individually devoted, and to a review of any of their former studies to which they may be peculiarly attached.

No degree of A. M., or of any kind, will, in any case, be conferred as a mere matter of course. Particular attainments and a character corresponding to these attainments will, in every case, be required.

Expenses.—Tuition in Grammar School and in First Class E. S. Department, $5 per session; College proper and Second and Third Classes E. S. Department, $10 per session; boarding, one dollar per week.

To those parents and guardians who have thus far encouraged an infant institution, those who have the more immediate direction of its concerns tender their sincere and grateful acknowledgements; and trusting in the continued protection of a wise and good Providence, assurance is hereby given that every possible exertion will be made to make the Miami University, in all its departments, a public and common good.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

March 30, 1825, William Sparrow was appointed professor of languages, but afterward declined entering upon the duties of his office, and his place was supplied by John T. Williston. The trustees resolved that a grammar school should be attached to the college, and appointed Mr. Williston principal, with a salary of $500.

March 28, 1827, the salaries of the officers were established as follows: President of the university, $1,200; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, $800; professor of languages, $700.

March 28, 1827, James Crawford was appointed treasurer, and James Ratliff collector.

March 26, 1828, it was resolved that a building, one hundred feet in length by forty feet wide, and three stories high, be erected for the university, according to a plan then exhibited, and that Messrs. McBride, Reily, and MacDill be a committee to contract and superintend its erection.

On the twenty-third day of April they contracted with David Richey to execute the stone and brick-work and plastering of the building, and with William P. Vanhook, of Hamilton, for the carpenter-work.

September 24, 1828, it was resolved that John E. Annan be dismissed as professor.

March 25, 1829, John W. Scott was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and William F. Ferguson principal of the grammar school, at a salary of $400.

In September the building committee reported that they had erected a brick building, set on a good stone foundation, one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, and three stories high, each story or floor having two halls and eight rooms, situated directly east from the main building. The whole cost of erecting and completing the building, including cost of materials, was $7,147.46.

In September, 1826, an allowance of $150 per annum was made for teaching the French and Spanish languages.

In November, 1827, Robert C. Schenck, a graduate of the college, and since the general and statesman, commenced teaching French, and continued the regular teacher of that language until September, 1830, when he left the institution.

February 23, 1831, the salary of the principal of the grammar school was raised to $500.

September 26, 1832, the professorship held by Mr. Scott was denominated the professorship of natural philosophy and chemistry, and the professorship held by Mr. McGuffey was called the professorship of philology and mental science, with a salary of $850 each. Samuel M. McCracken was appointed professor of mathematics, and Thomas Armstrong professor of languages, with a salary of $500 each.

In 1833 it was thought necessary that an additional building should be erected for the accommodation of the students of the university, and Major James Galloway, Dr. John C. Dunlevy, and James McBride were appointed a committee to contract for the erection and completion of a building one hundred feet in length by forty feet wide, three stories high, having a passage or hall running north and south through the building, the residue to be

divided into rooms about ten feet wide. The tuition fees of the students in the college department were raised to twelve dollars per session, and in the grammar school to ten dollars per session.

The building committee, at the next meeting, reported that they had contracted with Thomas Brown, of Dayton, for the stone and brick, and laying the same, and for plastering the building, and with Thomas Morrison, of the same place, for the wood and carpenter work.

October 1, 1835, Samuel W. McCracken was appointed professor of languages, in the room of Thomas Armstrong, deceased, with a salary of $600 per annum, and Albert T. Bledsoe, of Kentucky, professor of languages. A lot of ground, about one acre, was directed to be laid off, in the north-east corner of the town square of Oxford, and appropriated exclusively for a cemetery or burying-ground for the students and other members of the Miami University.

March 30, 1836, Jonathan Mayhew was appointed treasurer.

In September, 1836, the resignations of Professor Albert T. Bledsoe and Professor W. H. McGuffey were received. The salaries of professors were fixed as follows: The professor of rhetoric and mental science, at $1,000; the professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, $1,000; the professor of mathematics, $800; and the professor of ancient languages, $800. It was resolved that the college year should commence on the first Monday of October and end on the second Tuesday of August, with a recess from the twenty-fourth of December to the second of January; the Spring vacation to be three weeks immediately following the second Tuesday in March.

September 28, 1836, John H. Harney was appointed professor of mathematics, and Samuel T. Pressley professor of rhetoric and mental science.

December 21, 1836, the Rev. Mr. Pressley having deceased previous to his acceptance of the professorship of rhetoric and mental science, and Mr. Harney having declined to accept his appointment, Silas Totten was chosen professor of rhetoric and mental science.

March 8, 1837, Messrs. McBride and J. W. Scott were appointed a committee to erect a building for a laboratory.

August 10, 1837, the committee for building the laboratory reported that they had made a contract for a building forty four feet long by twenty-four feet wide, one story high, to be completed by the first of October, 1837, for $1,250.

August 10, 1837, John McArthur was appointed professor of Grecian literature, rhetoric, and the elements of moral science; Chauncey N. Olds was appointed professor of the Latin language and Roman literature.

August 9, 1838, the salary of the professor of the Latin language and Roman literature was fixed at $700, and the master of the grammar school at $700. Peter Sutton was elected treasurer.

August 8, 1839, the price of tuition in the college proper was fixed at fifteen dollars per session, and in the grammar school at twelve dollars per annum.

August 12, 1840, the resignation of Chauncey N. Olds, professor of the Latin language and Roman literature, and the resignation of Samuel W. McCracken, professor of mathematics and civil engineering, were accepted. The Rev. Robert H. Bishop, president of the Miami University, having signified his intention of retiring from the presidency as soon as a successor to supply his place could be found, the board elected the Rev. John C. Young, then president of Center College, Kentucky, at Danville, president of the Miami University. The board created the professorship of history and political economy, and appointed the Rev. Robert H. Bishop to fill that chair, for which he was to receive a salary of $650 per year, and a house and garden free of rent. The following resolution, complimentary to Dr. Bishop, was passed:

"*Resolved*, That as the unanimous sense of this board, the able, faithful, and unremitting labors of President Bishop in the discharge of his official duties as presiding officer of the Miami University for the last sixteen years, and the untiring exertions upon his part during that time to maintain for the institution the high reputation which has been so laboriously acquired for it throughout that period entitle him to the grateful memory of every friend of learning and moral virtue, as well as the warmest thanks upon the part of the patrons and supporters of this institution."

August 13, 1840, John Armstrong was appointed professor of mathematics and civil engineering, and John McArthur, professor of Grecian literature and rhetoric. The salary of John C. Young, president-elect, should he accept, was fixed at $1,500 per annum.

November 3, 1840, it was resolved that the professorships of Roman and Grecian literature be united into one professorship, to be called the professorship of ancient languages, and that John McArthur, the present professor of Grecian literature, be appointed to the professorship of that department, with his present salary of $800 per year. Robert H. Bishop, Jr., was appointed principal of the grammar school. It having been ascertained that the Rev. J. C. Young declined accepting the office to which he was elected at the last meeting, the Rev. George Junkin, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, was elected president.

March 9, 1841, J. C. Moffat, of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, was appointed professor of the Latin language and Roman literature, with a salary of $700.

August 11, 1841, the Rev. George Junkin was inaugurated president of the Miami University. The salary of the professor of history and political science was fixed at $750.

We have not thought it expedient to continue our extracts from the records, as the period draws closer to

our times. The earlier decades were those of poverty and adversity, and their record is full of interest and encouragement.

We have received from Dr. Scott, for seventeen years a professor in this institution, the following account of the Miami University while he was connected with it, and of the causes that led to his withdrawal. Dr. Scott wields a caustic pen, and sets forth his own side of the question with a freedom and fullness that leave nothing to be desired on that score. Elsewhere will be found his biography:

"I went to Oxford, by invitation of the board of trustees of Miami University, to the professorship of mathematics and natural science, made vacant by the retirement, on account of broken-down health, of Professor Annan, in the Fall of 1828. Every thing there presented, at that time, a rather primitive and rude appearance. The buildings of the town were limited, with but two or three exceptions, to the space bounded on the east by the street that forms the west boundary of the college campus; on the west, by the street running north and south in front of the building erected for a female institute; on the north, by the street running past the Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian churches; and on the south, by the street forming the south boundary of the college campus and grove. The campus, which was mainly a naked and open common, in which many of the stumps were still standing, was unprotected by any kind of inclosure, and the grove was still in the primitive state of nature. The plat of land south of the town was principally, except during the Summer and early Fall months, a rich, fat morass, through the eastern end of which, when at all passable, the citizens used to shorten distance by winding their way, among the stumps and fallen timber, to the Hamilton road, at the south-east corner of the corporation line.

"With the exception of the college buildings, which consisted of the great, tall, uncouth old center building and its disproportioned little western wing (which has since been enlarged and improved), and the north-east building, which had just been erected, I have a recollection of but five or six brick houses in the town. Such was something of the physical appearance and condition of things at that day. In regard to the social condition, the mass of the population was correspondingly primitive. Apart from the college faculty, the cultivation and refinement of Oxford was confined to a very small number of families, not exceeding six or eight at most, and the proportion in the surrounding township was, perhaps, very much the same. The manner in which the farming lands of the township were disposed of was not favorable to its settling up with a first-class farming population; namely, on a mere leasehold title, for which no purchase money was paid, but which was held on the condition of the payment, annually, of the interest of the nominal price, at six per cent forever, as a permanent revenue for the support of the university. There was, at the early day of the first settlement, a strong prejudice in the minds of emigrants of means, who were able to purchase their lands in fee simple, against holding them on the tenure of a mere lease, liable at the end of any year to forfeiture and sale without redemption, in case the rent or tax was not paid within three months after due. The consequence was, they would turn aside and purchase elsewhere, while any poor penniless wight, who could not pay for land outright, found it rather a temptation to take a lease and settle upon it for a few years, and if he could only make out to keep his six per cent of college rent paid up, and was worthless and unprincipled enough to do so, turn in to cutting and slashing away at the timber, and making all he could off of the land, without regard to its residual or ultimate value, as was said, in certain cases, to have been done; and then if he had any eye to accumulation of means, all he had to do was to forfeit, and leave the land in its denuded and depreciated condition, and go farther West to make the best of his ill-gotten gains. If he did not care to accumulate, but spent as fast as he made, he would continue to remain the same poor, shiftless, penniless creature as before.

"The result was that the township, at the first sales, became largely filled up with a poor, and in too many cases not very honest, population; indeed, at an early day of the settlement it almost passed into a common saying that if any property was lost in any of the adjoining townships it was but necessary for the loser to obtain a search-warrant and go over into Oxford Township, and he would find it. This was, of course, an exaggerated report, and yet there is reason to apprehend that the character and conduct of too many of the early settlers afforded too much ground for its currency. This state of public feeling and opinion may be illustrated by an amusing anecdote.

"At the inauguration of Dr. Bishop as president of the university, the duty of making the inauguration prayer was assigned to the venerable Rev. Mr. Porter, a member of the board. In the course of his prayer—as I was told years after by a very respectable old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian elder, a citizen of the township, who was present on the occasion—the old father made allusion, in some manner or form, to the reputed state of society in the township—praying for a change, by which the college might be surrounded by more favorable influences. My informant told me that the next day he met another old Scotch-Irish friend and neighbor, just over the line in an adjoining township, a rather quizzical genius, who had also been present at the inauguration, who asked him, 'Did you iver hear sich a foolish prayer as Father Porter made yisterday at Oxford?' 'Why do you call it foolish?' he answered. 'Faith,' said he, 'and I think it was the foolishest prayer I iver hard in me life. Why, he prayed the Lard that he wad move aff all that riff-raff population from Oxford Township, and fill it up wi' a

good population. He might better have prayed the Lard to convart them on the ground, and save the movin'.'

"In process of time, however, by industry, thrift, and intellectual, moral, and religious culture, Oxford Township nobly redeemed her character; although, even at as late a day as when I arrived there, an element of the old rude, disorderly, intemperate, and vicious pioneer population, so characteristic of an earlier day, still remained, who would occasionally, of a Saturday afternoon and evening, collect together at a low groggery or two in the village, called (by grace) hotels, to drink and carouse, and to disturb the quiet and orderly citizens by 'making night hideous' with their noisy and drunken orgies, brawls, and fights. All this state of things, however, at length passed away. But I have, by this episode on the social and physical state of Oxford and Oxford Township, and their inhabitants, been diverted from the main subject; namely, the early history of the college.

"I went to Oxford, as I have already stated, in the Fall of 1828. The college had then been in existence just four years. True, there had been an academy or classical and high school commenced, as a foundation or incipient step towards the establishment of a college several years previous, in the little old west wing of the main, or, as it was called, the center building. That great tall uncouth edifice was erected, I believe, in 1820–21, but the university was not organized in regular college form until the Fall of 1824, when the Rev. Dr. Bishop was inaugurated as its first president. It commenced operations with a faculty of three, the doctor as president and professor of all the branches of intellectual, moral and political science; John E. Annan, professor of mathematics and natural science, and William Sparrow, professor of languages.

"In 1826 Professor Sparrow, who seems to have been a very popular and successful professor, resigned, and devoted himself to the Episcopal ministry. He afterwards, if I mistake not, was connected as a professor with a theological seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. His place was supplied by the election of William H. McGuffey, a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, who afterward acquired a considerable celebrity as the compiler of a series of English readers for the 'Eclectic System of Books for Common Schools.' He was a man of very considerable talent, though not of very general scholarship, especially in the departments of mathematics and natural science; of active mind and fond of abstract and metaphysical investigation and discussion; an ingenious and plausible, but not always a fair and safe reasoner; a very popular lecturer and public speaker, from his fluency and command of language, though never rising to the higher and bolder flights of oratory; a man withal of a good deal of personal vanity and ambition.

"In the Summer of 1828 the health of Professor Annan failed to such a degree that he was obliged to retire, and I succeeded to his place. He afterwards recovered his health so far as to enter the Presbyterian ministry, and preach for a year or two to a Church in Petersburg, Virginia, but died while yet a very young man. He was reputed a man of a high grade of natural talent, and of large and general attainments in scholarship for one of his age, and had he lived would have doubtless made his mark in the literary and scientific world; but on account of real or apparent rigidity and stiffness of manner, he does not seem to have been very popular as a professor.

"During the first four years of its existence the institution seems to have flourished very much in public popularity and patronage, the number of students having risen from a comparatively very small number to very well up towards one hundred. It might be observed that the grade of scholarship for a diploma was set high (the full curriculum was patterned very much after that of Yale); and in its palmiest days, which were from 1830 till near 1840, when its number of students rose some years to near two hundred and fifty, it obtained from its alumni, patrons, and friends, the *soubriquet* of 'the Yale of the West.'

"In 1832 the board were encouraged to increase the number of the faculty, by the addition of two new members. My professorship was relieved of the pure mathematics, and a new department of those branches was established, and Samuel W. McCracken, a graduate of the institution of a previous year, was appointed to it. The department of languages was divided into that of Greek, with an appendage of philology and general literature, which Professor McGuffey still retained; and a professorship of Latin and Latin literature, with the addition of Hebrew, to which Rev. Thomas Armstrong, another graduate of the institution, was appointed. Both the young professors had been among our best scholars, and were men of talent, particularly the latter, who gave much early promise, but died, much lamented, in the Summer of 1835, after less than three years' service, in which he had already made his mark.

"On the decease of Professor Armstrong a change was made by which Professor McCracken was transferred from the mathematical department to that of Latin; and Albert T. Bledsoe, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, was appointed professor of mathematics in his place. Professor Bledsoe was a man of vigorous and, except in the department of ancient languages, well trained and well stored mind. He had an especial talent and penchant for metaphysical study and discussion, and was unusually well read and well posted on such topics, as was manifested in a work which he published in more advanced life, entitled, 'The Theodicy,' in which he undertook to answer President Edwards's celebrated 'Treatise on the Will,' and in which, if he does not refute the great and world-renowned metaphysician, he shows great skill and resources in matters of abstract in-

vestigation and reasoning. He is said to have published also another book to defend, or at least palliate, slavery (as I have been told, for I have never seen the book) from the Bible; although before he went back to his native South, he was very decidedly antislavery in his expressed opinions. Such is sometimes the vacillation and inconsistency of men of great minds. But with all his learning and ability he did not succeed in making himself popular as a professor. His difficulty was in the matter of discipline. Having been educated under the arbitrary rigidity of a military school, he did not seem to realize and appreciate the difference between military discipline and that appropriate to a civil institution.

"I must not forget, nor neglect to mention in this historical sketch, that in this successful period of the institution, somewhere about 1833 or 1834, the board took a first step toward making the institution in reality what it was in name, a university, by establishing a medical department in Cincinnati, under the title of the Miami Medical College. Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, a gentleman of considerable celebrity in his day, both in medical science and general literature, having fallen out with his co-professors in the Ohio Medical College, applied to the board to establish in Cincinnati, under their university charter, a medical department, which was granted. Accordingly, with a faculty of his selection, consisting, with himself, of Dr. Mussey (the elder), Drs. Rives, Eberle, Stoughton, and Harrison, some of them very eminent in their profession, such a school was commenced, and carried on for some years with considerable spirit and success. What was its final fate I am not apprised of. My impression is that the doctor, in the course of a few years, disagreed with the faculty of his own selection and left it. Whether the organization finally disbanded, or still continues its existence in some one of the medical schools which Cincinnati contains, I am unable to say.

"In the midst of this prosperity a train of untoward influences began to set in. In the Fall of 1836 Professor McGuffey, who had previously shown signs of restiveness and dissatisfaction, resigned, leaving a month or so before commencement, for the professed purpose of visiting Clinton, Mississippi, with the view to the presidency of a new college (which he said had been tendered him), about to be established there. But the whole project of such a college proving a failure, he engaged with Professor O. M. Mitchel, of astronomical celebrity, for a time, in an institution in Cincinnati, under an old charter for a Cincinnati college. Afterwards he was elected to the presidency of the 'Ohio University' at Athens; but after serving there for three or four years, the institution not flourishing, nor likely to flourish to satisfaction, and his social surroundings not being entirely happy, he resigned in 1845, and accepted a professorship of mental and moral philosophy in the Virginia University, at Charlottesville, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying within the last three or four years.

"At the close of the session Professor Bledsoe, who had never seemed entirely satisfied in the institution, 'followed suit,' as it is said in rather slang phrase, by handing in his resignation. Having taken orders in the Episcopal Church he went South, having originally come from Kentucky. Whether he devoted himself to the work of the Gospel ministry exclusively or immediately, or not, I am unable to say; but my impression is that he still continued in the educational department in some academy or school in one of the Southern Gulf States. He was afterwards elected to a chair (I believe of mathematics) in the University of Virginia, not very far from the same time with the accession of Professor McGuffey. During the rebellion he is said to have been connected with the military department of the confederacy in the capacity of chief of ordnance, I think. I have understood, too, that towards the close of the war, he was sent over to England by the Confederate Government, as one of the commissioners to solicit 'comfort and aid' in the straits and penury of its latter day. I think also I have heard of his death since the close of the war. The vacancies produced by the resignations of Professors McGuffey and Bledsoe were supplied by the appointment of Samuel S. Galloway and Chauncey N. Olds, both of them graduates of the institution. The institution still continued to move on prosperously till between 1838 and 1840, as the catalogues of the period, of which I left a pretty complete list with Professor Bishop, I think will show.

"In 1838, perhaps in 1837, for my memory is not very distinct in regard to minutia during that period of numerous and frequent changes, Professors Galloway and Olds resigned. A Rev. John McArthur, of Cadiz, Ohio, was elected to the professorship of Greek, and I believe, at the same time, a Professor John Armstrong was elected professor of mathematics. Professor McArthur was a man of some eminence as a preacher and as a man of literature. Professor Armstrong was an excellent mathematician of the old style, and a very good and worthy man, but hardly modern enough in manners and mode of instruction to exert a commanding influence among our 'Young America' students. After three or four years he resigned, and was succeeded in the Fall of 1843 (I think) by George A. Westerman, a young gentleman who was highly recommended by Professor O. M. Mitchel. In the mean time other malign influences had begun to operate, to add to the force and effect of the former in disturbing the quiet and prosperity of the institution—entirely extraneous in their character, and which ought not to have been lugged into the college. These were the antislavery agitation, or, as it was called, the abolition excitement; and the troubles in the Presbyterian Church, between old and new school parties, which finally, in 1837–8, split the great Presbyterian Church in

the United States into two distinct branches, which remained separate for thirty years, both of which causes were rife, and in some cases very intense about that time. Each had its faction in the board. The one was determined to exterminate all abolitionism, by which was meant all decided antislavery sentiment from the institution, or as I once heard one of the members of the board, at one of their meetings, with a good deal of bitterness, express it, that 'no abolitionist or sympathizer with abolition should ever, with his consent, be a professor in the university.' These were the politicians of the board. The other, or as it might be denominated, the ecclesiastical, faction was composed of a very few members, clerical and laical, of one or two of the older branches of the Presbyterian Church, of strong theological prejudices, who were as decided in their opposition to all new-schoolism; and these two factions, as is related of Herod and Pontius Pilate, the Gentiles and the people of Israel,' on a certain memorable occasion, conspired together 'to effect their particular object.' The other members of the board having no special prejudices or partialities to gratify, in other words 'no axes to grind,' simply yielded unsuspectingly to their plans and management. This I know from one of these same members himself, who in the result had his eyes opened.

"The storm that was thus brewing was destined first to break upon the head of Dr. Bishop, who had incurred the dissatisfaction and suspicion of both, but particularly of the ecclesiastical faction. The resignation of Professor McCracken seemed to present a favorable opportunity for commencing operations under the pretext of a general reorganization. The plan was—and I am sorry to say that I have reason to believe that there were members of the faculty, as already constituted, who were privy to it—for all the faculty to resign, and then elect a new president on the ground of Dr. Bishop's advanced age, and make whatever disposition of the other departments as might seem to be best. Two of the older members of the board, and strong partisans of the ecclesiastical faction, waited upon me, to inform me that all the other members of the faculty except Dr. Bishop and myself had agreed to tender their resignations; and to ask me to do the same, assuring me that we would all, excepting the doctor, be again immediately re-elected. I replied to their proposition by saying that I had no objection to resigning in case I could see any necessity or just reason for such a course; but if it was merely to make the way easy and quiet for cutting off the head of that noble and venerable old man, the father of the institution, who had by his wise and able management and superintendency, under God, raised it from nothing to what it was in its palmiest days, and what it still was, although beginning to feel the effects of more troublous times, I would not resign. They might, if they would, cut off my head, and declare my chair vacant, as they had the power, and as I know some of them had the will, as I fell under the same suspicion and ban from both the factions as Dr. Bishop. And this would, I presume, have been done, but matters were not yet matured for such a result, and I was, therefore, reserved for another and future holocaust.

"This scheme of a general, voluntary resignation not succeeding, the managing spirits in the board went about their work in a more direct way. The presidency was made vacant by the removal of Dr. Bishop to a new professorship of history, with (I believe) some adjuncts in the department of moral science, created for the purpose, for they could not face public opinion with a direct and absolute removal. Rev. George Junkin, D. D., president of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, a man perfectly satisfactory to both the factions in regard, and, indeed, selected with a special view, to their two hobbies, was chosen president. James C. Moffat, a talented and scholarly young professor, from the same institution, since a professor in Princeton College, and at present a highly respected professor in Princeton Theological Seminary, and author of a book on æsthetics and other minor works, was elected professor of Latin.

"Dr. Junkin was a man of ability and scholarship, and a somewhat experienced educator. He had acquired a name and fame as the prosecutor of Rev. Albert Barnes, in the great theological controversy which terminated in the temporary division of the Presbyterian Church into Old and New School; to which, I presume, he owed his election to the presidency of the university. He was a man who had his hobbies, and was not always the most judicious in introducing, and in discussing and defending, them. One of these was the subject of Scripture prophesies, on which he published quite a celebrated and able work. Professor Bishop will, I presume, recollect his introducing the subject, not very appropriately or in good taste, in his inaugural address, and expatiating, very eloquently and at large, on the great battle of Armageddon, in which the powers of Antichrist are to be finally discomfited and destroyed, which he interpreted in a literal sense. In the fervor and zeal of his declamation he, all at once, broke out into the apostrophe, 'Where, where will the students of Miami University be on that day? On which side will they be found?' And he will also recollect the amusing caricature cartoon, suggested by the circumstance, which some wag among the students executed and placarded on the chapel door afterward, representing 'Captain Junkin, with the students of Miami University, marching to the battle of Armageddon.' Two other of his hobbies were extreme Calvinism, as opposed to Arminianism, and anti-abolitionism, to the extent of the justification and defense of American slavery. Moreover he was a man of such intensities of temperament and dogmatic mold of mind as to render him liable to be embroiled in frequent unpleasant controversy, both public and private, with those of a different opinion from his own. In his very first outset in the college, on one of the evenings of the public exercises preliminary to the

commencement on which he was to be inaugurated, he unfortunately got into an open quarrel, in the presence of the assembled audience, with the ushers of one of the literary societies, almost threatening a riot. Although on the abstract point of difference and dispute the doctor was right, yet such was the injudiciousness of his course in raising such an issue at such a time, and such the violence of his manner, that it seemed doubtful to some of the members of the board whether it would be best to proceed with the inauguration.

"Indeed, Dr. Junkin did not seem to understand a Western community and the state of things in the college. On these points the men that were especially active and efficient in getting him there, under the influence of their prejudice and distorted views, deceived and did him great disservice by their representation of the state of things, especially in the college. The consequence was that he went, at their call, honestly and mistakenly, in the spirit, and as he supposed, clothed with the functions, of a great and general reformer. But the doctor had the perspicacity and good sense to find out by his experience his mistake; and had it been in his power to have commenced *de novo* with the stock of knowledge and experience which he had gained at the end of the first two years of his connection with the college, the result would have been different, both to him and it. But it was too late. The result was, that his presidency did not prove a success, and he felt it. After struggling along for three and a half years against difficulties, and a tide of unpopularity on the part of a considerable portion of the students, and also of the general community, he resigned, and went back to Lafayette, in the Fall of 1844, and thence to Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, of which he had been elected president, where he served for a number of years, till the commencement of the Rebellion. At this period he published a masterly work on what he denominated the 'grand fallacy'—John C. Calhoun's doctrine of States' rights—and redeemed himself nobly in the minds of many in the free States, whom he had formerly greatly dissatisfied by his views and treatment of the subject of slavery; and although his daughters and two of his sons had married Southerners—'Stonewall' Jackson and a Colonel Preston, of Virginia, both being his sons-in-law—and he had buried his wife, an estimable lady, to whom he was greatly attached, in Lexington, finding he could not control the drift of secessionism in the college, he resigned his presidency, and loyally and indignantly left the State, and came North, shaking off the dust of secession from his feet against it.

"Disappointed in their expectations, and chagrined at the unsuccessful result of their plans, and perhaps more highly exasperated against any members of the faculty whom they suspected of not entirely sympathizing with them in their views, the prime movers of the action by which the presidency was changed, and Dr. Junkin brought there, seem to have come to the determination to make a thorough and short work of it, and eliminate by one fell stroke all unsatisfactory elements from the faculty. Accordingly an adjourned meeting of the board was appointed to be held late in the Fall, away from the seat of the college, at Lebanon. At this meeting the work was done, and the desired reform effected, by the elimination of Dr. Bishop and myself—the doctor, by removing the chair from under him, in the annihilation of his professorship, and me, by removing me from my chair. Professor Watterman was also arbitrarily removed, and an almost entire new organization was effected, leaving only Professor McArthur of the old professors remaining, who was perfectly satisfactory to both the aforesaid factions. This terminated my seventeen and a half years' connection with the institution as a professor. Several years afterward, at the solicitation of Dr. Anderson, in the early part of his presidency, I accepted an appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees, and served several years. Until I left that region I kept myself pretty well posted in regard to matters in general connected with the institution, but my knowledge of them in particular was too second-hand and limited to render me a fit chronicler of its later minute history."

As will be seen by the preceding sketch, the path of the leaders of the university was not free from difficulties. The slavery question had become important; but there were many difficulties connected with it which are not now to be perceived. Dr. Junkin sided with the majority of the electors in this county, and Dr. Bishop and Professor Scott were in the minority. The other question was that of denominational allegiance. The Presbyterians were just then passing through a division on points which now seem very trivial; but which were not then so regarded. But the university, which was to a great extent under their control, was a State institution, and those who belonged to other sects objected to the views which were there taught. Dr. Junkin became involved in a warm contest with the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, of Rossville, in which the slavery question and the Presbyterian question were prominent. Dr. Junkin made a good defense to the charges against him, but the dissatisfaction continued.

He was succeeded in 1844 by the Rev. E. D. McMaster, D. D., who held the office until 1849, then resigning, having Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., as his successor. Dr. Anderson acted as president until 1854, when the Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D., was called to the presidency by the unanimous voice of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Hall presided over the university for twelve years, resigning in 1866. His administration was successful, and when he left there was twelve thousand dollars in the treasury. The Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., succeeded him, and resigned in 1871; and after an interval of one year Rev. A. D. Hepburn was chosen president, holding that position until the suspension of the institution in 1873.

The university derives its revenue from the leasing of the lands of the college township, which are leased for ninety-nine years, renewable forever without revaluation, subject to an annual quit-rent of six per cent on the purchase money. This rent yields an income of nearly six thousand dollars.

An act of the Legislature, passed in February, 1809, directed that the lands should be "offered at auction for not less than two dollars per acre," and "the lessees shall pay six per cent per annum on the amount of their purchase." The first sale was held in Hamilton on the "fourth Tuesday in May," 1810. The lessees did not have originally the right to subdivide their lines; but by an act passed March 22, 1837, they were permitted to do so, the original quit-rent being apportioned *pro rata*. This was found to work injury to the university, and in March, 1862, the State repealed so much of the act of 1837 as allowed the *pro rata* division of the quit-rent, and enacted that in all cases of subdivision there should be an increase of the quit-rent, and that no subdivision should be allowed except on the payment of one dollar per annum. Under this premium the income is slowly increasing.

The university has never been aided directly by the State, only indirectly, in that the lands are exempt from State taxes—the quit-rent to the university being reckoned an equivalent. The corporation received the lands in a state of nature, and from these lands and from tuition fees all the money was raised which has been expended in buildings, apparatus, salaries, etc. The buildings, apparatus and library cost upward of $100,000.

From 1824, when the college was opened in the woods, till 1873, when it was temporarily suspended, nearly one thousand young men were graduated, and more than that number received a large part of their education in Miami University. These men have exercised no little influence in giving character and tone to the great West, and not to the West alone, but in other parts of our land, and in other lands, their influence has been felt for good. A gentleman who had had opportunity to know whereof he affirmed, and was competent to give a just decision, remarked, on a public occasion, that in proportion to numbers Miami University had sent forth more useful men than any other college in our land.

Owing to various causes there had been a gradual decline in the number of students since 1860; considerable money had been spent in the repair of the buildings, and a debt of near $10,000 had been incurred. Under these circumstances, the trustees concluded, in July, 1873, that it would be proper and wise "to suspend instruction in the university," for a time.

Since 1873 the debt has been paid in full, and a surplus of $30,000 has been securely invested at eight per cent; and it is hoped that within two years the university will be again opened for the instruction of pupils in all the branches that pertain to a liberal education.

The university was not behind her sisters, or behind the remainder of the county of Butler, in the men she sent to the army. They form a noble army, and are to be found on every battle-field in the West and many in the East. They are as follows:

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Adams, Robert N., Brigadier-general.
Ayers, Stephen C., B 20th Ohio.
Anderson, Charles, Colonel, 93d Ohio.
Andrew, George L., Sanitary Inspector.
Andrew, John W., Lieutenant, E 20th Indiana.
Aten, Aaron M., Lieutenant.
Bellingham, Daniel, A 86th Ohio.
Brown, James L., A 60th; K 86th; A 167th Ohio.
Brooks, Robert F., Surgeon.
Barrows, Charles C., C 93d Ohio.
Beaton, William M., I 167th Ohio.
Beaton, Daniel P., A 86th; 1st Sergeant, M 2d O. V. C.
Brooks, Frank D., A 167th Ohio.
Brooks, John K., A 167th Ohio.
Brooks, Theodore D., Assistant Surgeon, 38th Ohio.
Brooks, Peter, A 167th Ohio.
Brown, Henry L., A 167th Ohio.
Bennett, Robert N., B 20th Ohio.
Billings, John S., Surgeon.
Boude, J. Knox, Surgeon, 118th Illinois.
Boude, Edgar A., 2d Lieutenant, 7th Missouri Cavalry.
Burrowes, Stephen A., B 146th Ohio.
Brice, Calvin S., Captain, 185th Ohio.
Beckett, David C., Major, 61st Ohio.
Brown, Charles E., Major, 65th Ohio.
Bishop, William W., Major, Illinois Cavalry.
Bishop, George S., A 167th Ohio.
Bishop, Robert H., Jr., A 86th; A 167th Ohio.
Bartlett, Thomas B., F 167th Ohio.
Britton, Orson.
Bell, Thomas C., Captain.
Chamberlain, William H., Major, 81st Ohio.
Chamberlain, John R., Lieutenant, C 81st Ohio.
Cartwright, Noah, E 15th Kentucky; Lieutenant-colonel.
Clopper, Edward N., 1st Lieutenant, K 83d Ohio.
Clark, J. Harvey, I 167th Ohio.
Chidlaw, Benjamin W., Chaplain, 39th Ohio.
Clough, James F., F 69th Ohio.
Childs, James H., Acting Brigadier-general, Penn. Vols.
Dennison, William, Governor of Ohio.
Dennis, Charles, Captain, 47th Ohio.
Davis, Benjamin F., A 86th; M 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Douglas, William C., A 86th; K 86th; A 167th Ohio.
Druly, Thaddeus C., A 86th Ohio; 9th Indiana Cavalry.
Davies, Samuel W.
Dunn, N. Palmer, Capt., 29th Ind., killed at Chickamauga.
Dodds, Ozro J., Lieutenant-colonel, Alabama Cav., U. S. Vols.
Davies, J. Pierce, 2d Lieutenant, 3d Maryland Cavalry.
Denise, Charles E., 4th Sergeant, 146th Ohio.
Dudley, Adolphus S., Chaplain, 146th Ohio.
Dickey, Theophilus L.
Danner, Samuel S., K 37th Ind.; 1st Lieut., A 12th U. S. C. T.
Davidson, John M., F 167th Ohio.
Evans, Frank, Major, 81st Ohio.
Evans, William H., B 20th Ohio.
Evans, Owen D., B 20th Ohio; A 69th Indiana.
Ellis, A. Nelson, Captain.

Elliott, James H., 3d Corporal, H 156th Ohio.
Farr, William L., A 86th; A 167th Ohio.
Ferguson, William M., A 86th; A 167th Ohio.
Ferguson, James S., Assistant Surgeon, 167th Ohio.
Fullerton, Thomas A., Chaplain.
Fullerton, Hugh S., 1st Lieutenant, C 1st Ohio H. Artillery.
Fullerton, Erskine B., 1st Lieutenant, K 86th Ohio.
Fullerton, George H., Chaplain, 1st Ohio.
Fullerton, Joseph S., Brigadier-general.
Fithian, Washington, Surgeon, 14th Kentucky Cavalry.
Fithian, Joseph, Surgeon.
Falconer, Jerome, 2d Sergeant, C 93d Ohio.
Falconer, John W., Captain A 41st U. S. C. T.
Galloway, Henry P., O. N. G., 100 days' service.
Galloway, Albert, Captain, E 12th Ohio.
Gath, Sampson, D 47th Ohio.
Graham, Mitchel M., A 86th; K 86th Ohio.
Graham, Harvey W., A 167th Ohio.
Graham, Frank, I 167th Ohio.
Guy, William E., Sergeant, A 86th Ohio.
Gill, Heber, A 167th Ohio.
Goodwin, R. J. M., Colonel, 37th Indiana.
Galbraith, Robert C., Chaplain.
Groesbeck, John, Colonel, 39th Ohio.
Gregg, John C., I 167th Ohio.
Galloway, Samuel, Commissioner, Camp Chase.
Hollingsworth, William R., B 39th Ohio.
Huston, R. L. M., A 167th Ohio.
Hart, J. H., Lieutenant-colonel, 71st Ohio.
Hazeltine, James F., A 86th; Lieutenant, 127th Ohio.
Howell, Benjamin R., B 20th; Captain, F 81st Ohio.
Howell, John, Captain, Battery A Bailey's Light Artillery.
Hair, James A., B 20th Ohio.
Harris, Joseph, Sergeant, E 75th Ohio.
Harris, A. L., Captain, C 20th; Colonel, 75th Ohio.
Hunt, John R., 1st Lieutenant, 81st Ohio.
Hughes, Melancthon, 1st Sergeant, K 40th Ohio.
Harrison, Benjamin, Brigadier-general.
Haynes, Moses H., Surgeon, 167th Ohio.
Hudson, R. N.
Howard, William Crane.
Hiatt, J. Milton, Surgeon.
Harrison, Carter B., B 20th; 52d Ohio.
Hamilton, William, I 167th Ohio.
Hor, Versalius, Colonel, 26th Ohio.
Hibben, Samuel.
Judy, George.
Jordan, W. Jones.
Jones, Abner F.
Keely, George W., A 167th Ohio.
Kumler, W. Festus, A 167th Ohio.
Kleinschmidt, Edward H., A 86th; K 86th Ohio.
Keil, Lewis D., 1st Lieutenant, H 167th Ohio.
Lyons, Charles C., Navy, Master's Mate.
Lyons, James D., A 86th; A 167th Ohio.
Lyons, Robert L., A 167th Ohio.
Lewis, John C., Captain, F 167th Ohio.
Lewis, Telemachus C., B 12th Ohio; 36th Indiana.
Lough, James M., B 20th; A 86th Inf., Lieut., 2d O. V. C.
Lowes, Abram B., Captain, F 18th Indiana.
Leake, J. Bloomfield.
Lowrie, James A.
Lowe, William B., Captain, 10th U. S. Infantry.
Langdon, E. Bassatt, Colonel.
Lowe, John G., Colonel, O. N. G.
McFarland, Prof. R. W., Lieutenant-colonel, 86th Ohio.
McCormick, John H., 1st, G 67th Indiana, Major.
McMillen, A. J., Chaplain, 14th Kentucky.
McKee, Samuel, Colonel, 14th Kentucky.
McCracken, S. M., D 47th Ohio.
McCullough, Robert N., A 86th Infantry; M 2d Ohio Cav.
McClung, Orville L., F 69th Ohio.
McClure, William C., A 86th; K 86th Ohio.
McCracken, John C., A 167th Ohio.
McClung, David W., Captain.
McClung, William C., A 167th Ohio.
McDill, John B., Surgeon, 63d Ohio.
McLandburg, Henry J., B 26th Ohio; Captain, 17th U. S. I.
McClung, Alexander C., Captain, 88th Illinois.
McClenehan, John, Lieutenant-colonel, 15th Ohio.
McArthur, James R., Captain, 6th Illinois Cavalry.
Marshall, Thomas B., 1st Sergeant, K 83d Ohio.
Morton, Oliver P., Governor of Indiana; U. S. Senator.
Miller, Benjamin F., F 3d; Lieutenant, C 35th Ohio.
Murray, O. H., F 3d; Captain, I 5th Ohio Cavalry.
Miller, Frank E., 66th U. S. C. T.
Millikin, Minor, Col., 1st Ohio Cavalry; fell at Stone River.
Moody, Stilman.
Martindell, James K. P., A 86th; Sergeant, I 167th Ohio.
Morris, Aaron H., K 86th; I 167th Ohio.
Morrow, Jeremiah, A 86th Ohio; Porter's Fleet.
Mayo, Archibald, B 20th Ohio.
Mayo, John W., B 20th Ohio.
Mitchell, Claud. N., A 86th; 1st Sergeant, K 86th Ohio.
Morey, Henry Lee, Captain, 75th Ohio.
Moore, Thomas, Colonel, 167th Ohio.
Naylor, James M., Sergeant, I 81st Ohio.
Owens, Jas. W., B 20th; Lieut., A 86th; Capt., K 86th Ohio.
Oldfather, Jeremiah M., H 93d Ohio.
Olds, William W., Captain, 46th Ohio; fell at Port Gibson.
Peck, George B., Assistant Surgeon.
Peck, Morris, A 86th Ohio.
Peck, Hiram D., A 86th Ohio.
Porter, Wm. L., Major, staff of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas.
Patterson, John H., A 131st Ohio.
Parshall, J. M., 146th Ohio.
Parrish, O. V., A 167th Ohio.
Platter, Cornelius C., D 81st Ohio; Capt., Gen. Hazen's staff.
Rees, Clayton S., Sergeant, A 86th Ohio.
Rowan, Alexander H., A 86th Ohio.
Rabb, George J., A 86th Ohio.
Ryan, Michael C., Colonel, 50th Ohio.
Reid, J. Whitelaw, Captain.
Rankin, William, K 37th Indiana.
Runkle, Benjamin P., Colonel, 45th U. S. Infantry.
Rodgers, Andrew W., Colonel, 81st Illinois.
Rodgers, J. Harrison, Surgeon.
Roberts, George W., B 20th Ohio.
Schenck, Robert C., Major-general Volunteers; M. C.
Smith, Samuel M., Surgeon-general State of Ohio.
Scoby, John S., A 68th Indiana; Colonel.
Strong, Hiram, Colonel, 93d Ohio.
Scott, John N., Major, 79th Indiana; U. S. Paymaster.
Smith, Joseph C., E 5th Ohio Cavalry; Major.
Sadler, William K., Surgeon, 19th Kentucky.
Smith, John B., Chaplain, 19th Vet. Vol. and 69th Ohio.
Swan, Benjamin C., Chaplain, 151st Illinois.
Snow, David B., 2d Sergeant, K 83d Ohio.
Scriver, Edison M., A 114th Ohio.
Smith, Palmer W., A 167th Ohio.

Smith, Josiah, C 93d Ohio.
Smith, Ransford, B 35th Ohio; Capt. on staff of Gen. McCook.
Smith, William H., Jr., U. S. Navy.
Sheely, Virgil G., A 86th Ohio.
Shuey, William H., A 86th Ohio.
Shuey, Alfred M., A 167th Ohio.
Secrist, John H., A 86th, K 86th Ohio; Lieut., Ind. Vol.; fell at Nashville.
Shepherd, John H., B 20th Ohio.
Stewart, James E., Captain, A 167th Ohio.
Sheppard, Samuel C., 4th Cavalry; A 167th Ohio.
Schenck, John S., A 86th Ohio.
Sloan, William G., B 20th; D 47th Ohio.
Simpson, George W., D 47th Ohio.
Steele, John W., E 15th, A 60th; 1st Sergeant, K 88th Ohio.
Spence, Colin, Assistant Surgeon, 89th Ohio.
Scott, Henry, Capt., Brevet-major, 70th Indiana, 3d div. A. C.
Stokes, H. M., B 146th Ohio.
Schenck, Robert C., Jr., B 146th Ohio.
Skinner, Charles M., K 157th Ohio.
Stemble, Roger N., Captain Gunboat, U. S. Navy.
Thomas, Webster, Captain, E 47th Ohio.
Thomas, Walter S., Miss. Squadron, Acting Master's Mate.
Taylor, Edward L., Captain, D 95th Ohio.
Taylor, Henry C., A 86th Ohio.
Thurston, Gates P., Major U. S. Volunteers.
Thurston, Dickinson P., Captain.
Todd, David W., Lieut., H 86th; Lieut. Col., 134th Ohio.
Tuttle, Joel, Lieutenant, 7th Iowa.
Woodruff, Thomas J., A 86th; I 167th Ohio.
Warren, Charles, Surgeon.
Wright, John M., A 86th Ohio; 135th Indiana.
Wright, Irwin B., B 20th Ohio; Lieutenant, 11th U. S. I.
Whiteside, John A., B 86th Ohio.
Wilson, Joseph M., B 20th; C 81st Ohio.
Williams, Edward P., Captain, 100th Indiana.
Ward, J. Durbin, Brigadier-general Volunteers.
Woods, John, Chaplain, 35th Ohio.
Walton, Allen M., Assistant Surgeon, 86th Indiana.
Williams, Henry.
Wright, Edward M.
Woodhull, Max. V. Z., Colonel on Staff.
Whitaker, James S., Assistant Surgeon.
Welty, Philip H., 1st Lieutenant, I 167th Ohio.
Yates, Richard, Governor of Illinois.
Yaryan, J. Lee, Captain, General Wood's staff.
Zeller, Jacob A., A 167th Ohio.

The university is situated in the eastern part of the mile square appropriated for the town of Oxford. The situation is elevated, descending by a graded slope from the college building in all directions, except on the west, next to the town, with which it is on a level. The edifices at present erected for the use of the college are three. They consist of the main building, which is sixty feet front and eighty-six feet deep and three stories high, fronting the south and north. The fronts are finished with pediments, having a venetian door in the south front, with venetian windows in the stories above. The stories are over eighteen feet high in the clear. A hall or passage, thirteen feet wide in the clear, runs from east to west through the building, and a passage twelve feet wide runs from the south front door to the middle hall. The north part of the lower story of the building is undivided, and was fitted up for a chapel. It is now used as a chemical room and as a museum. The rest of the building is divided into spacious rooms. The chapel is on the second floor in the new wing. Adjoining on the west was the old building first erected, forming part of a wing. There is now a new and large wing here, erected in 1868. The design of the whole, according to the plan, when completed, is to have wings of eighty feet in length on the east and west of the main building, which makes the whole two hundred and twenty feet in length. The center hall or passage is designed to extend from east to west the whole length of the wings, which are to be subdivided into rooms for the accommodation of students.

In 1829 another building was completed for the purposes of the institution. It stands east of the main building and distant about two hundred feet therefrom. The intention was that fire might not be communicated from one building to the other. It was called the north-east building, and is one hundred feet in length by forty feet wide and three stories high. It is divided by two halls running from east to west through the building, and divided into rooms for study and lodging rooms for the students.

In 1836 another edifice was erected and completed, called the south-east building. It is situated south and on a line with the building last mentioned. It is one hundred feet long, forty feet wide and three stories high. There is a hall running from the north to the south through the whole length of the building, and the building is divided into rooms of a suitable size for the accommodation of students. These buildings are all substantially built of brick and well calculated for the purposes which they are intended. There is also a brick building south-west of the main building erected for the purposes of a laboratory.

The college square is beautiful. About twenty acres of the eastern part of the college grounds yet remain in a state of nature. It is a delightful grove, shaded by the native growth, covered with a grassy carpeting, and is neatly cleared of all that would disfigure its beauty. In this grove, when the weather was pleasant, were held the commencement exercises, and for the students it afforded a delightful promenade for recreation as well as retirement. The cupola on the top of the main college building is elevated one hundred feet above the ground, from which is presented a beautiful and picturesque view of the surrounding country. Near at hand can be distinctly traced the course of Four-mile Creek, a limpid stream which meanders its serpentine course around the base of the hill and through the valley, along which can distinctly be traced the gentle elevations of the hills for a long distance either way.

Looking around the eye surveys a large extent of beautiful country dotted with its fields and farm houses, and as the view widens the largest of those seem in the distance mere garden spots and inconsiderable specks upon the landscape. Looking to the east, the eye, extending

its view, takes in its farthest range the hills along the great Miami River, whose woodland summits present to the observer a blue streak, delicately tinged and apparently elevated but a few inches above the intervening landscape as they grow dimmer and still more dim, until they fade entirely in the extent.

The libraries belonging to the literary societies were united with the college library, and placed in one room. It comprises about ten thousand volumes, in almost every variety of literature and science, both ancient and modern. Some of the books are old and very rare and curious. It contains all the principal standard works, and, particularly, the circle of history is very complete. A fund was appropriated by the trustees for the annual increase of the library, which was open to the students, under certain regulations. It has received of late a large number of documents.

In the year 1825 the Board of Trustees caused to be purchased in London a philosophical apparatus which cost about one thousand dollars, which was deposited in the college, since which time various appropriations have, from time to time, been made for the purpose of purchasing additional chemical, mathematical, and philosophical apparatus.

In the year 1848 the trustees purchased from David Christy a geological cabinet, for which they paid $2,222. These specimens, added to a small collection before possessed by the college, were scientifically arranged, and inclosed in glass cases, in a very tasteful manner, which afford the means of a very complete exhibition of the subjects of geology and mineralogy. They have lately been arranged, and large additions made to them by Professor Osborn.

Literary societies have been formed and organized, belonging to the Miami University. The Erodelphian Society was organized in September, 1825, having for its professed object the cultivation of science, eloquence, and friendship. The members were all students of Miami University.

They occupied a large room in the third story of the main college building, exclusively for their own use, where they held their meetings. The room was fitted up in handsome style, and kept at all times neat and clean. The floor was covered with a carpet. On the east was an elevated stand, for the presiding officer of the meetings, and tables and desks for the secretaries. On the opposite side of the room was formerly their library, tastefully arranged on shelves, surmounted by a handsome cornice, and supported by Corinthian columns. The whole was arranged in a style of neatness and elegance rarely surpassed. The members of the society met regularly once every week during the college session, and spent from three to five hours in the investigation of subjects which have a bearing on the business of active life.

The Erodelphian Society of Miami University was incorporated by an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, on the third day of February, 1831. The society holds its anniversary on the day preceding the annual commencement of the college, at which time an address is delivered by some individual of distinguished talents, who had previously been invited by the society.

The Miami Union Literary Society had objects similar to that of the Erodelphian Society, and was, in like manner, composed of members who were students in the Miami University. They had also a room in the third story of the main college building, fitted up with the same care and neatness as that of the other society. Over the chairman's stand was a portrait, presenting a good likeness, of the Rev. Robert H. Bishop, president of the university. The library which belonged to the society has been united with the college library. They had cases in their room containing a valuable cabinet of minerals, geological specimens, and natural curiosities.

The society was originally known as the Union Literary Society, but another society sprang up, which maintained an existence for several years. As the university, however, was not large enough to support three societies, the Union and the Miami finally consolidated under the name of Miami Union.

The last meeting of the trustees of the Miami University was held on the 15th of June, 1881, with the president, John W. Herron, in the chair. The members present were: William Beckett, Hamilton; Colonel John G. Lowe, Dayton; David W. McClung, Nelson Sayler, John B. Peaslee, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Samuel F. Hunt, H. W. Hughes, Cincinnati; John M. Millikin, James E. Neal, Hamilton; J. McLain Smith, Dayton; Dr. G. W. Keely, L. N. Bonham, Oxford.

Professor R. H. Bishop, secretary, was re-elected, as were S. C. Richey treasurer, and P. D. Matson collector.

The treasurer made the following report:

Amount invested at 8 per cent, ...		$24,950 00
Received for rent on lands, . .	$5,838 22	
Received for interest on loans, .	1,656 50	
Received for loans refunded, . .	1,055 00	
Received for various other goods,	872 75	
		$9,382 27
Cash in treasury June, 1880, ...		1,353 37
		$10,755 64
Paid out to Finance Committee,	$1,000 00	
Paid out for incidentals, ...	2,529 07	
Cash in treasury June 15, 1881, . . .		$4,206 57

The following distinguished persons are graduates of Miami University:

GOVERNORS.

J. J. McRae, class of 1834, Alabama.
William Dennison, 1835, Ohio.
R. P. Lowe, 1829, Iowa.
Charles Anderson, 1833, Ohio.

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES.

W. F. Ferguson, class of 1828, Macon College, Illinois.
Freeman G. Cary, 1831, Farmers' College, Ohio.

T. E. Thomas, 1834, South Hanover College, Indiana.
D. A. Wallace, 1846, Monmouth College, Illinois.
Samuel S. Laws, 1845, University of Missouri.

PROFESSORS IN COLLEGES.

J. P. Pressly, class of 1826, Erskine College, South Carolina.
J. H. Harvey, 1827, Indiana University.
G. B. Bishop, 1828, Hanover Theological Seminary, Indiana.
J. A. Matson, 1828, Asbury University.
J. I. Morrison, 1828, Indiana University.
T. Armstrong, 1830, Miami University.
E. N. Elliott, 1830, Planters' College, Port Gibson, Mississippi.
R. H. Bishop, 1831, Miami University.
S. W. McCracken, 1831, Miami University.
Samuel Galloway, 1833, South Hanover College, Indiana.
J. M. Stone, 1834, Hanover College and University of Iowa.
C. N. Olds, 1836, Miami University.
S. M. Smith, 1836, Darling Medical Institute.
C. L. Telford, 1836, Cincinnati College.
E. B. Stevens, 1843, Medical College, Cincinnati.
T. D. Morrison, 1846, Monmouth College, Illinois.
J. C. Hutchison, 1856, Monmouth College, Illinois.
J. A. P. McGaw, 1856, Monmouth College, Illinois.
David Steele, 1857, Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, Philadelphia.
R. C. Smith, 1837, Oglethorpe.
J. M. Young, 1837, Erskine College, South Carolina.
John Thompson, 1826, Wabash College, Indiana.
C. W. Gerard, 1868, Farmers' College, Ohio.

Among the graduates of this renowned institution are also the following eminent persons:

Robert C. Schenck, of Franklin, Ohio, class of 1827, lawyer, Member of Congress, general in the Union army, minister to court of St. James; still living.
William M. Thompson, 1828, preacher, missionary to Palestine, author of "The Land and Book;" still living.
Samuel W. Parker, 1828, distinguished lawyer, of Connersville, Indiana; deceased.
William N. McClain, preacher, secretary American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.; deceased.
William S. Groesbeck, lawyer and statesman, counsel for Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial.
James J. Faran, editor and proprietor of *Cincinnati Enquirer*.
Samuel F. Cary, temperance lecturer, candidate for Vice-president on Greenback ticket in 1876.
Joseph G. Monfort, president of Glendale Female College, and editor of *Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter*.
Benjamin W. Chidlaw, minister, general agent American Sunday-school Union.
Samuel Shellabarger, lawyer, Member of Congress, United States minister to Portugal, judge in Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Benjamin Harrison, United States Senator.
George Junkin, Junior, of Philadelphia, a distinguished lawyer.
Milton Sayler, Member of Congress.
David Swing, minister, Chicago.
John W. Herron, lawyer, Cincinnati, president Board of Trustees Miami University.
Whitelaw Reid, editor of New York *Tribune*.
James H. Brooks, Presbyterian minister, St. Louis.
Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, Presbyterian minister, Cincinnati.
Dr. John S. Billings, assistant United States surgeon, Washington, D. C.
George E. Pugh, lawyer, United States Senator; deceased.
William B. Caldwell, lawyer, judge Supreme Court of Ohio; deceased.
William M. Corry, lawyer, Cincinnati; deceased.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Governor Yates, of Illinois, also were in the university, but did not graduate. With Dennison of Ohio, these were the war governors of three of the Northern States.

The following students, from Butler County, have graduated from Miami University since its organization:

* John McMechan, M. D., Darrtown.
* George B. Bishop, professor of Oriental languages and Biblical literature, Theological Seminary, Hanover, Indiana.
* James Reily, minister from Texas to United States, Houston.
Robert P. Brown, lawyer, Dayton.
Robert H. Bishop, professor of Latin, Miami University.
* Marcus H. Brigham, lawyer.
William R. Cochran, ex-probate-judge of Butler County.
Ebenezer B. Bishop, professor at Trenton, Tennessee.
Lyman Harding, superintendent public schools, at Cincinnati.
* William C. Woods, lawyer, Hamilton.
* Thomas E. Thomas, minister in Presbyterian Church.
* William C. Caldwell, judge, Supreme Court of Ohio.
Lucius A. Brigham, lawyer.
Oliver S. Witherby, lawyer, San Diego, California.
Alfred Thomas, lawyer and clerk, Washington, D. C.
John M. Graham, minister, Monmouth, Illinois.
Thomas Millikin, lawyer, at Hamilton.
James W. Parks, lawyer, St. Charles, Missouri.
William P. Parks, minister, St. Louis, Missouri.
* Francis D. Rigdon, physician, at Hamilton.
* Rufus K. Harris, Washington, D. C.
John Riley Knox, lawyer, Greenville.
Robert H. Parks, lawyer, St. Charles, Missouri.
* Michael C. Ryan, ex-clerk Common Pleas of Butler County.
L. Orestes Smith, teacher, Louisiana.
S. Taylor Marshall, lawyer, Keokuk, Iowa.
* Robert W. Wilson, minister, Bloomington, Indiana.
William P. Young, lawyer, Hamilton.
George L. Andrew, physician, Laporte, Indiana.
John M. Bishop, minister, Bloomington.
John M. Junkin, physician, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.
James Long, teacher, Monmouth, Illinois.
James A. I. Lowes, professor in Miami University.
John Ogle, lawyer, Fayette, Mississippi.
* R. L. Yates Peyton, lawyer, Harrisonville, Missouri.
Benjamin Corey, physician, San Jose, California.
* Thomas Craven, minister, College Hill, Indiana.
George Junkin, lawyer, Philadelphia.
* Daniel McCleary, lawyer, Hamilton.
* James E. Tiffany, minister, Oxford.
David S. Anderson, minister, Delta.
John S. Hittle, California.
William Beckett, manufacturer, Hamilton.
* Robert K. Long, physician, Americus, Indiana.
* Spencer C. Lyons, Oxford.
William Shotwell, lawyer, Hamilton.
Washington Fithian, physician, Paris, Kentucky.
Jacob W. Ogle, farmer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) are deceased.]

Henry Taylor, merchant, Lafayette, Indiana.
William Christy, editor, Jacksonville, Florida.
Robert Christy, lawyer, Washington, D. C.
William J. Mollyneaux, lawyer, Charleston, South Carolina.
James Corry, physician, Santa Clara, California.
James R. McArthur, teacher, Montezuma, Indiana.
James N. Swan, minister, Glasgow.
* John J. Tiffany, minister, Urbana.
Charles Waterman, Lebanon.
Andrew M. Brooks, superintendent public schools, Springfield, Illinois.
Abner S. Lathrop, lawyer, Brazoria, Texas.
* Matthew Hueston, lawyer, deputy treasurer of Butler County.
John W. Lindley.
John M. Trembly, physician, farmer, and mathematician.
Samuel B. Matthews, lawyer, Cincinnati.
J. Knox Boude, physician, Carthage, Illinois.
* Isaac S. Lane, lawyer, Memphis, Tennessee.
Lewis W. Ross, lawyer, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
J. Alexander Anderson, minister, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
P. Corey Conklin, lawyer, Hamilton.
Jeremiah P. E. Kumler, minister, Cincinnati.
Stephen Crane, lawyer, Hamilton.
George A. Howard.
David W. McClung, collector of customs, Cincinnati.
Frederick Maltby, farmer, St. Paul, Minnesota.
* Minor Millikin, colonel, First Ohio Cavalry.
* Isaac Anderson, farmer, Venice.
Andrew J. Corey, physician, California.
Ransford Smith, lawyer, Cincinnati.
Henry J. Lathrop, Chicago, Illinois.
Benjamin F. Miller, lawyer, Hamilton.
Jacob A. Zeller, superintendent public schools, Evansville, Indiana.
John S. Billings, assistant-surgeon, United States Army, Washington, D. C.
James P. Caldwell, teacher, Memphis, Tennessee.
James Ferguson, physician, Camden, Ohio.
Benjamin F. Thomas, probate judge, Hamilton.
* Joel Tuttle, lawyer, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Robert F. Brooks, surgeon, United States Navy.
Edward A. Guy, Cincinnati.
Abner F. Jones, minister.
* George M. Lytle, Oxford.
* Charles B. Magill, minister.
J. Barnes Patterson, minister, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
Frank H. Scobey, editor, Hamilton.
John B. Smith, president Farmers' College, College Hill.
W. Mark Williams, minister in China.
Joseph Millikin, professor in Ohio Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.
John K. Brooks, Carthage, Missouri.
Palmer W. Smith, lawyer, Oxford.
Thomas J. Woodruff, farmer, Oxford.
Heber Gill, Reading.
George W. McCracken, Oxford.
* C. C. Holbrook, Oxford.
George S. Bishop, lawyer, Jewell, Kansas.
Henry H. Farr, Oxford.
R. M. L. Huston, physician, Oxford.
* John N. Wyman, lawyer, Topeka, Kansas.
B. F. Davis, teacher, Hamilton, Ohio.
W. DeCamp Hancock, physician, Millville.
James W. Moore, lawyer, Hamilton.
James C. Oliver, Santa Barbara, California.
W. H. Talbert, Venice.
Nehemiah Wade, Jr., farmer, Venice.
Edward N. Evans, United States collector.
* Harvey Lee, lawyer, Indianapolis.
James M. McFarland, Topeka, Kansas.
Joseph McMakin, reporter *Cincinnati Enquirer*, Hamilton.
W. V. Shafer, physician, Hamilton.
William Stewart, principal public schools, Oxford, Ohio.
* Matthew Wade, minister, Venice, Ohio.
Philip G. Berry, lawyer, Hamilton.
William S. Giffen, lawyer, Hamilton.
Jeremiah M. Hunt, physician, Trenton.
Frank F. Scott, farmer, Venice.
John Marshall VanDyke, physician, Mason, Ohio.
Elias R. Zeller, superintendent public schools, Burlington, Iowa.
R. H. Adams, principal Marion Academy, Marion, Kentucky.
S. L. Bishop, civil engineer, Kansas.
B. R. Finch, teacher, Oxford.
Thomas Fitzgerald, minister.
* Samuel Maltert, lawyer, Hamilton.
Joseph C. McKee, journalist, Indianapolis.
N. E. Warwick, lawyer, Hamilton.
* Roger Williams, journalist, Paddy's Run.
A. A. Lovett, physician, Eaton, Ohio.

The following is a list of the faculty of the University:

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

APPOINTED.		RESIGNED.
1824	Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D.,	1841
1841	Rev. George Junkin, D. D.,	1844
1844	Rev. John McArthur [*pro tem.*]	
1845	Rev. E. D. McMaster, D. D.,	1849
1849	Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D.,	1854
1854	O. N. Stoddard, A. M. [*pro tem.*]	
1854	Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D.,	1866
1866	Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D.,	1871
1872	Rev. A. D. Hepburn,	1873

PROFESSORS.

1824	John E. Annan, Mathematics and Nat. Phil.,	1828
1824	William Sparrow, Languages,	1825
1825	William H. McGuffey, Languages,	1832
1828	John W. Scott, Mathematics and Natural Science,	1832
1832	S. W. McCracken, Mathematics,	1835
1832	Wm. H. McGuffey, Philology and Mental Science,	1836
1832	Thomas Armstrong, Languages,	1835
1832	John W. Scott, Natural Science,	1845
1835	S. W. McCracken, Languages,	1837
1835	A. T. Bledsoe, Mathematics,	1836
1837	S. W. McCracken, Mathematics,	1840
1837	John McArthur, Grecian Literature,	1849
1837	Chauncey N. Olds, Latin,	1840
1841	R. H. Bishop, D. D., History and Political Science,	1845
1841	J. C. Moffat, D. D., Rom. Literature and Rhetoric,	1852
1841	John W. Armstrong, Mathematics,	1843
1843	George Watterman, Jr., Mathematics,	1844
1845	Thomas J. Matthews, Mathematics,	1852
1845	O. N. Stoddard, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.	
1849	Charles Elliot, Grecian Literature and Logic,	1863
1852	R. H. Bishop, Latin.	
1852	T. A. Wylie, Mathematics,	1855
1853	Charles Hruby, Modern Languages,	1857

APPOINTED.		RESIGNED.
1856	R. W. McFarland, Mathematics.	
1858	J. C. Cristin, M. D., Modern Languages,	1860
1863	J. Y. McKee, Greek,	1866
1866	Arthur Burtis, D. D., Greek [*pro tem.*]	
	S. H. McMullin, Greek.	
	Caleb H. Carlton, Military Science.	
	Joseph Millikin, Greek.	
	Henry S. Osborn, LL. D., Natural Science.	
	James D. Coleman, Greek.	

PIONEERS AND SOLDIERS.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

General Anthony Wayne was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 1745. He was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to this country in the year 1722, and afterward became a member of the provincial assembly and an officer in the various military expeditions which were fitted out against the Indians. After leaving school, in which his attention to the mathematical sciences was marked, Anthony Wayne became a surveyor. That calling he followed for a number of years, devoting part of his time, however, to various county offices to which he had been chosen. In 1774 he was one of the provincial deputies who met in Philadelphia to deliberate upon the state of affairs, and was also a member of the convention and of the Legislature. In 1775 he was a member of the committee of safety. Before the close of that year he had raised a regiment for immediate service, and, as its commander, he joined General Sullivan for duty in Canada. He was in the engagement of Three Rivers. He had command of five regiments at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence until May, 1777, when he joined General Washington, in New Jersey, and aided in driving the enemy out of that State. He was defeated at Paoli, by a superior force, when in command, as brigadier-general, of fifteen hundred men. General Wayne led the attack of the American right wing at Germantown, and gave much efficient service to the American cause. He fought nobly at the battle of Monmouth. When Stony Point was to be captured, General Wayne was fixed upon by Washington as the proper man for the service, and he fulfilled the expectations of his commander. The place was defended by six hundred men and a strong battery of artillery. At midnight he led his troops with unloaded muskets, flints out, and fixed bayonets, and, without firing a single gun, carried the fort by storm, and took five hundred and forty-three prisoners. He was struck in the attack by a musket ball, in the head, and was supposed to have received a mortal wound. He called to his aids to carry him forward and let him die in the fort. But he did not die. He recovered his health in time to take part in the Southern campaign in 1781. After the surrender of Cornwallis, General Wayne was assigned to the command of Georgia, and succeeded in driving the enemy from that State. When the war closed he remained in Georgia, being a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State, and also served for a short time as a member of Congress.

After the defeat of St. Clair, General Washington looked for some man who could recover the laurels we had lost by that disaster. His choice was finally fixed upon General Wayne. In the Summer of 1792 that officer repaired to Pittsburg, when he proceeded to recruit and discipline an army. On the 30th of April, 1793, General Wayne moved from his winter-quarters to the neighborhood of Fort Washington. They set out for the North on the 7th of October.

The next Summer they negotiated with the Indians, but unsuccessfully. The British had promised them aid, and the red men relied upon them.

On the 28th of July, Wayne having been joined by General Scott, with sixteen hundred mounted Kentuckians, moved forward to the Maumee. By the 8th of August the army had arrived near the junction of the Auglaize with that stream, and commenced the erection of Fort Defiance at that point. The Indians, having learned from a deserter of the approach of Wayne's army, hastily abandoned their head-quarters at Auglaize, and thus defeated the plan of Wayne to surprise them, for which object he had cut two roads, intending to march by neither. At Fort Defiance, Wayne received full information of the Indians, and the assistance they were to derive from the volunteers at Detroit and vicinity. On the 13th of August, true to the spirit of peace advised by Washington, he sent Christian Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawnees, as a special messenger to offer terms of friendship. Impatient of delay, he moved forward, and on the 16th met Miller on his return with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Grand Glaize [Fort Defiance], they (the Indians) would decide for peace or war. On the 18th the army arrived at Roche de Bœuf, just south of the site of Waterville, where they erected some light works as a place of deposit for their heavy baggage, which was named Fort Deposit. During the 19th the army labored at their works, and about eight o'clock on the morning of the 20th moved forward to attack the Indians, who were encamped on the bank of the Maumee, at and around a hill called Presque Isle, about two miles south of the site of Maumee City, and four south of the British Fort Miami. From Wayne's report of the battle, we make the following extract:

"The legion was on the right, its flank covered by the Maumee; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brigadier-general Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brigadier-general Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep suf-

ficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

"After advancing about five miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat. The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front; the ground being covered with old fallen timber (probably occasioned by a tornado), which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered, from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn our left flank. I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance and support the first; and directed Major-general Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole force of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up, to deliver a close and well-directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again.

"I also ordered Captain Mis Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in. All these orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude; but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts in so short a time that, although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Generals Scott, Todd, and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper positions, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action; the enemy being drove, in the course of one hour, more than two miles through the thick woods already mentioned, by less than one-half their numbers. From every account the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants. The troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight, and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison. . . .

"The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from the generals down to the ensigns, merit my highest approbation. There were, however, some whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude. Among whom, I must beg leave to mention Brigadier-general Wilkinson and Colonel Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant *aides-de-camp*, Captains De Butt and T. Lewis, and Lieutenant Harrison, who, with the adjutant-general, Major Mills, rendered the most essential service by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory. . . .

"The loss of the enemy was more than that of the Federal army. The woods were strewed for a considerable distance with the dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

"We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and corn-fields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance, both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol-shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores, and property of Colonel McKee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages."

The loss of the Americans in this battle was thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded, including five officers among the killed, and nineteen wounded.

One of the Canadians taken in the action estimated the force of the Indians at about fourteen hundred. He also stated that about seventy Canadians were with them, and that Colonel McKee, Captain Elliott, and Simon Girty were in the field, but at a respectful distance, and near the river. When the broken remains of the Indian army were pursued under the British fort, the soldiers could scarce be restrained from storming it. This, independent of its results in bringing on a war with Great Britain, would have been a desperate measure, as the fort mounted ten pieces of artillery, and was garrisoned by four hundred and fifty men, while Wayne had no armament proper to attack such a strongly fortified place. While the troops remained in the vicinity, there did not appear to be any communication between the garrison and the savages. The gates were shut against them, and their rout and slaughter witnessed with apparent unconcern by the British. The Indians were astonished at the lukewarmness of their allies, and regarded the fort, in case of defeat, as a place of refuge.

On the 27th Wayne's army returned to Fort Defiance, by easy marches, laying waste the villages and corn-fields of the Indians for about fifty miles on each side of the Maumee.

The battle of Fallen Timbers ended the Indian wars,

and was followed, the next year, by the treaty of Greenville. This was a substantial and well-observed compact, and the people of Ohio and Eastern Indiana had no cause to complain of the Indian tribes, until just before the war of 1812. It covered the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottowattomies, Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Weas, the Eel River tribe, and the Piankeshaws.

General Wayne died at Presque Isle (now Erie), Pennsylvania, of gout, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, December 14, 1796, a few days before he was fifty-one years of age. His remains were interred, at his own request, under the flag-staff of the fort on the shore of Lake Erie, but were removed by his son, Colonel Isaac Wayne, in 1809, to Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where an elegant monument was erected in his honor by the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania. "Mad Anthony" was one of the best generals of the Revolution. He was a man apparently of great rashness, and yet no one acted, in a time of emergency, with greater coolness and foresight. His name is inseparably connected with this State.

JOHN REILY.

JOHN REILY, a member of the constitutional convention which formed the organic law of Ohio, a brave soldier, and a devoted patriot, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the tenth day of April, 1763. His career is interwoven with the whole history of Butler County and Ohio. Mr. Reily's parents were farmers, and removed with him to Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, when he was about five or six years of age. Just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, this was on the frontier line of settlements, and the pioneers were much exposed to attacks from Indians, who were bloodthirsty and revengeful. Their lands had been taken from them by the whites, and a continual warfare existed between them and the strangers, as far west as Kentucky, which was then just receiving its first emigrants. In each neighborhood a block-house, answering the purpose of a fort, was erected, to which all the families fled when danger seemed near. In October, 1774, a battle was fought at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, between the Indian chief Cornstalk and his warriors, and the Virginia troops under the command of General Andrew Lewis. Mr. Reily distinctly remembered this, although he was at the time only eleven years old, as well as the circumstance that the family retreated for protection to a small fort near Staunton.

The youth matured early in those days. It was necessary to cultivate a habit of self-reliance, as each man needed all his faculties about him. At seventeen, John Reily felt the duty of taking his part in the great struggle which was going on between his countrymen and the armies of Great Britain. He joined the Southern Department, then under the command of Nathaniel Greene, the Quaker general, who had been appointed to the command on the 22d of October, 1780. The movements of that army were numerous. It made long marches, it fought many battles, it contested every inch of ground, and finally compelled Cornwallis to retreat for re-enforcements to Yorktown, where later on he was captured by the united American and French forces.

The first battle in which Mr. Reily took an active part was that of Guilford Court-house, which was fought on the 15th of March, 1781. There were about forty-four hundred on the American side, thirty-one hundred of whom were raw militia or half-equipped regulars, and on the enemy's side there were two thousand four hundred regular troops. They lost six hundred killed and wounded, while the Americans had four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, with eight hundred missing. The British also captured several cannon. They claimed the victory, but had no such decided preponderance that they could afford to wait and gather the fruits, and a few days later began to retreat, closely pursued by General Greene.

Camden was the next battle. It was a severe and hard-fought contest, in which Greene received the worst of it. He consequently withdrew, but Cornwallis was not in sufficient spirits to follow. Shortly after, he burned his works at Camden, and retreated to the North.

Soon after this, the American army invested the town of Ninety-six, which had been strongly fortified. Learning that Lord Rawdon was approaching, Greene determined to carry the works by assault, and made the attempt; but it failed, after much slaughter. The last affair of consequence in which Mr. Reily was engaged was the battle of Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, on the 8th of September. The Americans attacked the British with great spirit, early in the morning, which was met with courage and determination. After a long hand-to-hand conflict, Lee, who had turned the British left flank, charged them in the rear. They yielded, and their line was completely broken. The company to which Mr. Reily belonged, heated with patriotic fire, pursued them so vigorously that they were divided from their own troops, so that they had to make a wide circuit. The day was so distressingly hot that when the company came to a brook on their way back, they rushed into the stream up to their knees, and dipped the water with their hands, to assuage their thirst. There was a large number engaged on each side, about two thousand. This engagement terminated the active efforts of the British in that portion of the country, and practically was the end of the Southern campaign. The army soon after was dissolved, and Mr. Reily, after eighteen months of service, was discharged, with a certificate of honorable service, signed by George Washington himself.

He returned to his home in Virginia, where he remained about two years. Then, becoming excited by the favorable accounts of the West, which was just then getting settled, he left his father's home in Virginia, and went out to Kentucky. He had not yet reached twenty-

one years of age. His sister lived at that time in Danville, Lincoln County, and at her house he remained for five or six years, making it his home. He labored on the farm each Summer and Winter, excepting when he was employed as a carpenter, although he had never regularly learned that trade. He also made plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements for the use of the settlers, and during the last year of his residence in Kentucky he taught an English school. The settlement of Ohio was then just commencing, and Mr. Reily concluded to cast in his lot with those who were beginning the new commonwealth. He came to Columbia, now the eastern part of Cincinnati, on the 18th of December, 1789.

That place was begun by Major Benjamin Stites. There was little provision in the neighborhood, and the colonists were obliged to gather roots and bear grass for food. The roots of the latter were pounded up into a kind of flour, which served as a substitute in making bread. Several settlers who were in Columbia subsequently became residents of Butler County, among others Mr. Benjamin Randolph and Mr. James Seward. An attack being made on Dunlap's Station, now Colerain, on the 10th of January, 1791, the patriotic citizens of Columbia turned out in their defense, and among them was Mr. Reily. They armed themselves with rifles, and, mounted on the best horses that could be procured, set out for the relief of the settlement. Mr. Reily and Thomas Moore, who was afterward of Butler County, were directed to proceed a short distance in advance, as pickets, to give notice if the enemy should appear. On reaching the fort, they found that the siege had been abandoned, and that the garrison had sustained but little injury. There had been a vigorous effort to take the place by assault, but the attack had been frustrated.

On the 21st of June, 1790, Mr. Reily opened an English school at Columbia, which was the first one taught in the place (or, indeed, in the whole Miami country), which he continued as long as he resided there. In 1791, Francis Dunlevy, who was afterward the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas in this county, joined Mr. Reily at Columbia, and took part in the conduct of his school. Mr. Dunlevy taught the classical department, and Mr. Reily the English. This they continued for some time, but it was finally abandoned when Mr. Reily found other and more active occupations. Judge Dunlevy afterward removed to Warren County, where he lived until 1839.

After St. Clair's defeat, General Wilkinson issued a call for volunteers to accompany an expedition he was about to send out for the purpose of burying the dead. A company was formed at Columbia, under command of Captain John S. Gano, of which Mr. Reily was a member. They were joined by two other companies at Fort Washington, and by two hundred regular soldiers. In one of these companies William Henry Harrison, afterward President, was an ensign. They started on the 25th of January, General James Wilkinson commanding. There was a very heavy snow on the ground, which obliged them to take sleds along, to carry their provisions and baggage. The first night they encamped near the present site of the college, at College Hill, seven miles from the city; the next morning they arrived at Fort Hamilton, where they stayed a couple of days. John S. Gano acted as major. On the 28th they crossed the river, with their horses and baggage, on the ice, about where the Junction railroad now bridges the river. They took the old trace opened up by General St. Clair, and that night encamped at Seven-mile Creek. The next day they reached Fort Jefferson, which was under the charge of Captain Shaylor.

At this place General Wilkinson issued an order announcing that, in consequence of the depth of the snow and the severity of the weather, he would abandon one object of the expedition, which was to destroy an Indian town, on a branch of the Wabash, fifteen miles below St. Clair's battle-ground, directing the return of the regular soldiers, who were on foot, to Fort Washington, as they would not be needed, and stating that he would proceed with the mounted volunteers and the public sleds to the battle-ground, for the purpose of bringing away such artillery and other property as might be recovered.

The next day they continued their march, and encamped within eight miles of their destination. On the ensuing day, at eleven o'clock, they arrived at the field of the disastrous defeat, and encamped where St. Clair's artillery had stood, with a view of beating down the snow to facilitate their finding the object of their search—cannon and corpses. On their last day's march, when within four miles of the field of battle, where the pursuit had ceased, the scene, even though covered with snow, was most melancholy. The bodies of the slain laid strewed along the road and in the woods on each side. Many of them had been dragged from under the snow and mutilated by wild beasts. One of the party counted seventy-eight bodies between the point where the pursuit terminated and the battle-field. No doubt there were many more who, finding themselves disabled, crawled to a distance, out of sight of the road, and there perished. The great body of the slain were within an area of forty acres. The snow being deep, the bodies could be discovered only by the elevation of the snow where they lay. They had been scalped and stripped of all their clothing that was of any value. Scarcely any could be identified, as their bodies were blackened by frost and exposure, although there were few signs of decay, the Winter having been unusually early and severe. Major Gano and others supposed one corpse to be that of General Richard Butler, and had little doubt as to its identity. It lay in a group of the slain, where evidently had been the thickest of the carnage.

Having dug a large pit—a work of much labor, as they were poorly supplied with spades and other implements—they proceeded to collect and bury the frozen bodies. Probably not more than one-half, however, were

interred, as they worked at it only on the day of their arrival. They were so numerous, however, that when all were piled together and covered with earth, it raised a considerable mound. Here, in the silent gloom of the beech woods, reposes many a heart which once beat warm to every impulse of honor and noble feeling which elevates our race.

They found that the artillery, with the exception of one six-pounder, had been dismounted and carried off or secreted, and some of the carriages had been burned. After encamping on the ground nearly two days and two nights, the party returned to Cincinnati, taking with them the field-piece above mentioned, two uninjured gun-carriages, the irons of the carriages that were burnt, and a few muskets. Many of the volunteers were badly frost-bitten on the march. Mr. Reily said the snow was so deep that in moving about it gave them great annoyance by getting in at the top of their leggings.

In 1791 Mr. Reily had purchased a tract of land, about seven miles from Cincinnati, in the same quarter-section on a part of which the town of Carthage has since been laid out. In 1793 he gave up his interest in the school at Columbia to his friend Mr. Dunlevy, and associated with himself Mr. Prior, the two owning land near each other, and prosecuting their improvements jointly. All did not go well with them, however. Their horses were soon stolen, and they suffered other injuries from the Indians. They had not been long at this new business when Mr. Prior undertook to make a trip from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, in company with others. On their way, the men were attacked by the Indians, and Mr. Prior was killed.

Mr. Reily was left alone, and concluded to abandon farming. He returned to Columbia, and resumed teaching, which he continued until April, 1794, when he went to Cincinnati, and was employed in the office of General John S. Gano, then clerk of the Court of Hamilton County. Here he remained until 1799, acting as deputy, and conducting a large portion of the business of the office. In this situation he received high encomiums from the attorneys and others who had business with the court, for the neatness and accuracy with which his books were kept.

The people of the Territory held their first election for representatives to the General Assembly in 1799, and those elected began their sessions at Cincinnati on the 16th of September. John Reily was elected clerk, and served as such until their adjournment on the 19th of December following. He acted in the like capacity for the next two sessions, and was heartily esteemed by those with whom he was associated. He devoted his entire time to the duties of his office, filling them with ability and discretion.

When Cincinnati had a charter granted to it, John Reily was made one of the town trustees, and at the first meeting he was elected the clerk and collector. He became one of the stockholders of the first public library in the Northwest, and, sixty years after, was the next to the last survivor. He was made one of the receivers of money for the United States arising out of the claims of persons residing on Symmes's purchase for relief, and with William Goforth was appointed a board to hear and determine such claims. Mr. Reily acted as clerk of this board, made a map of the country where the claims lay, prepared the report on the claims adjudicated, and entered those allowed on the map and the record. The next year he was renewed in the same office, Dr. John Selman being his associate.

In 1802 the Congress of the United States passed "an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes," which was approved the 30th of April. The law fixed the boundaries of the State, and authorized the citizens within its limits to elect representatives to a convention to form a constitution. The election was held on the second Tuesday of October following, and the convention met in Chillicothe on the first Monday of November. Mr. Reily was elected one of the representatives of Hamilton County, which then embraced Butler; and, though he did not take much part in the debates, his industry and strict attention to business, and the confidence placed by his fellow-members in his judgment and experience, gave him a very perceptible influence in the convention. That body continued in session twenty-nine days, and formed the first constitution of the State. It met with the approbation of the people, and they lived under it many years.

Mr. Reily moved to Hamilton in 1803, being the agent of the proprietors of Rossville, and resided here until the time of his death. Some of the buildings of the old fort were yet standing, and many of the pickets which had made the inclosure were still to be seen. The inhabitants of the town were few in number, and had been chiefly soldiers of the various armies. After the erection of the county of Butler Mr. Reily acted as the clerk of the court. He held the office under successive reappointments until the fourteenth day of March, 1840, a period of nearly thirty-seven years, when he declined further service. He was also clerk of the Supreme Court of Butler County from the 11th of October, 1803, until the 3d of May, 1842, when he resigned. Judge Burnet states that this was a longer term than any other person had held such an office, with the exception of Mr. Hugh Boyle, of Fairfield County.

The only lawyer residing in Hamilton at that time was William Corry, whose office was in the same room in which Mr. Reily kept his. Mr. Reily was appointed the first recorder of Butler County in 1803, and held the position until May, 1811, when he was succeeded by James Heaton, who had been the first county surveyor.

Mr. Reily was also clerk of the board of county commissioners from 1803 to 1819, when he resigned. His sterling qualities and thorough practical knowledge of the routine of the office gave him a great influence with the successive boards. In fact, during the time he held the position he had the chief management and control of the finances of the county, and conducted them with great prudence.

In 1804, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, a post-office was established in Hamilton, of which Mr. Reily was appointed postmaster. His commission was signed by Gideon Granger, postmaster-general, and bears date August 2, 1804. This was then the westernmost post-office north of the Ohio. He held this place until July, 1832, when he resigned, being succeeded by James B. Thomas.

In 1809, when Oxford University was founded, Mr. Reily was made a trustee, and served in that capacity for many years. He was its president until the organization of the college in 1824, when by law the president of the college, by virtue of his office, became president of the board of trustees. He was always a warm friend of this institution, attending the meetings of the board with regularity. For years his name appears in the newspapers as secretary. He resigned his trusteeship in 1840, on account of advanced age and the inconvenience of being so often absent from home.

Mr. Reily was a man of the utmost regularity of habits. He came to his room at a certain hour, and departed from it at a certain hour. His papers were all methodically filed away, and he could at any time refer to any paper with which he had any thing to do, although it might have been a quarter of a century before. He trusted nothing to another person which it was possible himself to do. He held office many years, and during the whole course of his life his integrity and veracity were never questioned, nor does the writer recollect in any of the old newspapers whose files he has examined an attack upon his character—an exemption which no one else enjoyed. His judgment was excellent, his memory good, his patriotism of the highest. He took part in the Revolution while still a mere boy; he was an actor in the scenes of pioneer life when in early manhood, and he discharged important trusts to his fellow-men when he had reached the maturity of his powers. He was frequently a trustee of estates or guardian of children, and occupied other fiduciary positions. He was educated in the Presbyterian faith, and liberally contributed to the support of that denomination. He also gave largely to other Churches.

His death occurred in Hamilton on the 7th of June, 1850. He was then eighty-seven years of age. He had enjoyed good health nearly all his life, and his death was not preceded by any long sickness. The decease was announced to the Court of Common Pleas, which was then in session, by Governor Bebb, who paid a feeling tribute to his memory. Resolutions were adopted by the bar, which were ordered to be entered upon the journal of the court, and adjournment then took place.

He died on Friday. On Sunday a discourse was pronounced by the Rev. William Davidson, of the United Presbyterian Church, and the body was conveyed to its last resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery, which had been opened only a short time before. The attendance at the funeral was vast. People came from every township in the county, as well as from over the border and from Indiana. The solemnities were rendered more impressive by the presence of many old men, who had been associated with him in the foundation of the commonwealth which had now grown so great.

The constitutional convention was at that time in session at Columbus. On Tuesday, June 11th, Judge Elijah Vance, a member of the convention from Butler County, arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker,—I have been induced, sir, by a letter which has been placed in my hands by an honorable member of this convention, to announce to this body the decease of Mr. John Reily, late of Butler County. It is known, perhaps, to every member upon this floor that the deceased was one of the members of the convention which framed the present constitution of Ohio, and that he had been for many years a citizen of the Northwest Territory or the State of Ohio."

After giving a detailed sketch of the life and public services of Mr. Reily, the judge continued:

"He was a man of many peculiarities, but of the most strict and uncompromising integrity. In every department of life he was faithful and scrupulously honest. It is an incident worthy of profound contemplation that, at the very period of time in which our people are seeking to enlarge the sphere of constitutional liberty—while they are about to bid farewell to the constitution under which they have lived and prospered for near fifty years, and to seek enlarged blessings under a new form—the mind that so largely aided in diffusing these blessings under the guarantee afforded by organic law, has been remodeled, regenerated, and prepared for usefulness in a wider and better sphere of existence.

"Mr. Speaker, I offer for adoption the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this convention has heard with deep sensibility the annunciation of the death of John Reily, Esquire, late of the county of Butler, a soldier of the Revolution, one of the early pioneers of the West, one who filled important trusts under the territorial government, and one of the framers of the present constitution of Ohio.

"*Resolved*, That this convention deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased on this melancholy occasion.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by

the president and secretary of this convention, be forwarded to the family of the deceased."

Judge George J. Smith, a member of the convention from Warren County, then rose and said:

"Mr. President,—I hope I may be pardoned for rising to make a few remarks by way of seconding the resolutions offered by the honorable member from Butler. I live in an adjoining county to that in which the deceased resided, and have been intimately acquainted with him for a period of some thirty years. I first became acquainted with Mr. Reily about the year 1821, just after I had commenced the practice of law, and was uniformly in the habit of attending the courts of Butler County, in the practice of my profession, whilst he was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Supreme Court of that county. I know that I speak the sentiments of every member of the profession who had the good fortune and the pleasure of practicing in the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County during the time he was clerk of the the court, when I bear witness to the urbanity of his demeanor and the politeness and courtesy which he always bestowed upon every member, and especially upon the younger members of the profession. Toward the latter his deportment was peculiarly kind and paternal.

"In some respects Mr. Reily was a most extraordinary man; and, as the gentleman from Butler has well remarked, in the qualities of punctuality and honesty and the most strict and marked integrity I do not think he had his superior anywhere. During the whole period of my service on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas he was clerk of the court, which brought us into official relation. During more than thirty years that he served as clerk of the court, he discharged his duties with the strictest fidelity and utmost punctuality. Indeed, as a clerk he was a model. As an instance of his rigid punctuality, he never knowingly permitted any large amount of fees to accumulate in his office without paying them over to those who were entitled to receive them. This was a rule with Mr. Reily which, in my opinion, made him an exception to any other gentleman I have known who filled that office. He did not usually wait until the witnesses or other persons having money collected in his office would call for it, but would seek opportunities of searching for the claimant, and sending it to him as soon as collected. I mention this as an instance of his scrupulous honesty.

"I have heard it remarked by some of the older citizens of Butler, who from an early day have been familiar with the fiscal concerns of that county, that to Mr. Reily, more than to any other man, was to be attributed the correct and prudent manner in which the fiscal concerns of that county were always managed during the period in which Mr. Reily, to a very considerable extent, had their oversight and management. Such was the care and attention which he bestowed in the discharge of the duties of every office he was called to fill that no one ever complained of his neglecting or omitting his official duties.

"I had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Reily in the month of March last, at his own residence. I have been uniformly in the habit, since, from the infirmities of age, he has been almost wholly confined to his house, of calling on him on all proper occasions when visiting the town in which he resided. The interview to which I refer was after the passage of the law of the last session of the General Assembly which has called this assembly together. Mr. Reily was emphatically a gentleman of the old school. He had his principles and opinions, and was firm in the maintenance of them; at the same time paying due respect and regard to the opinions of others. On the occasion referred to he spoke of his Revolutionary services, and of the proceedings of the convention of 1802. He looked forward with deep interest to the proceedings of this convention, and remarked to me that, although he felt the inconveniences and defects of the present constitution, still he looked forward with some forebodings as to what might be the result of the deliberations of this convention. At the same time that he acknowledged the defects in the existing constitution, he was apprehensive that, amidst the turmoil and excitement of contending parties, the public good might be sacrificed to party feeling, and the organic law of the State despoiled of some of its essential provisions. Mr. Reily, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, was not a partisan. He never obtruded his opinions upon any one. When he formed opinions he maintained them upon all proper occasions with becoming firmness and commendable modesty.

"If I am not mistaken, he was originally attached to the Federal party. My impression is (though in this I may be in error) that at one period he supported the claims of General Jackson for the presidency. It is proper, also, to remark that in his latter years he was attached to the Whig party. But no one ever heard him condemn any man, or set of men, for entertaining and expressing political opinions different from his own. He was perfectly tolerant and gentlemanly in his deportment toward every person with whom he came in contact, amiable and courteous in his manners and in all his social relations. Full of years, honored and respected by all who knew him, he has gone from among us. But his memory will live after him, highly esteemed as he was when living, and revered when dead. Respectable for his intelligence and official qualifications—permit me, Mr. President, to say that, in my estimation, the crowning glory of his life was his spotless purity, his scrupulous honesty, and his unsullied integrity. He lived and died a humble, pious Christian."

Mr. Edward Archbold, a member of the convention from Monroe County, rose and said that, though an entire stranger to the deceased, he joined heartily in the honorable testimonials which had been offered by the

gentlemen from Butler and Warren. He had learned that there were but four or five members of the convention which framed the present constitution of Ohio now living, and that from the time he was returned a delegate to this convention till he came up to this place he had indulged the idea of obtaining the services of some one of these time-honored survivors to preside during the preliminary organization, and perform those duties which were so ably discharged by his friend, the senior member from the county of Wayne (Mr. Larwell). He had thought that while such a thing would constitute an appropriate expression of respect for those honored and honorable representatives of the past, it might also reflect a very wholesome influence upon the convention itself.

The resolutions presented by Judge Vance were then unanimously passed, and a copy of them was forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. John Larwell then moved that, as a further testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, the convention now adjourn, which was carried.

Mr. Reily was married on the sixth day of February, 1808, to Miss Nancy Hunter, a daughter of Joseph Hunter, who was living in the neighborhood of Hamilton. Mrs. Reily died July 18, 1881. They had three sons and two daughters. Joseph H. Reily, who was born November 8, 1809, was educated at the Miami University. He possessed a natural taste for art, and painted many portraits and landscapes, which are still in the possession of our older families. He died at Hamilton, on the twentieth day of March, 1849, in the same room in which he was born.

James Reily was born July 3, 1811, and was graduated at the Miami University in 1829. He studied law with John Woods, of Hamilton, and practiced for a while in Mississippi, but went from there to Texas. During the short life of that republic as a separate government, he was sent to Washington as its minister-plenipotentiary. He became a large landholder, and at the beginning of the Rebellion entered the Confederate service. He was killed at the head of his regiment, when leading them at the battle of Bayou Teche, in 1863. He married a niece of Henry Clay, a Miss Ross, who is now also dead.

Robert Reily was born June 1, 1820, and was in mercantile business in Cincinnati. In the war of the Rebellion he was a field officer in the Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry, doing much fighting, and receiving deserved encomiums. On the 30th of April, 1862, at the battle of Chancellorsville, Reily, who was then the colonel of the regiment, received a severe wound at the close of the day, of which he died on the 5th of May, 1863. His troops had been handled admirably, and there was a universal manifestation of regret at his loss.

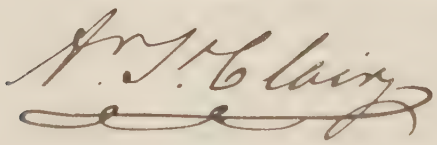
Caroline Reily, the oldest daughter, died in infancy. The younger, Jane H. Reily, who was born October 9, 1815, is still living. She is the wife of Lewis D. Campbell, formerly Member of Congress, and one of the most influential men in the nation. A full sketch of him will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Reily made her home with him and her daughter until her decease.

GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER.

Richard Butler, after whom this county was named, was born in Ireland. With his brothers, he came to America before 1760, and was for a long time in the Indian trade. Just before the outbreak of the American War he was settled in Pennsylvania, where his courage and knowledge of character made him a man of influence. It was a matter of great importance to persuade the Indians not to take up arms against us, and as agent and interpreter he went to Fort Pitt, in April, 1776, hoping to dissuade the Six Nations from entering the field as our antagonists. They were the most powerful of all the Indian tribes, and had been able to maintain their independence against both the French and English. With the latter, however, they had formed an alliance at the close of the war that added Canada to the British dominions, and, while not unfriendly to the Americans, it was feared that the solicitations of English agents would finally turn them from neutrals into enemies. Mr. Butler met the Indians in formal conference, and during their meetings delivered three speeches, two to Kiosola, the leading Indian chief, and one to the Delawares, who were in a sense subsidiary to the Iroquois. His efforts were for the time successful; Kiosola declared himself in favor of the Americans, and every thing promised prosperously, but the current of feeling was too strong for the chief, and he and the Six Nations finally drifted into an alliance with the English, a movement which proved in the end fatal to the confederated tribes.

Butler was made a lieutenant-colonel of the Pennsylvania line at the beginning of the war, and in the Spring of 1777 was lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle corps, which was present at the battle of Saratoga, and distinguished himself by his conduct on several occasions. He was in the battle of Monmouth. While with a detachment commanded by General Lafayette, near Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 26th of January, 1781, he attacked Colonel Simcoe's rangers, gaining the advantage. He held the rank of colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment at the close of the war, and acted as a commissioner in settling affairs with the Indians at about that time. He took up his residence in Carlisle, where with General Irvine and General Armstrong, and a few others, an agreeable society was formed. In conjunction with these officers, he quelled a mutiny at Fort Pitt.

In 1784 he was one of the United States commissioners at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, New York. His fellow commissioners were Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee, of Virginia. It does not appear that they had any particular knowledge of the Indian character, and the bulk of the business fell upon General Butler. New York State sent a commissioner, Peter Schuyler, to



protect her interests, as the chief portion of the lands which were indisputably in the possession of the Six Nations were within her limits, and for all west of New York a treaty some twenty years old was in existence. The United States commissioners adopted a very high and lofty tone to the Indians, and but for the conciliatory policy adopted by New York in her treatment it is probable an Indian warfare would have broken out, retarding the settlement of Western New York, as, at the same time, Indian troubles did the territory northwest of the Ohio. The Indians advocated their side at this meeting with much ability.

General Butler subsequently attended at Fort McIntosh, and in September, 1785, left his home in Carlisle to proceed to the Miami, where it was thought desirable a treaty should be made. He kept a journal, which is full of interesting matter. From it we learn that the journey was down the river, and occupied considerable time. James Monroe, afterward President, and then a Member of Congress, accompanied him a considerable part of the way. Three months after starting, at the mouth of the Great Miami, a treaty was concluded between the American commissioners—General Parsons, General Butler, and General Clark—and several tribes of Indians. The honors were with General Butler, who delivered the principal address to the Indians. Tradition has imparted to this scene some startling particulars not to be found corroborated in history.

In 1791 he joined the expedition of St. Clair, together with a brother, Colonel Butler. He was appointed second in command, and was charged with the arrangements necessary for the recruiting service. He established a rendezvous at Baltimore, and several points in Pennsylvania. Those enlisted east of the mountains assembled at Carlisle, where they were disciplined and prepared to march for the West. He joined the army at Fort Hamilton, on the 27th of September, and the army was set in motion on the 4th of October, being led by General Butler. They crossed the river by wading. At Fort Hamilton, General St. Clair issued an order prohibiting more than two or three women for each company from proceeding with the army. This, however, was disregarded, and when the men commenced crossing the river they also plunged into the stream, but the water being deep, their progress was considerably obstructed by their clothes. Many of them got out of the water on the artillery carriages, and rode over astride of the cannon.

We have elsewhere given an account of the march to the fatal field where St. Clair's army was destroyed. General Butler had been active and vigilant, and when the attack came, on the 4th of November, fought bravely. He and General St. Clair were continually going up and down the lines. As one of them went up one line, the other was going down the other line. About an hour after the charge made by Major Thomas Butler's troops, General Richard Butler was mortally wounded, when passing on the left of that battalion. Four soldiers put him in a blanket, and carried him back to have his wounds dressed by a surgeon. They placed him in a sitting posture on the blanket, leaning against a tree. He was vomiting blood at the time. Almost immediately afterward, while the surgeon was examining General Butler's wounds, a single Indian, who had penetrated the ranks of the regiment, darted forward, and tomahawked and scalped the general before his attendants were aware and could interfere.

Such was the end of life to this brave soldier. He came of a patriotic family, three of his brothers having been in the service of the United States, fighting nobly for us. His son has caused his journal to be published; and the other descendants of the family have filled high stations in Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

Arthur St. Clair, once governor of the Northwest Territory, and a soldier of the Revolution, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in the year 1735. He received a classical education, and afterward studied medicine. He became a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity crossed the ocean. He served under Wolfe, at Quebec, actively participating in the fighting when that city was taken, and previously being in General Amherst's army, as a member of the Sixtieth British Regiment, at the taking of Louisbourg, in 1758. After the peace with France, in 1763, he was assigned to the command of Fort Ligonier, in Western Pennsylvania, receiving there a grant of a thousand acres of land. In 1771 he was commissioned as a justice of the peace of Bedford County, and by virtue of his office sat as one of the judges. In 1773, upon the organization of Western Pennsylvania into the county of Westmoreland, Arthur St. Clair was appointed prothonotary, or clerk of the court. St. Clair also represented the Penn family in the western portion of the colony, a highly honorable position. When the war broke out, he espoused the cause of the colonists, and was appointed a colonel of Continentals. In six weeks he was ready for the field. A month after the Declaration of Independence he was appointed a brigadier-general, and served as such in the battles of Princeton and Trenton. The next year he was made a major-general, and placed in command of Fort Ticonderoga, which, though garrisoned by two thousand men, he abandoned at the approach of Burgoyne. For this action he was charged with incapacity and cowardice, but after a thorough investigation of the circumstances by a court-martial, he was honorably acquitted, and Congress, by a unanimous vote, indorsed the decision—his action, however unpopular, being justified as a wise one, since an attempt to hold the works must have resulted in defeat, with a useless sacrifice of men whose services were needed elsewhere. He served during the following years in various parts of the country, and was present at

Yorktown in 1781, at the surrender of Cornwallis. Subsequently, he joined the army of General Greene, in the South, and when the war closed, returned to his home in Ligonier, and engaged in the labors of his farm. In 1786 he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was soon after chosen president of that august body. After the passage of an act for the government of the Northwest Territory, he was appointed the governor, coming to Cincinnati, then Fort Washington, and organizing the county of Hamilton, in 1790. In 1791 he commanded the expedition known by his name, which had for its object the punishment of the Indians who lived on the table-land between the Lake and the Ohio River.

"General St. Clair," says Mr. Smucker, "received elaborate instructions from General Knox, the Secretary of War, and in April proceeded to Pittsburg to complete arrangements for raising his army and organizing it. General Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, a gallant officer in the Revolution, who served with honor in Morgan's rifle corps, and was the ranking officer of the Pennsylvania levies, was appointed the second officer in St. Clair's army. He was actively engaged, in the Spring and early Summer, in recruiting. Slowly the troops gathered at Fort Washington and Ludlow Station, six miles distant, when, on the 17th of September, being then 2,300 strong, they marched forward and built Fort Hamilton, the first in the chain of forts to the Maumee, being distant twenty-two miles from Fort Washington. On the 12th of October they commenced the erection of Fort Jefferson, forty-four miles from Fort Hamilton, within the present county of Darke, six miles from Greenville, the county seat. On the 24th of October the march was resumed, the fort having been completed. The commander-in-chief was suffering from sickness, provisions were not abundant, the roads were wet and heavy, the militia were daily deserting, and circumstances generally were unfavorable for a successful campaign, the effective men now numbering only 1,500, not including those that were garrisoning Forts Hamilton and Jefferson and those looking after the deserters and guarding the supply-trains. Such being the condition of things on the evening of November 3d, when the army was encamped on a branch of the Wabash, now in Mercer County, Ohio, within a mile or two of the Indiana State line and in the south-western part of the county, five miles distant from the Darke County line. Here, on the morning of November 4, 1791, was defeated and fearfully cut up the army of General St. Clair by probably about 2,000 Indians, the militia being first attacked, who gave way. The right wing or first line was commanded by General Butler, and the second line by Colonel Darke. The militia under the command of Colonel Oldham had been marched across the small, fordable stream, a tributary of the Wabash, and encamped on high ground, about four hundred yards distant from the first line, or right wing, commanded by General Butler, and about seventy yards farther from the second line, under command of Colonel Darke.

"The battle commenced early in the morning, and continued three or four hours. General St. Clair was evidently surprised, both as to the time of the attack and as to the strength of the enemy. He had no idea that the wily savages were present in such overwhelming numbers. In the last personal interview had with President Washington, St. Clair was reminded by him of the character of the enemy he was to encounter, and was, moreover, earnestly and repeatedly admonished against being surprised. No marvel, therefore, at the strong and emphatic expressions and very unusual manifestations of grief and disappointment by the President when hearing of the disastrous defeat of his former gallant and esteemed companion in arms, and of the almost total destruction of his army!

"It may be urged in extenuation that General St. Clair failed, from some cause, to obtain a knowledge of certain facts that were reported to Colonel Oldham and General Butler by Captain Sloo, as the result of reconnoitering outside of the camp until midnight, and which facts were well calculated to raise the presumption of the presence of the enemy in considerable strength. Had the information obtained by Captain Sloo been communicated promptly to the commander-in-chief he would probably have been more vigilant.

"At about half an hour before sunrise (but after the morning parade), the militia, posted as above indicated and while engaged in preparing their morning meal, were unexpectedly attacked by a large body of Indians, supposed to have been commanded by the infamous renegade, Simon Girty. The distinguished 'Little Turtle,' however, was chief commander of the Indians. An attack upon raw militia under circumstances so well calculated to throw them into confusion was, of course, successful. They made a small show of fight upon the first onslaught, but soon fled (many of them throwing away their arms), ran over the creek and through the first line of the main army, producing there some consternation and disorder. The Indians closely pursued, and in a short time the battle became general, the enemy being in force sufficient to make simultaneous assaults almost around the entire encampment of St. Clair's army. In General St. Clair's official account of the battle it is stated that the great weight of the enemy's fire was directed chiefly against the center of the first and second lines, where he had placed his artillery, and that his artillerists were repeatedly driven from their positions by the enemy, with great slaughter. Great confusion thereupon ensued, and Colonel Darke was ordered to make a bayonet charge upon the enemy, with a view of turning their left flank. This order was executed with great spirit, and the Indians gave way and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but, for want of a sufficient number of riflemen

to pursue this advantage, the Indians soon renewed the attack with much vigor, being probably re-enforced, and Colonel Darke and his troops were in turn obliged to give way and retreat. A similar order, and with the same results, was executed in gallant style by the second regiment, composed of the battalions of Majors Butler and Clark. For several hours these successes and reverses rapidly followed each other, continually resulting, however, in great loss of life, especially among the officers. All the officers of the second regiment were killed or seriously wounded, except three; and when the artillery was all silenced every artillery officer had been killed except Captain Ford, and he was badly wounded.

"For three hours the battle thus raged, and the conduct of the troops (after the flight of the militia at the commencement) was worthy of all praise. By this time more than half of the army had fallen, and an immediate retreat was decided upon. The remnant of the army was accordingly placed in position to march toward Fort Jefferson; but to get possession of the road leading to that point another bayonet charge had to be made upon the enemy, which was attended with further loss of life. The artillery was all abandoned, of necessity, as not a single artillery horse was left alive. During the entire engagement General St. Clair was in the thickest of the fight, and narrowly escaped with his life, a number of balls having passed through his clothes, and three horses being killed under him or as he was endeavoring to mount them. He left the field at last on a pack-horse, which he had hurriedly mounted after his third horse was shot, just before the retreat was ordered.

"The retreat, of course, was precipitate, a flight rather, the Indians pursuing the routed army for four miles, killing many that were unable, from various causes, to keep up with the main body, which reached Fort Jefferson late in the day.

"Six hundred and thirty men were killed, and two hundred and forty were wounded, not counting civilians, such as wagoners, drivers of cattle, pack-horsemen, and others. Quite a number of women—the wives of soldiers—were also killed or wounded. The proportion of officers lost in this disastrous campaign was unusually large. Among the conspicuous officers killed were General Richard Butler, Colonel Oldham, and Majors Ferguson, Hart, and Clark. Adjutant-general Winthrop Sargent, Colonel William Darke, Lieutenant-colonel Gibson, Major Butler, and the Viscount Malartie (the general's aid-de-camp) were of the wounded. Many captains, lieutenants, and other subaltern officers were also killed or wounded.

"At a council of war held at Fort Jefferson on the night of the 4th of November it was decided to return with all due speed to Fort Washington, which point was reached on the evening of the 8th of November, the army leaving Fort Jefferson at ten o'clock at night, soon after the prompt return to Fort Washington was determined upon, and marching all night.

"The principal tribes which General St. Clair's army encountered were the Delawares, Miamis, Shawnees, Wyandots, and Ottawas, with some Chippewas, and Pottawattomies. The number of warriors in the battle has never been ascertained; their estimated strength generally ranges, however, between one thousand and three thousand. General St. Clair in his special report stated that 'he was overpowered by numbers; that in a few minutes after the attack his whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded and attacked on all quarters.'

"General St. Clair made an official report of his engagement with the Indians to the Secretary of War, General Knox, under date of November 9th, and on the 12th of December that officer communicated its substance to Congress.

"General St. Clair, aware of the public odium that rested upon him, asked of the President the appointment of a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct. This was not deemed expedient; but a committee of Congress was appointed, on motion of Mr. Giles, of Virginia, to consider the subject, who, after maturely deliberating upon the matter referred to them, reported 'that the causes of the failure of the expedition were the delay in preparing estimates for the defense of the frontiers and the late passage of the act for that purpose; the delay caused by neglect in the quartermaster's department; the lateness of the season when the expedition was commenced; and the want of discipline and experience in the troops.' The report concluded with a full and complete exoneration of General St. Clair 'from all blame in relation to every thing before and during the action.' In commenting upon his honorable acquittal of all blame by the committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition, and of the concurrence therein by the Secretary of War, as given in a report to Congress, Judge Marshall, in his Life of Washington, remarks with his usual felicity of manner, 'that more satisfactory testimony in favor of St. Clair is furnished by the circumstance that he still retained the undiminished esteem and good opinion of President Washington.'

"Notwithstanding the foregoing facts, which were highly favorable to him, General St. Clair became very unpopular with the unthinking, inconsiderate masses, and continued to be a greatly maligned patriot. He had been defeated, and that was sufficient with the ignorant, the thoughtless, and with superficial thinkers and those of limited knowledge of the facts of the case, to bring down upon him, all over the country, 'one loud and merciless outcry of abuse, and even detestation.' The undoubted patriotism, unflinching courage, and eminent services to his country of General St. Clair were worse requited by his countrymen, and his reputation held

further below his real merits by them, than was the case with any other of the many gallant chieftains who appeared upon the fiery theater of Western Indian warfare. If our Western history furnishes a parallel to it, it is presented in the case of Captain Michael Cresap, with whose reputation his countrymen have also dealt with exceeding harshness; and I might place General William Hull in the same category."

General St. Clair held the office of territorial governor until 1802, the year after the transference of the capital from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, when he was removed by President Jefferson. The reason of his removal is stated by Judge Burnet to have been dissatisfaction caused by his seeming disposition to enlarge his own powers and restrict those of the territorial legislature, which was manifested in his veto of nineteen out of thirty bills passed at its first session. Judge Burnet, in his favor, adds: "He not only believed that the power he claimed belonged legitimately to the executive, but was convinced that the manner in which he exercised it was imposed on him as a duty by the ordinance, and was calculated to advance the best interests of the Territory." While in the public service General St. Clair had neglected his private interests, and at the close of his official career he returned to Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, poor, aged, and infirm. The State of Pennsylvania granted him an annuity, however, a few years afterward, which comfortably supported him during the remainder of his life. He was a man of superior ability, fair scholarship, and of unquestionable patriotism and integrity. He is described as having been, while in public life, plain and simple in his dress and equipage, open and frank in his manners, and accessible to persons of every rank. His family consisted of one son and three daughters. Arthur St. Clair, the son, was many years ago a prominent lawyer in Cincinnati, and was the first prosecuting attorney of Butler County. One of the daughters also lived here for many years. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, are about to publish the papers of General St. Clair, which have been in possession of the State of Ohio for years, and justice will then be done to his memory. The volume will be edited by William Henry Smith, of Chicago, and will contain a copious biography.

ISRAEL LUDLOW.

Israel Ludlow, an early surveyor of the Northwest Territory and the founder of the town of Hamilton, was born at Long Hill Farm, near Morristown, New Jersey, in 1765. His ancestors were English, and emigrated to New Jersey from Shropshire, England, to escape persecution on the restoration of Charles the Second, the Ludlows having been actively identified with the cause of the parliament and prominent in the affairs of the commonwealth. The head of the family at that period, Sir Edmund Ludlow, was one of the judges who passed sentence of death on Charles I, became lieutenant-general of Ireland under Cromwell, and, banished after the restoration, died an exile in Vevay, Switzerland. Israel Ludlow was appointed, in 1787, by Thomas Hutchins, surveyor-general of the United States, who was "assured" of his "ability, diligence, and integrity," to survey for the government the boundary of the large tract of land purchased in this neighborhood by the New Jersey association, of which Judge John Cleves Symmes was principal director. He accepted the appointment, and received his instructions, with an order for a military escort to protect himself and assistants during their performance of the work. But the military posts on the western frontier had no soldiers to spare, and General Joseph Harmar, then in command of the forces in the Northwest Territory, advised Mr. Ludlow of the impossibility of giving his expedition an escort, at the same time warning him as to the danger of attempting the survey, without such protection, among the hostile tribes of the Ohio wilderness. But, being a man of great energy, Mr. Ludlow undertook the task, and, keeping up friendly intercourse with the Indians, they did not molest him or hinder his operations. In 1789 he became one-third partner, with Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson, in the proprietorship of the lands about Fort Washington, and is claimed to have given the present city of Cincinnati its name, in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati, composed of officers who had served in the Revolutionary war, of which his father, Cornelius Ludlow, was a member. He began, in the year just mentioned, the survey of the town—a plat of which he placed on record. There was a controversy about its correctness, one having been previously made and recorded by another person; but the community soon became satisfied that the plat prepared and certified by Mr. Ludlow was the correct one. Ludlow Station was established in 1790 near the north line of the original town, a block-house having first been built for protection, the Indians at that date being exceedingly hostile and dangerous. In the Summer of 1791 General Arthur St. Clair's army encamped at and about the above-named station, previous to its march into the Indian territory. It was not until 1792 that Mr. Ludlow, then known as Colonel Ludlow, completed his survey of the Miami Purchase; but, having done so, in May of that year he made a full report of the survey, together with a report of all the expenses incidental thereto, which was accepted by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. Colonel Ludlow was subsequently the founder and sole proprietor of Hamilton, having surveyed its town plat in 1794.

There had been considerable competition for the location of the county seat, and Colonel Ludlow made several stipulations, which were not entirely filled, however, at the time of his death.

In 1795, in company with Generals St. Clair, Dayton, and Wilkinson, he also founded the present city of Day-

ton. After General Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, in the same year, Colonel Ludlow was appointed to survey the boundary line between the United States and the Indian Territory. This was a work of great danger; but it was of the highest importance that the boundary should be established; and, as no military escort could be furnished, he undertook the task, and, with only three backwoodsmen as spies to give warning of danger, he accomplished it. Colonel Ludlow married Charlotte, daughter of General James Chambers, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1786. He left four children,—James C., Sarah B., Israel L., and Martha C. Ludlow.

THOMAS IRWIN.

This name should be preserved as that of one of the earliest pioneers. Thomas Irwin was born in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the year 1768. His father was in humble circumstances, and in 1782 set out for the western frontier of Pennsylvania. Land was held so cheaply there that any one could get it, and Mr. Irwin took up a tract near Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania. The boy aided his father in clearing up the farm there purchased, and remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age, when he set out for the West.

In company with James Burns and another neighbor, he journeyed to Pittsburg, where a small flat-boat was bought, in which the party intended floating down the Ohio River. They set out on their voyage on the last week in March, 1789, and at Wheeling were joined by a family which had intended going on to Kentucky with them. Becoming frightened, however, they refused to proceed, and Mr. Irwin and his companions went on without them. They had reason for apprehension. The Indians were in the habit of shooting at the travelers, which they could do with impunity, as the boats offered a very distinct mark, and those who fired at them did so under the shelter of the trees and bushes on the shore.

Two of those who had started with Irwin left him at Limestone, and he and Burns proceeded on their voyage down the stream. Arrived at Columbia, they spent some time in examining the place, which had just then begun. There were a number of families living there, in a very exposed situation, scattered over a wide extent. Eight miles further down there was another small settlement, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, but offering no superior advantages. As they wished to see it, they took their guns and went overland, through bushes and thickets, till they reached a double shanty, occupied by seven men, most of whom had been employed the previous Winter in surveying Symmes's purchase. This was the first improvement made in Cincinnati, and these persons were the first settlers of Cincinnati. Joel Williams, an agent of the owners, was also there, and he encouraged the two young men to stay and become residents of the place, which they determined to do. Both Burns and Irwin purchased lots.

The first hewed log-house was erected by Robert Benham, and Irwin and all the men in the settlement helped to put it up. It was situated near Front and Main. The settlers at that time had to depend chiefly upon the hunters for their meat. Irwin went frequently on these excursions, and much improved his knowledge of hunting thereby. No Indians were visible at this time. Mr. Irwin, three months after arrival, accompanied one of the settlers, Mr. Kitchell, up stream, in a boat which had been built at the infant settlement, after a tedious time arriving at Wheeling, and then going to his father's house in Pennsylvania, where he remained until the following year. In the Summer of 1789 Major Doughty descended the Ohio River from Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, with one hundred and forty men, and began the construction of a fort at the settlement opposite the mouth of the Licking. This structure, known as Fort Washington, was one of the best forts of wood ever built in the West. Josiah Harmar, who had borne arms with credit as a colonel during the Revolutionary War, was commissioned as brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the Western army, in 1789. He arrived at Fort Washington with three hundred men, on the twenty-ninth day of December in that year. The continuance of Indian hostilities and depredations on the infant settlements of the West determined the general government to make an effort to terminate the war by marching an army into the Indian country, and attacking the enemy on their own ground. A call for volunteers and a requisition or draft of militia from the States of Pennsylvania and Kentucky were made for the contemplated expedition, under the command of General Harmar, against the Indians. Major James Paul, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, raised a battalion of volunteers, which was joined by Thomas Irwin. He belonged to the company under the command of Captain Faulkner, who had been an officer in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Irwin was elected ensign, and Mr. Hueston lieutenant. They descended the Ohio River in boats, in December, 1790, landing at Fort Washington on the 19th. The principal object of the expedition was to destroy the Indian villages at and near the confluence of the St. Joseph River and St. Mary's River, where they unite and form the Maumee, near where Fort Wayne was afterward built. Colonel Hardin took the advance, and marched to Turtle Creek, a short distance west of where the town of Lebanon now is, and there encamped, General Harmar following with the main body, four days later. His force consisted of three hundred and twenty soldiers of the regular army, forming two battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Wyllys and Doughty, and a company of artillery under the command of Captain Ferguson, with three brass pieces, and eight hundred and thirty-three volunteers and militia from Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

The army followed the trace made by General George Rogers Clark with his army in his expedition against the Indian towns in October, 1782, as far as the Piqua towns. The route pursued was through what is now the northeast part of Hamilton County, then by Lebanon, Xenia, and Mad River. The expedition was successful in one of its objects, that of burning the Indian town at the forks of the Maumee, and after this began sending out small parties to harass the Indians.

But a different fate awaited some of them. On the 18th of October a detachment of three hundred men was sent out with a view of seeing what discoveries they could make. Ensign Irwin was with this body, as was also Captain John Armstrong, afterward commandant at Fort Hamilton. They returned at sunset. The next morning the same troops were ordered out, and were placed under the command of Colonel Hardin. During the day they found numerous fresh tracks of Indians, who appeared to have been making a hasty retreat. Colonel Hardin was so eager for pursuit that he immediately started out with the principal portion of his troops, in such a hurry that he neglected to communicate his movements to Captain Faulkner, who was stationed at one side, and out of sight of the others.

The captain, however, discovered it soon, and followed. They had not gone far before they met Major Fontaine, who had returned to inform them of Colonel Hardin's movements. They were moved on at a quick pace, but in a short time met two of the mounted men, riding at full speed, having each a wounded man behind him. They called out "Retreat! retreat! The main body in front is entirely defeated, and there are Indians enough to eat us all up." Captain Faulkner and his men, however, moved on until they gained an elevated piece of ground, when they discovered our troops in rapid retreat, the Indians in close pursuit, shouting and yelling like demons. The party to which Ensign Irwin belonged halted and formed a line on each side of the trace, and secreted themselves behind trees, intending to give the Indians a fire when they came up. The officers of the defeated party stopped when they reached where Captain Faulkner was, and remained in that position until all the retreating troops had passed by. When the Indians came up, the small party on either side of the trace gave them a fire, which checked them for a moment, and the detachment then slowly retreated, covering the fugitives. The latter continued coming into camp until twelve or one o'clock at night. It seemed that the Indians had set a trap for our troops, and we were caught in it.

After destroying every thing practicable, the army set out on its return march on the 21st of October. A few men were left to watch the proceedings of the Indians. They reported to Colonel Hardin the same night, and said that the Indians had returned to their camp, and were engaged in hunting for buried provisions. Colonel Hardin, inflamed with a desire to allow his troops to distinguish themselves, and wipe off the stigma they had incurred a few days before, determined to attack the Indians. Ensign Irwin and seven men volunteered from Captain Faulkner's company. The troops were divided into two parties. Major Fontaine, who was in advance, stumbled upon a small number of men, who shot him as he sat upon his horse. This gave the alarm. The fight soon became general; the Indians fought with the greatest bravery and resolution, and stubbornly maintained their ground. At length, however, they yielded, and retreated. Our loss was great, but if the forces had been larger, it was the general opinion we should have inflicted upon them a lasting chastisement. In this engagement there were killed, on the American side, one hundred and seventy-eight, and twenty-one were wounded. The number of Indians killed could never be ascertained, but Mr. Irwin was of opinion that their loss was very heavy.

An affecting incident occurred at the place of crossing the river. A young Indian, with his father and brother, was crossing the river, when a ball from the rifle of a white man passed through the body of the young Indian. The old man, seeing his boy fall, dropped his gun, and attempted to raise his son, in order to carry him beyond reach. At this moment his other son was also shot at his side. The old man drew them both to the shore, and then sat down between them, and with fearless composure awaited the approach of the pursuing foe, who soon came up, and killed him also.

Duncan McArthur, formerly governor of the State of Ohio, who was in this battle, relates the following circumstance, which tends to show the cool, undaunted courage of Mr. Irwin. While his company was covering the retreat of the troops, and slowly retiring before the fire of the enemy, the strap which held his powder-horn was cut from his shoulder by a ball. As soon as he missed it, he turned about, ran back several paces in the full face of a considerable body of the enemy, secured his powder-horn, and then again joined his companions in their retreat. He was soon again observed to halt and commence picking the flint of his gun. McArthur, who was close by him at the time, addressing him, said: "Damn it, come along; the Indians are upon us." Irwin coolly replied: "I want to get one more shot before I leave them."

The army took up its line of march for Fort Washington the day after the battle, arriving on the third day of November. The Indians pursued them, in sight of the army, almost the whole distance, without, however, committing any serious depredations. As soon as the army arrived at the fort, the militia were disbanded and dismissed, and General Harmar left soon afterward for Philadelphia, the seat of government. After the disbandment, Mr. Irwin remained in Cincinnati during the ensuing Winter and Summer.

While in that city, an attack was made upon the settlers at Dunlap's Station. Two or three hundred Indians

surrounded the fort, and began firing at those within. Cox, afterward one of the first to take up lands in Union Township, happened to be out hunting in that neighborhood, and being satisfied in his own mind as to the cause, went to Cincinnati, and informed Governor St. Clair. A volunteer force of twenty-five or thirty men, of whom Irwin was one (being in Cincinnati at the time), turned out immediately. The same number of men were taken from the regulars, the whole being placed under the command of Captain Truman; and about twenty volunteered to go from Columbia the next morning. The Indians had, however, left before the troops reached the station. Two of the savages were found lying dead, as well as a white man, named Hunt, whom they had captured the day before.

About the 1st of September, 1791, Thomas Irwin joined St. Clair's army. He was engaged as one of the wagoners who had charge of the gun-carriages for transporting the cannon. The army moved from Ludlow's Station on the 17th of September, and marched, under the command of Colonel William Darke, to the Great Miami River, striking it about half a mile below where the court-house now is, in the city of Hamilton. There were two companies that had charge of the artillery wagons, Mr. Irwin belonging to one of these companies. They lay at this camp until the fort was built, or at least so far completed as to be in a condition to receive a garrison.

We have sufficiently described the events of the campaign elsewhere, and shall only mention those matters which particularly concerned Mr. Irwin. At the disastrous defeat he was posted near the artillery, which was in the center of each wing, and against which the great weight of the attack was directed. The enemy, impelled to vigorous exertions by all the motives which operate on the savage mind, rushed up boldly, tomahawks in hand, to the very mouths of the cannon, and fought with the daring courage of men whose trade is war. The artillerymen were driven from their posts with great slaughter, and two pieces were captured by the enemy. Shortly after, Colonel Darke charged the Indians with bayonets, and drove them out of their coverts with consternation. The artillery was retaken, and the Indians driven across the creek out of sight, when the colonel gave the order to march back. This they did through the mass of Indians, those they had driven back following and keeping up a deadly fire in their rear. When they arrived where the artillery and baggage-wagons stood, they found them in the possession of the Indians, and surrounded by them in great numbers. By this time there were not more than thirty or forty of Colonel Darke's command left standing: the rest had been shot down, and were either killed or wounded. To avoid this fate for the remainder of the men, the little band charged again, and at the same time a charge was made on the other side by the battalions commanded by Majors Butler and Clark. It was successful, and the artillery was again retaken. General St. Clair ordered up the whole train of artillery in order to sweep the bushes with grapeshot; but the horses and artillerymen were soon destroyed by the terrible fire of the enemy before any effect could be produced. As fast as the artillerymen were shot down they were replaced by men from the infantry, but with no avail.

The men fell in every portion of the camp. No more hotly contested action was ever fought. The ground was covered with the bodies of the dead and dying; the freshly scalped heads were reeking with smoke, and in the heavy morning frost (as one who was present expressed himself) looked like so many pumpkins in a cornfield in December. The little ravine that led to the creek was literally running with blood. The men were evidently disheartened.

Under these circumstances, General St. Clair determined to save the lives of the survivors, if possible. The troops were massed, and by a charge regained the road from which they had previously been cut off. Thomas Irwin was near the front when the retreat began, but for some reason was delayed, and fell nearly in the rear. The savages were in full chase, and scarcely twenty yards behind him. He exerted himself to place a more respectable distance between himself and the pursuing foe, although it required considerable caution to avoid the bayonets of the guns which the men had thrown off in their retreat, with the sharp points toward the pursuers, great numbers of men having thrown away their arms, running with all their might. The Indians pursued them about four miles.

The battle began half an hour before sunrise, and the retreat commenced about ten o'clock. They reached Fort Jefferson a little before dark.

In the month of December following, Mr. Irwin having received his discharge, left Cincinnati, and returned to his father's residence in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The next April Mr. Irwin again descended the Ohio River to Cincinnati, and in January, 1793, was married in Cincinnati, by Justice William McMillan, to Miss Ann Larimore. He remained there a few years, when he removed to this county, buying land in the neighborhood of Blue Ball, Lemon Township, where he resided until the time of his death. As the country was entirely new, he had much work in clearing up the trees, and erecting the necessary buildings.

In the war of 1812 he served a tour of duty of six months as a major in the Ohio militia, under the command of General John S. Gano. The regiment in which Major Irwin served was commanded by Colonel Henry Tumalt. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to his home, in March, 1814. This closed his active military career, but shortly after he was elected a colonel, and commanded a regiment of militia, which gave him the title of colonel, by which he was uniformly called.

In October, 1808, Mr. Irwin was elected a member of the State Senate of Ohio, to which he was successively re-elected until his whole term of service was twelve years, or until the year 1820. In the Fall of 1824 he was chosen to the Lower House of the Legislature from Butler County, and served in that body one session. In 1823 he was elected a justice of the peace for Lemon Township, holding the position for nineteen years. He always discouraged strife, and invariably counseled a peaceful settlement of any matter brought before him.

Colonel Thomas Irwin died on Sunday evening, October 3, 1847, aged eighty-one years. On the succeeding Tuesday his remains were interred with military honors by the Monroe Guards, in the burying-ground of Mount Pleasant, a little north of Monroe. He died a consistent Christian, having been an elder in the Associate Reformed Church from 1805. He was a man of exemplary habits, an affectionate father, and an irreproachable citizen.

SAMUEL DICK.

Our country owed much of its rapid development to those who came here from foreign lands to seek their fortunes. Among these, in proportion to its size, Ireland has been the most prolific. Fully one quarter of our population have some Irish blood in their veins. Among these hardy immigrants was Samuel Dick, a native of the county of Antrim, where he was born on the 21st of April, 1764. His parents, who were in a respectable position of life, died when he was quite young, and left him to the care of some relatives. In the Spring of the year 1783, being then nineteen years of age, he sailed from Belfast for America. Two of his brothers were settled in Baltimore, where they had been selling goods, but on his arrival they proposed to take him into partnership, and establish themselves in business in Gettysburg. He refused this offer, although they were well-to-do and he was poor, for he had resolved to carve out his own fortunes. He went, however, with his brothers to Gettysburg, with the intention of going to school that Winter; but only a few days after his arrival he met some one who wished to have brandy distilled from apples. Mr. Dick was somewhat acquainted with the process, and offered his aid. It was accepted, and in this same employment he remained all Winter, being well compensated.

The next Spring the young man crossed the Alleghanies, and among other things he engaged to teach the son of Mr. George Gillespie the art of distilling. This necessarily brought him much about the house, and in frequent intercourse with the family, which resulted in an intimate and lasting friendship. Mr. Gillespie had a daughter, Martha, of comely figure and good disposition, whom Mr. Dick admired very much. One day her father treated her rather harshly, and in a fit of exasperation she said she would accept the first respectable man that offered. Mr. Dick was close by, and said to her, laughingly, "Here is your man." In the end what was said in a joke was taken in earnest, and he married her in 1785. They lived in great harmony together until her death, at the homestead on Indian Creek, in 1833.

The place where he was residing at the time of his marriage was Washington County, Pennsylvania; but in 1790 he concluded to go farther West, taking his wife and two children with him. He purchased a lot in the new settlement of Cincinnati, on which he erected a house. He opened a grocery, and occasionally was engaged in forwarding provisions and supplies for the troops at Fort Hamilton and other forts in the interior. He afterward kept a tavern in the house where he resided. He was one of those who went forth to the relief of Dunlap's Station, when it was attacked, and also saw Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne each march out on their respective expeditions.

At an early period he became the purchaser of a section of land containing six hundred and forty acres, lying on the head-waters of what is now known as Dick's Creek, adjoining the Butler County line, in Warren County. The United States lands west of the Great Miami River were first brought into market in the year 1801. At the first sale Mr. Dick bought six hundred and forty acres in the rich bottom of Indian Creek, in the present town of Ross, where he removed the next year. On this land he spent the remainder of his days, bringing up his family in great respectability.

Mr. Dick was one of the grand jurors in July, 1803, at the first session of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County. At the general election in October, 1803, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio that met at Chillicothe, on the first Monday of December in that year. He served in the Legislature during that session, but ever afterward refused to permit his name to be used for office.

He died at the house of his son-in-law, Judge Fergus Anderson, in Ross Township, on the 4th of August, 1846, aged eighty-two years; and was buried beside his wife, in the burying-ground at Bethel Chapel. He was a man of high moral principle, thorough and painstaking, prompt in his engagements, and full of sagacity. His business undertakings were successful, and he amassed a considerable fortune. During a great portion of his life he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in his will bequeathed a legacy to the one in Venice, which he attended.

He left five sons and four daughters. George, who married Jane Anderson; David, who married Judith Bigham; Samuel; James; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Wilson; Jane, who married John Wilson; Mary, who married Fergus Anderson; Martha, who married James Bigham; and Susan, who married Thomas J. Shields.

JAMES SHIELDS.

This gentleman was a native of the north of Ireland. His parents were in moderate circumstances. He was

born in the year 1763. He received the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at a classical school in his native land, and completed his education at the University of Glasgow. He had a quick and retentive memory, a sound, discriminating judgment, and a heart formed for friendship and benevolence. Possessing a mind so capable of receiving and retaining instruction, and enjoying the advantage of well-qualified tutors, it need not be wondered at that he laid a deep and solid foundation for future improvement. He had an extensive acquaintance with every branch of useful knowledge. With natural, civil, and ecclesiastical history, and with law, physic, and divinity, he obtained a very general acquaintance. Few men possessing knowledge so various and extensive made so little display of their attainments or so reluctantly acknowledged the extent of their acquisitions.

Having early imbibed an ardent love of liberty, with an unconquerable aversion to priestly and royal domination, he resolved to leave the land of his birth, and to cast in his lot with the sons of freedom in the United States. He landed in this country in 1791. He spent a short time in the State of Pennsylvania, after which he removed to Virginia. In this State he spent thirteen years in cultivating his own mind, and in the useful and honorable employment of instructing youth. In 1804 he married Miss Jane Wright, daughter of Mr. James Wright, of Berkeley County, Virginia. In 1805 he removed to Morgan Township, in this county, where he had previously purchased land. He began farming in the midst of a dense forest, surrounded by few settlers, and these entire strangers. It must be confessed that from the natural disposition and former habits of Mr. Shields, he was little qualified for this course of life. But while he was reasonably successful in his undertaking, he speedily rose to a commanding influence among his fellow-citizens, that must have recompensed him for the failure to reap great pecuniary success. His immediate neighbors soon discovered that they were blessed with a friend of superior acquirements, and they uniformly looked up to him for counsel, but never in vain.

He was successful in political life. He never took a step, wrote a line, or dropped an expression to obtain preferment, yet the public demonstrated their conviction of his superior worth by sending him to the State Legislature for a period of nineteen years. He was chosen a presidential elector, and for the last two years of his life was a member of Congress. Each and all of the duties incumbent upon these stations were discharged with the utmost punctuality and regularity, and although, when Congress assembled for its second term, the disease had begun which finally carried him off, he would not allow himself to be absent from any session. His duty was to be there, and he was there.

Mr. Shields was a man of the highest moral character. During his long residence in Morgan Township all with whom he had any intercourse knew that he would never approach a dishonorable action. His word was, in all cases, his bond, and his declaration in regard to facts which he had witnessed was never disputed. He was uniformly abstemious in eating and drinking. In pecuniary transactions he would rather suffer loss than contend with a neighbor. His conduct was uniform. He was never seen at any convivial party, without a special call on important business; and wherever he was, in his family, on his farm, in a party of friends, or in public company, his conduct strictly conformed to the rules of moral rectitude.

He was an enlightened and firm believer in revealed religion. Few men have studied the subject more diligently. He had read, not only those brief and ephemeral attacks on Christianity which are at all times to be found, but also those more learned and elaborate works of Herbert, Hobbes, Bolingbroke, Hume, Gibbon, Voltaire, Volney, and Rousseau. He was a man who made up his opinion on evidence, and consequently read the answers to infidel publications written by Leland, Halyburton, Leslie, Watson, Paley, Beattie, Campbell, Chalmers, Dick, and others. His religious opinions were strictly evangelical and orthodox.

He was warmly attached to the Bible Society, Sabbath-schools, missionary societies, the American Colonization Society, and every other institution which had for its object the illumination, liberty, and happiness of men. To establish a Sunday-school in his immediate neighborhood he exerted all his influence; and while he refused the superintendence of the school he most cheerfully became a teacher, and the diligent, profitable, and agreeable manner in which he taught was not soon forgotten by those who had the privilege of being his scholars. He was never absent, never late in attendance. He attended public worship regularly.

James Shields died on the 13th of August, 1831, after a lingering sickness. He had returned home from Washington, with extreme difficulty, and from the day of his arrival was generally confined in bed. He did not lose his cheerfulness, although his sufferings were great. He left an affectionate wife and twelve children to lament their loss.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The second war with Great Britain was a very important one to us. Without saying, as do some historians, that England had never given up her hopes of forcing us to come back until after 1815, it is clear that there were many questions upon which, if successful, she could have ordered matters to suit herself. Her fleets could have filled the Northern lakes; Oregon would have been hers, as well as a strip of more than one hundred miles wide running out to the Rocky Mountains;

Maine would have lost her northern frontier, and the Indians would have threatened us for the next quarter of a century. Here, in Butler County, a success to Great Britain meant an army marching down to Cincinnati, and devastation by the Indians all through the western part of Ohio. Happily, we were victorious.

The declaration of war was immediately followed by the raising of troops in Cincinnati, Dayton, Franklin, Middletown, and Hamilton. There were at least eight companies from this county, or chiefly from this county, but it is impossible to give a list of them. Their muster-rolls are decaying in some garret, or have before this been used as kindling. The customary term of enlistment was for six months, and several of the later companies embraced men who had been out before. The disastrous experience of the American army at the beginning of the Revolutionary War had not taught our authorities its rightful lesson, and we had again, at the opening of the Rebellion, to be shown that troops enlisted for short periods are of very little value. When some slight experience is gained, their term is up, and it is time to go home again.

The best known of those who went out from this county was Joel Collins, who had been a soldier in the Indian wars, and was then settled in the township of Oxford.

In organizing the militia of the county, previous to the commencement of hostilities with England, two rifle companies were ordered to be made up by voluntary enrollment, one out of the militia residing on the east, the other out of the militia residing on the west side of the Miami River. Collins himself enrolled as a private soldier under Captain William Robeson, who had been elected to command the company on the west side of the river. Captain Robeson was, however, shortly after promoted to a brigade-major, and the company then chose his lieutenant, John Taylor, to be their commander. He died in 1811, and Joel Collins was elected his successor. His commission bore date the 16th of May, 1812, giving him the rank of captain of a rifle regiment; he was attached to the first battalion, second regiment, third brigade, and first division of Ohio militia. In the Spring of the year 1812, General James Findlay, who had command of the third brigade, in preparing to join Hull's army, sent an order for the two rifle companies in Butler County to parade in the town of Hamilton on a given day, and the company which should have the largest number of volunteers on the ground would have the honor of being taken into the service and attached to Findlay's regiment. General Findlay acted in the capacity of a colonel in the expedition, under General Hull. Unfortunately for Captain Collins, as he thought at the time, many of his men were prevented from appearing, being unable to cross the streams of water, that day flooded by the torrents of rain which had fallen the night previous, and Captain John Robinson, who resided on Dick's Creek, Lemon Township, who commanded the other rifle company, received the appointment. Thus a kind providence (though much against his own will) permitted Captain Collins and his men to escape the disaster by which the first army of the North was overtaken. They, however, held themselves in readiness for the next call. It was determined, in the course of the Summer, to furnish the army on the northern frontier with an additional number of troops from Ohio. The counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, and Butler were to make up one battalion, the counties farther north to make up another, the two to compose one regiment. Early in August he received orders to march with his company to the town of Lebanon, in the county of Warren, the place appointed for the rendezvous of the troops from the counties first named. Accordingly he gave notice to the men composing the rifle company to parade in Hamilton on the tenth day of August, 1812, and a company ninety-two strong, including officers, was on the ground that day, a muster-roll of which was then made out, and was in his possession for many years. It is as follows:

MUSTER-ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOEL COLLINS'S VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF RIFLEMEN.

Captain—Joel Collins.
Lieutenant—Ephraim Gard.
Ensign—John Hall.
Sergeants—Jeremiah Gard, David Sutton, Joseph Haines, John Price.
Corporals—Zachariah Parrish, Joseph Douglas, George Sutton, Jacob Gard.
Musicians—Hays Taylor, Henry Thompson.

PRIVATES.

John Scott,	George Teagarden,	William Heath,
John Malone,	George Beeler,	Thomas Howard,
Samuel Gray,	Silas Owens,	John Harper,
William Smith,	Samuel Stephens,	William Sutton,
Isaac Watson,	George Boyers,	Andrew Woods,
Nicholas Woodfin,	Peter Garver,	John Isaacs,
John Shields,	Joseph Price,	John Stonebraker,
Henry Jones,	Patrick Sullivan,	John Bone,
Andrew Smith,	Samuel Steel,	Archibald Starks,
Benjamin Pines,	Samuel Simpson,	Eber Watson,
Joseph McMahan,	James McNeal,	Geo. Kirkpatrick,
Jacob Gates,	John Hyde,	John Smiley,
William Rainy,	Samuel Malone,	John Deneen,
Jacob Rinehart,	John Smiley,	Jacob Garver,
Andrew Lintner,	Richard Scott,	Jacob Kerr,
Jacob Dickard,	John Simmons,	James Cooper,
William Teagard,	Thomas Stephens,	Wm. De Camp,
Samuel Thompson,	Chris. Mosteller,	James Kerr,
Robert Taylor,	David Smith,	Joseph Wickard,
Robinson Newkirk,	James Smiley,	John Thompson,
Alexander Steele,	John Brown,	Joseph Welliver,
Simeon Broadberry,	William McMannis,	Isaac Rutledge,
James Broadberry,	Jacob Salmon,	Robert Crane,
Thomas Wilson,	John McKinstry,	Moses Gard,
James Anderson,	John Sackett,	Robert Orbison,
James Martin,	Vincent Dilcoe,	Philip McGonigle.
	William Sullivan,	

Paymaster Torrence wrote to Major-general John S. Gano, concerning them, as follows:

"FORT HAMILTON, *August* 17, 1812.

"SIR:—Captain Collins has agreed to meet the detachment at Lebanon, as you wished. I promised to them payment of his company about ten o'clock. He has really one of the finest companies I ever saw; somewhere about one hundred strong. They are as fine, cheerful a set of fellows as can be well placed in exercise. Whatever is offered to them, they are ready and willing to march when and where they are wanted. I expect to be in Cincinnati to-morrow. They have some tents, and are preparing more. They expect orders from you for marching. I am, sir, respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"GEORGE P. TORRENCE."

They then marched to Lebanon, where they were joined by three other rifle companies, under Captains McMeans, Leonard, and Hinkle, a company of artillery, under Captain Joseph Jenkinson, and a company of light infantry, under Captain Matthias Corwin. The commissioned officers met in the evening, and elected Captain Joseph Jenkinson major. The command of his company devolved on Lieutenant Gibson. Thus organized, they next day took up their line of march for Urbana, making quite a formidable appearance. But before reaching the town of Dayton, they received the news that Hull and the whole of his army were made prisoners by the enemy, and that the British, with their Indian allies, were rapidly advancing upon the frontier settlement of the State.

At Urbana they were joined by the second battalion, under the command of Major James Galloway, of Xenia. The commissioned officers of these battalions elected David Sutton, of Warren County, to command the regiment. Colonel Sutton had raised a company, and gone out with the first army as a captain, had been sent into the interior by General Hull, for the purpose of transacting some business connected with the army, and was with Jenkinkinson's battalion on his return, when they received the intelligence of Hull's surrender.

General Hull, who was an old and esteemed officer of the Revolutionary army, was in command of the forces on our frontier. Being without proper support, and without provisions, he surrendered his troops to the British, on the 16th of August, 1812. A storm was immediately raised about his head, he was court-martialed, and his countrymen mentioned his name, for years, with only less detestation than that of Benedict Arnold. So strong was the feeling of patriotism which pervaded the country at that time, that it appeared as if every able-bodied man, whether old or young, who could possibly raise a horse and gun, was on the move for the frontier, and in a few days a large and promiscuous multitude were collected in and about Urbana. But they were without leaders, and knew not what to do. At length Governor Meigs and General Tupper, with other leading characters, appeared on the ground, with the agreeable news that General Harrison was coming on to take command. Harrison was then governor of Indiana Territory, and had been invited to Frankfort, Kentucky, by Charles Scott, governor of Kentucky, to consult on the subject of defending the northwestern frontier. Governor Scott, on the 25th of August, 1812, appointed William Henry Harrison major-general of the Kentucky militia, which appointment he accepted. This measure, although complained of by some at the time, appears to have answered a good purpose. The supposed defection of General Hull had implanted a spirit of suspicion and distrust in the minds of both officers and men, and some of them were not slow to express themselves unwilling to enter the service under the command of any but a man of acknowledged patriotism, and who possessed at least some experience in the art of war. The year before he had gained a brilliant victory over the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe. The appointment of General Harrison, therefore, seemed to be a measure called for by the public feeling at the time. On the seventeenth day of September following the President of the United States appointed General Harrison commander-in-chief of all the troops in the Northwestern Territory.

Governor Meigs gave orders for the troops to spread out for the protection of the frontier. It was deemed proper, in making arrangements, to divide Colonel Sutton's regiment; and Major Jenkinson, with his battalion, was ordered to file to the left, by way of Troy and Piqua, in the direction of Fort Wayne, while the colonel, with Galloway's battalion, joined the troops destined to form the center line, and took up his line of march in the direction of Fort McArthur. Soon after Jenkinson's arrival at Piqua, General Harrison, with two or three regiments from Kentucky, appeared on the left wing, and assumed the command.

Major Jenkinson called a meeting of his captains, soon after, and informed them that he had orders to send one company as an escort of a train of wagons on their way to Fort Wayne; one company to act as road-cutters, to open a wagon-way along Wayne's old trace from Fort Loramies to St. Mary's; and another company to relieve a company of militia from Ohio, stationed at Loramies; the remainder of the battalion to remain at Piqua for further orders. Major Jenkinson permitted the captains to decide the matter by lot, as to what company should be assigned to each particular duty. Tickets were accordingly prepared, and placed in a hat. On drawing them out, it fell to the lot of Captain Collins and his company to open the road. They performed that duty in about eight days, and were directed to remain in their last encampment. One night, about ten o'clock, while they were lying at that place, Lieutenant Nathaniel McClain came to them, as an express, to inform them that Captain Corwin's company, which was acting as an escort to twenty wagons loaded with valuable supplies for the army, was encamped about three miles

in their rear; that there was good reason to apprehend that a party of Indians intended to make an attack on the escort before morning; and that Captain Corwin wished Captain Collins to re-enforce him with as many men as he could spare. Captain Collins soon had his company on parade, and was obliged to make a detail of men to remain and keep their own camp, for every man wanted to go to the relief of his comrades. Captain Collins, with more than half his company, moved off in quick time. Lieutenant McClain led the way, he being mounted on a horse furnished him by the wagoners. When Captain Collins arrived at the camp, Captain Corwin was himself going the rounds, relieving his guards, at that part of the line of sentinels which they first reached. He informed Captain Collins that a considerable number of the Wabash Indians (who pretended friendship for the whites) had visited the settlements in the neighborhood of Piqua, with the expectation that the inhabitants would afford them maintenance through the Winter. But our army needed all the spare provisions, and the people, after these Indians had been among them a few weeks, became tired of them, and insisted on their returning to their own homes. They had left in rather an angry mood, two or three days before the departure of the wagons for Fort Wayne. It was also reported to him, by some of his men, that Indians had been seen in the dusk of the evening near his encampment, apparently in the act of spying out his position. Besides, it seemed reasonable to suppose that the contents of the wagons afforded a strong temptation to a band of starving savages, who, they had every reason to believe, were within striking distance, and who knew that they were loaded with the provisions they so much needed. He had thrown out a guard sufficiently strong to form a close chain of sentinels entirely around his encampment, at least one hundred and fifty paces in advance of the wagons. It was decided that out of the re-enforcements now arrived, a second chain of sentinels should be made fifty paces in advance of the first line. Accordingly, Captain Collins proceeded to place at that distance one of his men opposite to each space between the sentinels of the first chain. While in the performance of that duty, Collins heard the snap of a musket, nearly in the direction he was going.

"Hail, sentinel!"

"Who comes there?"

"Captain Collins, on his way placing out another line of sentinels."

"Good Lord! If my musket had not missed fire, you would have been a dead man."

"Call the sergeant to go round and let the guards know of this arrangement."

Here was an error committed for want of thought. A notice of the plan adopted should have been given to the sentinels before its execution commenced. Mr. Collins, however, said he could not well censure Captain Corwin for not performing that duty or making the suggestion, as he claimed to outrank him because of his age and experience, though it was a military blunder that had nearly cost him his life.

The encampment was not disturbed by the Indians during the night, but in the opinion of those experienced in Indian warfare, it was believed that the care and vigilance of the escort in guarding against a surprise prevented them from making the attempt. It will be recollected that these same Indians shortly afterward became so hostile and took such a decided part against the whites that a regiment of six hundred men, composed of a few regulars, a volunteer company from Pennsylvania, and some militia from Kentucky and Ohio, were sent out under the command of Colonel Campbell of the regular army, to drive them from their towns and destroy their habitations. But before the colonel could finish, the Indians collected in great numbers, and gave him battle. Colonel Campbell and his men, however, being on their guard and well prepared, succeeded in repulsing the enemy, with the loss, on his part, of some fifty men in killed and wounded.

There are many well known instances where the Indians have abandoned a meditated attack because they could not find the white people off their guard, and therefore could not take them by surprise. Now, if Colonel Campbell of the standing army has justly received the applause of his countrymen for saving himself with the loss of fifty men killed and wounded, there can be no impropriety in thinking well of a young militia captain who, by his own care and the vigilance of his men, saved all without losing any thing.

The hostile Indians on the Wabash and Illinois having thrown themselves under the protection of the British, General Winchester left a small garrison for the protection of Fort Wayne, and moved with his army down the Maumee. In the mean time, General Harrison had received his commission of major-general in the regular army of the United States. He had ordered Colonel William Jennings to join General Winchester at old Fort Defiance, at the mouth of the Auglaize River, with a large drove of beef cattle and other army supplies. Colonel Jennings was advised of the probable time at which General Winchester would arrive at Defiance, and was ordered not to advance nearer than ten or fifteen miles without having certain intelligence that the army had arrived there. Our spies, however, discovered that old Fort Defiance, at which they were to form this junction, was occupied by the British and Indians, at least three days after the time set for General Winchester's arrival there. This intelligence was immediately communicated by express to the commanding general at St. Mary's, who ordered that the troops at that place should forthwith be supplied with three days' rations, and an additional supply of gun-flints and ammunition; and by three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Colonels Poage's and Barbee's regiments of Kentucky volunteers, Colonel Sim-

rall's regiment of dragoons, Garrard's troop of horse (also from Kentucky), and Captain Collins's company of riflemen, from Butler County, Ohio, amounting in all to upward of two thousand men, were put in motion on a forced march, to ascertain what had become of General Winchester; the light horse in front, Captain Collins's company of riflemen forming the rear-guard. The troops marched on at a quick step in this order until it became dark, when a halt was called. General Harrison, in riding round to form the hollow square, ordered Captain Collins to fill up with his company the space in the rear line, between the two Kentucky regiments of infantry, and to throw out a guard sufficiently strong to protect his own front. At the break of day next morning, the bugles sounded, and they were again in motion. Shortly after sunrise it commenced raining, and continued to rain hard all day. But they pushed on, without making a single halt, until four o'clock in the afternoon, when they arrived at Jennings' encampment, at the mouth of the Little Auglaize. The men, being burdened with heavy packs and drenched in the rain, had a most fatiguing and disagreeable day's travel. Toward evening it was observed that numbers of the Kentuckians were lying by the way-side, entirely exhausted and unable to proceed. Many of them were young gentlemen who had been delicately raised, and were unaccustomed to hardships of this kind. Captain Collins, and Ensign John Hall of his company (being originally from Kentucky), were rather disposed to sympathize with them; Lieutenant Ephraim Gard, of the company, when he came to where any number of them had given out, would sing out at the top of his voice, "Hook up, my rugged sons of Ohio, these brave Kentuckians will soon be able to relieve the rear guard." As further provocation, some of the riflemen would spring up and strike their heels together, as they passed. General Harrison was informed by an express, which met him at Fort Jennings, that the enemy had retreated, and that General Winchester, with his army, now occupied the ground at Fort Defiance. He thereupon gave orders that the regiments of Colonels Barbee and Poage, and Captain Collins's company of riflemen, should remain at Fort Jennings until further orders, and he continued his march for Defiance. On the next morning, Colonel Jennings (with whom Captain Collins had been acquainted in Kentucky, and to whom he had reported himself on the previous evening) came to where Captain Collins's company were encamped, and inquired for some men called mounted rangers (a small company of whom had been for some time in the employ of the army as spies), stating that General Harrison had informed him that some of those men were in the rear, and would be up that night; and left orders that one or two of them should be sent with two friendly Indians to ascertain whether the enemy in retreating had not taken the direction of Fort Wayne. Captain Collins was unable to give him any account of the men inquired for. Colonel Jennings appeared to be much disappointed, and expressed his fears that the general would not receive the needful information in time. Captain Collins told him that rather than that should be the case, if the general had left no orders for the disposition of his company, he would, if furnished with a good horse, go with the Indians, make the examination, and report to the general that night. This offer was readily accepted.

A horse and saddle were soon provided for Captain Collins. As soon as he was mounted Colonel Jennings brought to him the two Indians and James Conner, an interpreter. The Indian guides were young men, said to be brothers, belonging to a tribe residing on the Auglaize River. They were directed to pilot Captain Collins to a point on the Maumee River, six miles above old Fort Defiance. One of the guides, through the interpreter, requested Captain Collins to remove a handkerchief which he had tied on his head, and by all means to keep his hat on; for there was danger of their being taken as belonging to the enemy and fired on by the Kentuckians. Captain Collins took the hint, and complied with the request. The Colonel ordered him to satisfy himself by a careful examination whether the enemy had or had not evaded the army of General Winchester, and were still on their march for Fort Wayne. They then started on their journey, and after they were clear of the encampment the elder of the two guides gave Captain Collins to understand that, while they would be careful to keep the proper course, the other man and Collins were to keep a good lookout in every direction, intimating that there was danger of their falling in with the enemy. By pushing their horses as fast as they were able to go, they arrived at Maumee River, above Defiance, a short time before night, and by the time they had made an examination sufficient to satisfy themselves that the enemy had not taken that direction, it commenced getting dark. Captain Collins being much fatigued, and observing that the horses needed rest and time to feed, proposed that they should encamp for the night; but the guides insisted that they could find the main army that night, and by signs gave him to understand that it was not more than four miles distant. Accordingly, they hurried on, and about nine o'clock came in hearing of horse-bells, upon which the guides halted; and when Captain Collins came up, one of them, placing his mouth close to Collins's ear, said, in a low voice:

"Hallison, Hallison."

"Yes, yes," Collins replied, "General Harrison is here; come on;" and took his position in front of the guides. It was so dark that they were unable to see each other. They, however, soon came to a piece of rising ground which brought them in full view of the fires of the encampment, which extended down the river as far as they could see. When they came to where they supposed they were near the chain of sentinels, the Indians commenced hurrying their horses by a peculiar kind of

language, mixed with coughing and whistling, sufficiently loud to apprise the guards of their approach. In a short time they were hailed by a sentinel, not more than twenty paces in advance of them.

"Who comes there?"

"Two friendly Indians and a white man who have been out spying by order of General Harrison. Can we pass?"

"Well, I suppose you may go along."

In the same manner they hailed at the guard-fire, and were permitted to pass into the encampment. This want of vigilance grew out of the necessity there was for permitting the horsemen to pass out and return through the chain of sentinels, for the purpose of procuring grass for their horses. At length they came to where they heard quite an animated and apparently warm conversation, which seemed to be going on in a marquee near the center of the encampment. Among the voices engaged Captain Collins readily recognized that of the commanding general; upon which he dismounted, leaving his horse in the care of the guides.

On General Harrison coming out, Captain Collins made himself and his business known to him. General Harrison expressed some surprise at seeing him there, and inquired what he had done with his company. To which Captain Collins gave an explanation, and was about to report the discoveries made by him as a spy, when General Harrison interrupted him by saying that the enemy had left the neighborhood and retreated down the river some five or six days before. At the request of General Harrison, Captain Collins went with him to his marquee.

The next morning Captain Collins was ordered by General Harrison to retrace his steps to Fort Jennings, take command of his company, and return to St. Mary's, where they went into Winter quarters and remained until their term of service expired, in March, 1813, when they were discharged and returned to their homes. While Captain Collins and his company remained at St. Mary's, some of the officers in command of the Kentucky troops, who were continually passing and repassing, stated to a part of his company, who were on detached duty, that they knew Captain Collins from a boy, and that if ever he came in contact with the enemy they would find him to be "a fighting man."

Some of the Kentuckians at times felt themselves at liberty to charge the Ohioans with cowardice in not rushing to the relief of Fort Wayne when it was besieged by the enemy. This produced a high feeling, and often occasioned words. But as it was known that Captain Collins was on the line, and had the command of a rifle company from Ohio, there were a few old officers among the Kentuckians who were not slow to make an exception in his favor. Every member of the rifle company from Butler County, at the expiration of their term of service, returned home in safety, without a scar. They had not the fortune to be ordered into battle; consequently, they returned unincumbered with those laurels and high honors which some imagine can only be obtained on the battle-field. Still it is justly claimed for them that they did good service in opening roads, making water-craft to transport supplies down the St. Mary's River, and pushing on provisions and other needful supplies for the use of the army. They did their duty by promptly performing any service that was required of them by those in command.

Immediately after Mr. Collins returned home, in 1813, he received the appointment of captain in the standing army of the United States, and was ordered to proceed to Cincinnati and enlist men for the service. He soon had twenty-three men enlisted, when he was ordered to rendezvous at Franklinton. He left Hamilton in company with Lieutenant Alexander Delorac early in the month of October, and proceeded to Franklinton, where they remained about a month, when they were ordered to Sandusky, and from thence to Detroit, where he was stationed for some time. On the 4th of March, 1814, he was appointed to the command of the force at Sandwich, in Canada, and proceeded to build the fort at that place. He was also, for a short time, commander of Fort Malden, in Canada. He was afterward ordered back to Detroit, where he took command of the place, and continued in the service until the close of the war in 1815, when he retired from the army with credit and honor to himself. He then returned to his farm in Oxford Township. During the time Captain Collins was in the army he disbursed considerable sums of money on account of the government, and when he retired from the service his accounts were promptly closed, and a small balance found due to him from the government by the accounting officers.

In a letter received by Mr. McBride, Joel Collins, in relation to citizens of Butler County who served in the War of 1812, wrote:

"Brigadier John Wingate, with his brigade major, William Robeson, served a tour of six months' duty in the army of the northwestern frontier. Colonel James Mills, with his regiment, assisted in defending Fort Meigs during both the times it was besieged by the enemy. Captain John Hamilton was wounded and Lieutenant Harper was killed in Dudley's defeat at the river Raisin. I saw Colonel Thomas Irwin at Detroit in the Winter of 1814. He had with him at least two companies from Butler County. I regret being unable to recollect the names of his captains and other officers. I saw passing through Detroit, in the Summer of 1814, a company of mounted riflemen from Butler County, under the command of Captain Zachary P. Dewitt, of Oxford Township. They had volunteered to accompany General McArthur, who that Summer made an incursion into the enemy's country with about five hundred mounted volunteers. They met and dispersed some of the advanced parties of the enemy engaged in collecting supplies near the center

of the province of Upper Canada, at a place called Ramsours' Mills.

"In making up the officers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of United States Infantry, four lieutenants were selected from Butler County, to wit: Robert Anderson, Alexander Delorac, John Hall, and Anderson Spencer. Lieutenant Anderson was early sent on with the first recruits. He volunteered at Lower Sandusky, and served with distinction as an officer of marines in the naval force on Lake Erie. Lieutenant Delorac marched with me to Fort Malden in Upper Canada, and did faithful service in that region. He was my messmate, and a most agreeable companion. I understood that the other gentlemen were ordered to the Niagara frontier, and remained in the service during the war."

Captain John Robinson commanded a company from the neighborhood of Hamilton. He was a large, jovial, good-natured man, who lived after the war about four miles north of Hamilton. The colonel of the regiment was James Mills. The lieutenant of Robinson's company, which was in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, and First Division of Ohio militia, was William Shafor, who survived the war for sixty-five years, at the time of his death being the oldest man in Butler County. He preserved his muster-rolls, commission, and order-book, and kept a diary for most of the time. It seems to be unfinished. Each of the soldiers received an advance of ten dollars, the ensign of twenty, the lieutenant of thirty, and the captain of forty dollars.

Lieutenant Shafor's diary is as follows:

"February 6, 1813, rendezvoused at Fort Hamilton. Engaged in the United States service for the term of six months in a company of Ohio militia commanded by Captain John Hamilton, First Regiment, Third Detachment, and started the 17th instant for St. Mary's, arriving there the 27th. We were then ordered to Fort Logan.

"March 1st, myself and a part of the company were ordered to Fort Wayne, to escort pack-horses with provisions.

"March 7th, arrived there.

"On the 24th we returned to St. Mary's.

"On the 26th we arrived at Fort Logan.

"April 9th, we were ordered to Amanda, and on the same night started to Fort Jennings, arriving there on the 11th.

"On the 12th we went to Brown, and on the same night to Defiance, and on the 14th to Camp Meigs.

"On the 27th the enemy made their appearance on the other side of the river, and saluted us with small arms. The compliment was returned with one or two cannon.

"The 28th, they came in the same manner.

"On the 29th, in the morning, they crossed the river, and saluted us on every side.

"On the 30th they began to fire on us early in the morning, and wounded some slightly and one mortally, who died in a few days.

"On the night of the 30th they began to cannonade.

"May 1st, it was continued all day warmly on both sides, but not much damage done. Two were killed and a few wounded.

"Sunday, May 2d, the British played on us more warmly than the day before. No great damage was done. Three were killed and a few wounded.

"On the 3d they began early, and kept it up all day very warmly, and killed and wounded more than any day before. A memorandum of the balls and bombs shot by the British on the 3d is said to be five hundred in the day and thirty-three in the night, besides the Indians shooting all the time all around us, and yelling like wolves night and day.

"May 4th, it began to rain before day, and continued till about eight o'clock, during which time the firing ceased. When the rain stopped, the firing began, and was kept up all day. Not much damage was done. Some were wounded, but it is not known to me how many.

"May 5th, a severe engagement took place on both sides of the river. Colonel Dudley's regiment from Kentucky landed on the north side of the river, and advanced down to the British batteries, driving them away and spiking their cannon, but was by a superior force obliged to retreat. They suffered greatly. Out of the whole regiment there were only one hundred and fifty or sixty who came in. The number of prisoners is not yet ascertained.

"On the 6th there was a cessation of arms. Harrison sent a flag of truce to get liberty to bury the dead. The British refused to give the privilege unless General Harrison would give up the fort.

"On the 7th they came over with a flag, and brought a list of names and number of prisoners, which was three hundred and fifty. The number of British prisoners was forty-two. They were sent home on parole for thirty days.

"On the 8th our prisoners were sent home on parole during the war.

"On the morning of the 9th the British struck their colors and left their batteries.

"On the 10th myself and a part of the company volunteered to go out to assist in hunting the dead and burying them on the south side of the river. The number I do not know.

"On the 11th myself and a part of the company volunteered, with a number of Ohio and Kentucky troops, to cross the river to gather the dead. The number found was about forty-seven.

"June 7th, an express came to Camp Meigs that Queenstown was taken, upon which our batteries opened four rounds of cannon as a rejoicing.

"June 20th, we got word that the British were coming to see us again.

"July 2d, a party of men left Camp Meigs to go to Defiance, but were attacked by a party of Indians. Two were found dead; the rest were all missing, except one, who got back to the fort. He said they were all killed and taken prisoners.

"July 19th, Captain Patrick Shaw and his company of Ohio militia of the First Regiment, Third Detachment, marched from Camp Meigs to Portage, there to remain until further orders.

"On the night of the 20th July, 1813, the enemy was discovered at the old fort.

"On the morning of the 25th the Indians attacked the wood-guard, which was sent out at reveille, and killed five or six, and then continued firing on the garrison all day, doing no damage.

"The 23d, there were one hundred regulars, one hundred and twenty Ohio militia, and some spies sent out to search the woods for batteries, but found none. There appears to be a great stir among the enemy; but what their intentions are we can't tell.

"On the 26th the enemy began firing about four hundred yards from the garrison, and kept it up twenty minutes or more, which alarmed the garrison very much. Thinking that General Harrison was coming with a re-enforcement and was attacked, officers and men were very anxious to go to their assistance. General Clay assured us that it was a sham to get men out; there were no re-enforcements so soon.

"On the 28th the enemy set sail. From the appearance of their craft they were very numerous."

Several of the soldiers died on the march or in encounter with the foe. Among them were James Harper, May 5, 1813; Samuel Colby, May 21st; Samuel Cotley, May 21st; John Byram, May 27th; Robert Van Vickle, July 2d; Abraham Huffman, July 15th; John Cain, corporal, July 17th. Others deserted. Among these were James Carlisle and John Morton. The property of these men was sold and the proceeds turned over to the relatives, who gave Mr. Shafor receipts. Here are some of the prices that the articles brought:

Blanket, $2.50; pantaloons, $1.15; shirt and pantaloons, $2; hunting shirt, $2; handkerchief, 6¼c.; vest, 25c.; hat, $1.87½; socks, 50c.; shoes, 75c.; knapsack, 25c.; pair of mittens, 31¼c.; flannel shirt, 25c.; cup and spoon, 31¼c.; fine comb, 18¾c.; comb, 18¾c.; roundabout, $3.50; surtout coat, $5; linen pantaloons, 25c.; woolen pantaloons, $1; belt and knife, 12½c.; overalls, 75c.; seven twists tobacco, 30c.

Mr. Shafor records in his book the orders received, and other official papers. On the 17th of June J. H. Hawkins, acting adjutant, issued an order to the troops by authority of General Green Clay. Colonel Miller was thanked for the ability and thoroughness with which he had discharged his duties. The commandants of the Ohio and Kentucky regiments of militia were instructed to cause their respective commands to be exercised each day at least four hours by companies in the manual exercise, marking time, facings, wheelings, etc. From opening of the gates until seven o'clock of the morning, bathing and swimming would be allowed, and after this it would not be permitted. Swimming to the opposite shore was positively forbidden. At four o'clock every morning four men from each company were to be permitted to pass the sentinels, accompanied by a commissioned officer, to gather fruit and salad, the men to go out and return by twelve o'clock. One gill of whisky would be issued daily to each man returned fit for duty. Those returned on the sick list would be furnished at such time and in such proportions as the surgeons might deem proper, for which whisky would be lodged with the hospital stores. The officers were earnestly recommended in every case to pay the strictest attention to the cleanliness of their men. Saturday the men were to be permitted to wash their clothes.

On the 24th of June Adjutant Hawkins issued an order permitting the men to fish.

On the 25th the commanding general made known a letter from the Secretary of War, saying:

"The President has been pleased that I should communicate to you, and through you to the troops composing the garrison of Fort Meigs, his thanks for the valor and patriotism they displayed in the defense of that post, and particularly to the different corps employed in the sorties made on the 5th instant (May)."

The general adds that he is persuaded the gallant troops which served at Fort Meigs will duly appreciate the approbation of the chief magistrate of their country, and that it will prove a stimulus to future exertions.

The Fourth of July was duly observed. Orders were issued to the troops as follows:

"The general announces to the troops under his command the return of the day which gave liberty and independence to the United States of America, and orders that a national salute be fired under the superintendence of Captains Gratiot and Cushing. All the troops reported fit for duty shall receive an extra gill of whisky, and those in confinement and those under sentence, attached to this corps, be forthwith released, and ordered to join their respective corps. The general is induced to use this lenity alone from the consideration of this ever-memorable day, and flatters himself that in future the soldiers under his command will better appreciate their liberty by a steady adherence to their duty and prompt compliance to the orders of their officers, by which alone they are worthy to enjoy the blessing of that liberty and independence, the only real legacy left us by our fathers. The court martial now constituted in this camp is hereby dissolved."

It is one of the most difficult things in war to keep up the standard of health. Officers, as well as men, neglect an attention to details which is necessary for that purpose. This difficulty was met at Fort Meigs. General

Harrison declared that he was mortified that the police of most of the corps was still very deficient. He adds:

"Will the officers never learn that attention to the health and comfort of the men is, perhaps, the most important and most honorable of their duties, and that the neglect of this is certain to bring along with it contagion and disease infinitely more destructive than the sword of the enemy? The general assures the officers that future neglects of this kind will not be passed ever. The lives of the soldiers are too precious to be trifled with. The commandants of corps are directed to make an extra separate weekly report to the general, personally, of the state of their commands as regards police, particularly noting those officers who are attentive to and who neglect this sacred duty. The former will be applauded, whilst the latter will be taken from his commands and made to exchange situations with such of the recruiting officers as are now longing for an opportunity to distinguish themselves."

A reward of eight gills of whisky was shortly after given to the best shot, and four gills to the next best. This was to encourage marksmanship.

The following is the muster-roll of the company:

MUSTER-ROLL

Of a Company of Infantry Militia under command of Captain John Hamilton, of the Third Detachment of Militia from the State of Ohio, now in the service of the United States, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel James Mills, from the sixth day of February, 1813, *when first mustered to continue in service, until the sixth day of August*, 1813.

Captain—John Hamilton.
Lieutenant—William Shafor.
Ensign—James Harper.
Sergeants—John Haynes, Adam Stonebreaker, Levi Hall, Ebenezer Budge.
Corporals—John Shortman, John Miller, John McCloskey, Eli Davis.
Musicians—Joseph Blosom, Abraham Huffman.

PRIVATES.

William Dodd,	Geo. Iseminger, Jr.,	Joseph Abbot,
John Craig,	William Martin,	John Thompson,
Jacob Rush,	Robert Jordan,	George Russel,
David Squier,	Benoni Goble,	Stephen Scudder,
John Brown,	Moses Rush,	Henry Thomas,
Thomas Johnson,	Solomon Leffer,	John Fuster,
John Brinley,	Thomas Street,	Nicholas Curtis,
Shobal Vail,	William Street,	John Porter,
Benjamin Blew,	John Keller,	Benjamin Stone,
William Anthony,	Leonard Selby,	Philip Muchner,
Benjamin Wynn,	Ezekiel Vannote,	Samuel Robbins,
Joseph Denny,	James Barcalow,	John Bailey,
Daniel Clark,	Joseph Hincle,	Henry Frazer,
Jeremiah Johnson,	James Heaton,	Samuel Coleby,
John Bridgeford,	William Robinson,	Silas Anderson,
John Byram,	John Hunter,	Nathan Corbin,
David Donar,	Joseph Powers,	Charles Stuart,
Geo. Stonebreaker,	William Potts,	Daniel Baker,
Peter Brozune,	Nicholas Bailey,	Arthur Parks,
Philip Hawk,	William Riddle,	John Pierce,
Robert Vansickle,	John C. Newhouse,	Thomas Wear,
Joseph Frazer,	David Conger,	Abraham Squier.
Everet Vansickle,	Christian Stine,	

SUBSTITUTES.

A number of the men did not go out, but appointed substitutes. They are as follows:

Benjamin Berry, substitute for L. Hull.
Christopher Kiger, substitute for Joseph Blosom.
Thomas Gregory, substitute for Jacob Rush.
Enoch Galloway, substitute for A. Squier.
William Price, substitute for John Brinley.
John Wells, substitute for Shobal Vail.
James Wynn, substitute for B. Blew.
John Martin, substitute for Jeremiah Johnson.
David Vinnedge, substitute for John Bridgeford.
John Immick, substitute for David Donan.
Jacob Miller, substitute for G. Stonebreaker.
Warner Windsor, substitute for G. Iseminger, Jr.
Thomas W. Spencer, substitute for William Martin.
John McCain, substitute for B. Goble.
James Dickey, substitute for L. Leffer.
Samuel Bowles, substitute for William Riddle.
Samuel Chambers, substitute for J. C. Newhouse.
Mark Briney, substitute for D. Conger.
Alexander Fleming, substitute for N. Curtis.
Samuel Fleming, substitute for P. Muchner.
Robert McCain, substitute for S. Robbins.

James Heaton was appointed clerk of the regiment February 8, 1813, and Samuel Bayles was appointed adjutant the 11th of February.

The next muster-roll, formerly in possession of Lieutenant Shafor, is dated May 31st. Upon it appear the names of James Carlisle, Winthrop Emerson, Thomas Spencer, Benjamin Stone, John Wells, and Warner Wynn. Eli Davis was fourth sergeant, Nicholas Bailey first corporal, John Cain third corporal, and John Porter fourth corporal. Christopher Kiger was left sick at Amanda; John Martin had deserted at Hamilton, February 17th; Robert Jordan was appointed brigade quartermaster at St. Mary's, April 7th; James Heaton was appointed brigade quartermaster at St. Mary's, April 7th; Samuel Bayles was appointed adjutant, February 11th; Benjamin Stone was appointed sergeant-major, February 16th; John Wells was appointed quartermaster's sergeant, February 16th; John Bailey deserted from Fort Logan, April 8th; and James Carlisle died, May 21st, at Camp Meigs. At the time of making out the roll four non-commissioned officers and nineteen privates were present fit for duty; the lieutenant, four non-commissioned officers, and seventeen privates were sick, present; two privates were sick, absent; eight were on detached duty and on extra service; four men had been promoted; the captain was a prisoner; the ensign was missing; two had deserted, and two were dead. This made a total of fifty-three, against eighty-one on their original roll. It afterwards appeared that Ensign Harper, who was reported missing, was dead.

Lieutenant Shafor was tried for sleeping on his post. The charge was not substantiated, but the discipline

which prevailed at the time must have been very free and easy.

The charge was sleeping on his post, while officer of guard No. 3, about three o'clock of the night of the 6th of July, 1813, and suffering his men to sleep on their posts also. The court was composed of Captains Shaw, Hatfield, McKune, and Engle, Lieutenant Hopkins, and Ensigns Spence and Culp; judge advocate, Samuel Bayles.

Colonel Anderson, the complainant, was sworn. He testified that on the night of the 6th, after going the grand rounds, between eleven and twelve P. M., going a second time at two o'clock, or thereabout, in passing the block-house where Lieutenant Shafor had charge of the guard, the sentinel hailed faintly. He then asked the sentinel where the officer of the guard was; receiving answer that he was asleep or sleeping. The sentinel then asked: "Shall I wake him?" and made some attempts to do so. Colonel Anderson told him he need not, but to tell him, after waking, that the officer of the day had been there, and had found him asleep. He saw no one about the guard but what was asleep, excepting the sentinel. He did not see the officer of the guard himself, or if he did see him he did not know him.

Benjamin Stone, the sentinel, said that between two and three o'clock the night of the 6th he hailed the officer of the day, who gave the countersign. Stone then called to the sergeant to parade the guard. The officer of the day said it was not worth while to parade the guard, but tell the officer of the guard that the officer of the day had been there. He called his officer twice, but received no answer.

Question by the Court. "Do you know whether the lieutenant was asleep or not?" *Answer.* "I do not. He arose immediately after the officer of the day was gone. There was no noise that could have awakened any person after the colonel went away before the lieutenant rose."

Q. "How far were you from the lieutenant when he arose?" *A.* "About one rod and a half."

Q. "How far were you from the officer of the day when you hailed him?" *A.* "About two rods."

Q. "Did, or did not, you hail loud enough for a man to hear, that was not asleep?" *A.* "I can not tell."

Q. "Was your hailing Colonel Anderson louder than his answer?" *A.* "I think the answer was the loudest."

John Johnson, the sergeant of the guard, heard Colonel Anderson tell the sentinel that he need not parade the guard, but tell the officer of the guard that the officer of the day had been there. Sergeant Johnson did not know whether Lieutenant Shafor was asleep or awake at the time in question.

John Collins testified that he was on guard that night with Lieutenant Shafor, sitting up nearly all night. He did not find him asleep at any time. He had heard the questions of the officer of the day, and the hail of the sentinel.

After deliberation, the court-martial found Lieutenant Shafor not guilty of the charge, and unanimously acquitted him.

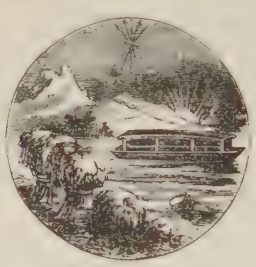
Lieutenant Shafor's commission read as follows:

COMMISSION.

"THOMAS KIRKER, Speaker of the Senate, now acting as Governor and Commander-in-chief of the State of Ohio, to WILLIAM SHAFOR, ESQ., greeting:

"Know you, That from the special trust and confidence which is reposed in your fidelity, courage, activity, and good conduct, I have, by virtue of the power vested in me, appointed you, the said William Shafor, lieutenant to a company of militia in the second battalion, first regiment, second brigade, first division, Ohio militia, and do, by these presents, commission you accordingly, with all the privileges thereunto appertaining. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of lieutenant as aforesaid, agreeably to law, and such instructions as you shall from time to time receive from your superior officers and the commander-in-chief.

"In witness whereof, the said THOMAS KIRKER, now acting as Governor and Commander-in-chief of the State of Ohio, hath caused 'the great seal of the State of Ohio' to be hereunto affixed, at Chillicothe, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the independence of this State the fifth.



"THOMAS KIRKER.

"By the Governor,

"Attest: WILLIAM CREIGHTON, JUN., Secretary of State."

This has two indorsements:

"STATE OF OHIO, *Butler County.*—Before me, Daniel Strickland, justice of the peace, came William Shafor, and took the oath of a lieutenant in a company in the second battalion, second brigade, first regiment, and first division of Ohio militia, and took the oath to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States.

"Given under my hand, this 15th day of February, 1813.

"DANIEL STRICKLAND, J. P."

The other indorsement is his discharge:

"BUTLER COUNTY, *ss.*—I do hereby certify that I have this day accepted the resignation of William Shafor.

"Given under my hand, this eighth day of April, 1815.

"THOMAS IRWIN,

"*Col. 1st Reg't., 3d Brigade, 1st Division, of Ohio Militia.*"

In *Liberty Hall*, a newspaper of Cincinnati, May 13, 1812, we find the following account of John Robinson's company:

"SPIRIT OF BUTLER COUNTY.

"Agreeable to general orders, the company who volunteered from the third brigade of the first division of Ohio militia, commanded by Captain John Robinson, who have manifested their zeal and attachment to our govern-

ment by making a tender of their services in the cause of our country and its rights and privileges, met at Middletown, in the county of Butler, on Monday, the 27th instant, for the purpose of marching to the general rendezvous at Dayton. On that occasion, and to manifest an approbation of the courage and integrity of those brave volunteers, the citizens of Middletown and its vicinity, animated with that spirit which the government, freedom, and privileges of the American people ought always to inspire, came forward and gave a liberal and elegant breakfast to the corps on the morning of the 28th instant, before they proceeded to march. The subscribers, the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace and Mr. William Bigham being present, were invited to partake with the corps. The repast being ended, an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Wallace to the corps before they left the table, and concluded with a prayer well adapted to the occasion. The greatest attention and good order prevailed amongst the soldiers and numerous crowds of citizens who attended the scene; after which the volunteers took their station to march, with the greatest spirit and composure; and being impressed with a just sense of the zeal and patriotic spirit manifested by the people, and as an acknowledgment to those worthy citizens, and the ladies in particular, who contributed such attention and the most extreme exertion to accommodate and accomplish such a noble and generous act, the subscribers thought it their duty to communicate the same to the public prints, as a testimonial of the gratitude we feel toward such generous and noble actions.

"William Robeson, B. M.,
"Thomas Irwin, M.,
"John Wingate, B. G.

"Middletown, April 28, 1812."

At a respectable meeting of citizens of Fairfield Township, at the house of Mr. Joseph Colby, in Hamilton, on the 4th of July, the following toasts were drunk:

1. "*The United States*—May her sons possess the fire of patriotism which animated the bosoms of their ancestors, and drive the proud Britons by the sword, and with the tune 'Yankee Doodle,' from her shores into Pandemonium."

2. "*The Army of the United States*—May they have no Arnolds, or other accursed traitors, for their commanders."

3. "*The Canadas*—May they see the perfidy and oppression of their old mother, and with disdain flee from her ranks to the standard of the American arms, and learn to feel the glow and animating spirit of patriotism."

4. "*Our Militia*—May they be well organized, and with Roman valor fight to a man for liberty, in the present war."

5. "*Congress*—May the cursed tories, if any, in our national councils, be hurled headlong from their seats to the gallows."

6. "May we find plenty of Washingtons and Waynes in our present war, who will hang all tories, traitors, and British spies."

7. "May the Americans support their standard, and bid defiance to all foreign despots."

8. "*The President of the United States*—May his determined mind, in signing the proceedings of Congress in the present crisis, be remembered to our latest posterity."

9. "*George Clinton*—May his successors emulate his virtues."

10. "*The State of Louisiana*—May the dignity in which she is placed cause her to be an ornament to her sister States."

11. "*The Savages on our Frontiers*—As their existence depends on our arms, may they sue to us for peace."

12. "*The departed Heroes*—May their sons emulate their fathers' virtues."

13. "*General Hull*—May he soon hoist the American standard in Malden."

14. "*Our Navy*—Despised by Britain, may they deal destruction to the British ships."

15. "May all the British ships which attempt to sail through Hellgate, to burn New York, sink to Hell eternally."

16. "*The State of Ohio*—May her patriotism be an example to her sister States."

17. "*The Kentucky Militia*—The dread of our savage foes."

18. "*The Fair Sex*—May their embraces be an ample reward for our intended victory."

VOLUNTEER—BY MRS. POWERS.

"*The Surviving Patriots who fought in the late Revolution*—May they live to see an honorable peace proclaimed."

We find, also, in an old newspaper of the time the following advertisement of the recruiting officers:

ENCOURAGEMENT TO ENLIST.

To every able-bodied man, from the age of eighteen to forty-five years, who wishes to enlist in defense of the honor and independence of their country for the term of five years,

A Bounty of Sixteen Dollars

will be paid; and whenever he shall have served the said term, or obtained an honorable discharge stating the faithful performance of his duty while in service, he shall be paid three months' extra pay, and

160 Acres of Land;

and in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months' pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed, and laid off at the public expense.

To those who prefer enlisting for eighteen months the same bounty, additional pay, and clothing will be given (the bounty in land excepted), as if enlisted for five years. The following places are appointed, and a rendezvous opened for

the enlistment of soldiers in the new army for this district, under the undersigned officers:

At Cincinnati, Hugh Moore, Captain U. S. Army.

At Hamilton, Butler County, Lewis Howel, First Lieutenant U. S. Army.

At Middletown and Eaton, Preble County, Philip P. Price, Second Lieutenant U. S. Army.

At Staunton and Troy, Miami County, E. B. Baskinville, Ensign U. S. Army.

Cincinnati, *July* 11, 1812.

Besides those mentioned above, Thomas Irwin served a tour of duty of six months in the Ohio militia as a major. Robert Anderson, of the township of Ross, entered the commissary and pack-horse service at the beginning of the war, but in the early part of 1813 received a commission as lieutenant. He was first placed upon the recruiting service, then joining General Harrison's army at Sandusky. The fleet was insufficiently manned, and Lieutenant Anderson volunteered his services, acting as an officer of marines during Commodore Perry's active service on the lake. He received a silver medal, by order of Congress, as a testimonial of his bravery and good conduct during the action. He then joined the northern army, in which he served until the conclusion of the war. General Brown was his commander.

Dr. Daniel Millikin marched at the head of a company of his neighbors up to the frontier, and narrowly escaped being shot by an Indian. John Woods, afterwards the leader of the bar here, but who then lived in Warren County, did his duty as a soldier. He was included in the last draft of the Ohio militia, which was made in 1814, and was in the garrison at Fort Meigs when peace with Great Britain was proclaimed. The Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, to prove that the clergy were not behind the laity, also went out as a captain.

Colonel Matthew Hueston, who had served valiantly in Wayne's army, saw service in the war of 1812. General Hull surrendered on the 16th of August of that year, and the whole country immediately armed to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. Hueston volunteered his services, and marched, with a number of others, to Fort Wayne, for the relief of that place, which was then besieged. After being out two or three months, he was appointed purchasing agent for the contractor of the Northwestern army. He bought a vast number of horses and a large quantity of provisions in Butler County for the supply of the army. He continued to act in that capacity until the close of the war.

Charles K. Smith, then a mere lad, was out with his father, who was a paymaster, and acted as clerk.

Hundreds of others might be mentioned did we possess perfect records, and the reader will find accounts of many of them scattered through the township histories. The war of 1812 marks an epoch in the annals of this county. Settlements had then been begun in every quarter, and, although the forests covered a much larger extent of the country than the cultivated land, yet there were farms and cleared patches everywhere. Schools were beginning; there were a dozen Church organizations, although but three or four meeting-houses; and the main roads were laid out. It would seem to us now very savage; but it was in reality a great advance upon the wilderness. The population was 11,150, just about a quarter of what it is at present.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

In the year 1812 a secret political society was formed at Hamilton as a branch of the Tammany Society of New York. Their place of meeting, which they called "Wigwam No. 9," was first established at the house of William Murray, who then kept a tavern on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets. It was afterwards removed to the house of Michael Delorac, who also kept a house of entertainment in the upper part of Rossville. James Heaton was their first grand sachem, and Benjamin D. Pardee, a printer, was secretary. Their number, in the most flourishing condition, amounted to about one hundred. Many of the most respectable citizens of Butler County were initiated members of the society. From the time of their organization they continued to meet regularly at stated periods, until some time in the year 1816. They had their celebrations and long talks, as they called their orations, and on certain anniversary occasions paraded the streets in procession with their flags and banners "waving in the breeze" and buck-tails stuck in their hats by way of plume. At the head of the procession was borne the flag of the United States, and at intervals in the procession were carried small white flags, corresponding in number with the number of the States in the Union, with the name of a State painted on each. They had a seal or emblem, having in the center the word "Illumino," a rising sun above, with a heart below, and the wing of an eagle on each side. A celebration and procession was held at Hamilton on the twelfth day of May, 1815, at which a "long talk" was delivered by Thomas Henderson, of Cincinnati. A celebration was also held at Middletown on the twelfth day of October, 1815, and a "long talk" delivered by Benjamin D. Pardee.

In their notices and transactions they gave their own peculiar names to the months. January they called the month of beavers, February the month of snows, May the month of flowers, June the month of heats, October the month of travels, etc., and dated from the year of discovery (A. D. 1609).

This society was a fraternity bound together by a written constitution, the members of which pledged themselves, under the solemnities of an oath, to keep the proceedings of the society a profound secret. At their

business meetings, which were usually held at night in their wigwam, illuminated by a council fire, they deliberated on the weighty affairs of the country, and decided what was to be done, dictated politics, interfered with elections, and decided who should be elected to office; which decision every member of the fraternity was bound to support, denouncing every other person who did not belong to their society as federalists and enemies to their country. They kept a regular system of espionage, issued circulars, and employed runners to carry them and learn what was doing in every part of the country, thus enabling them to spring upon their opponents like savages from an ambuscade.

During the short time they flourished at Hamilton they furnished abundant evidence that self-interest was their ruling, if not their only, motive. They exerted an influence which was extensively felt, and in the short period of their existence did considerable mischief. Through the efforts of the Tammany Society the civil institutions of our State were nearly reduced to a state of anarchy, from which a recovery was effected with difficulty. The society created considerable excitement and opposition in the community at large during its existence; but about the year 1816, four years after its organization, it dwindled away, and was no longer publicly known.

The following is a copy of one of their notices of a meeting, published in the newspapers of the time:

"NOTICE.—The members of the Tammany Society No. 9 will meet at their wigwam at the house of brother William Murray, in Hamilton, on Thursday, the first of the month of heats, precisely at the going down of the sun. Punctual attendance is requested.

"By order of the Grand Sachem.

"The ninth of the month of flowers, year of discovery 323. WILLIAM C. KEEN, Secretary."

Tammany was an Indian chief of the Delaware nation. Mr. Heckewelder, in his historical account of the Indian nations, devoted part of a chapter to this chief. He spells the name Tamaned. All we know of him is that he was an ancient Delaware chief who never had his equal. We infer from Gabriel Thomas, who published "An Historical and Geographical Account of Pennsylvania and West Jersey," at London, in 1698, that Tammany might have been alive as late as 1680 or 1690.

"The fame of this great chief extended even amongst the whites, who fabricated numerous legends respecting him, which, however, Heckewelder says he never heard from the mouth of an Indian, and therefore believes them all fabulous. In the Revolutionary War, Tammany's enthusiastic admirers dubbed him a saint, and he was established under the name of 'St. Tammany,' the patron saint of America. His name was inserted in some calendar, and his festival celebrated on the first day of May in every year. On that day a numerous society of his votaries walked together in procession, through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with bucks' tails, and proceeded to a handsome rural place, out of town, which they called the 'Wigwam;' where, after a long talk or Indian speech had been delivered and the calumet of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the day in activity and mirth. After dinner, Indian dances were performed on the green in front of the wigwam, the calumet was again smoked, and the company separated."

It was not until some years after the peace that these yearly meetings were discontinued. In New York, however, they worshiped Tammany as an Indian saint, and a benevolent society was named after him. In a few years it became a political society, but until the diffusion of universal suffrage, in 1846, had not acquired the unsavory odor it now has. Since the close of the Revolutionary struggle, Philadelphia, and perhaps other places, have had their Tammany societies, Tammany balls, etc. Among the multitude of poems and odes to Tammany, the following is selected to give the reader an idea of the acts said to have been achieved by him.

"Immortal Tammany of Indian race,
Great in the field, and foremost in the chase!
No puny saint was he with fasting pale;
He climbed the mountain, and he swept the vale,
Rushed through the torrent with unequaled might;
Your ancient saints would tremble at the sight;
Caught the swift boar, and swifter deer with ease,
And worked a thousand miracles like these.
To public views he added private ends,
And loved his country most, and next his friends.
With courage long he strove to ward the blow
(Courage, we all respect, even in a foe),
And when each effort he in vain had tried,
Kindled the flame in which he bravely died.
To Tammany, let the full horn go round,
His fame let every honest tongue resound,
With him let every gen'rous patriot vie,
To live in freedom, or with honor die."*

COUNTY OFFICERS.

WE have been at the pains to compile a list of county officers from the beginning. In some cases there has been great difficulty in procuring the names. The county was organized in 1803, and a special election was then held.

The first sheriff was chosen only to fill the place *pro tem.*, and the same year another person was elected to occupy the office. He is chosen every two years, and is

* Carey's Museum, p. 104.

not eligible as sheriff for a longer term than four years in any term of six years. The names are as follows:

SHERIFFS.

James Blackburn, special election, June, 1803; William McClellan, 1803 to 1807; John Wingate, 1807 to 1809; William McClellan, 1809 to 1813; James McBride, 1813 to 1817; Pierson Sayre, 1817 to 1821; Samuel Millikin, 1821 to 1825; John Hall, 1825 to 1829; Pierson Sayre, 1829 to 1831; William Sheely, 1831 to 1835; Israel Gregg, 1835 to 1839; John K. Wilson, 1839 to 1843; William J. Elliott, 1843 to 1847; F. Van Dervoer, 1847 to 1849; Aaron L. Schenck, 1849 to 1851; Peter Murphy, 1851 to 1856; Joseph Garrison, 1856 to 1860; A. A. Phillips, 1860 to 1864; A. J. Rees, 1864 to 1868; R. N. Andrews, 1868 to 1872; William H. Allen, 1872 to 1876; M. Thomas, 1876 to 1880; F. D. Black, 1880 to 1884.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

The constitution of 1802 required each court to appoint its own clerk, to serve for the term of seven years. The following are the names of persons who have served as clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Common Pleas:

John Reily, 1803 to 1842; Taylor Webster, 1842 to 1846; James McBride, 1846 to 1852.

By the constitution of 1851, the office of the clerks of the courts was made elective by the voters of the county, to hold their office for the term of three years. The following are the names of the persons elected to that office since that time:

Michael C. Ryan, 1852 to 1858; John McElwee, 1858 to 1864; Edward Dalton, 1864 to 1866; Patrick Gordon, 1866 to 1873; Jervis Hargitt, 1873 to 1879; Barton S. James, 1879 to 1880; W. S. Caldwell, 1880 to 1881; R. B. Millikin, 1881.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The office of county treasurer was first filled by appointment, made by the associate judges. Afterward the appointment was made by the commissioners of the county, until the year 1827, when it was made elective by the people, the term of office to be two years.

Joseph F. Randolph, 1803 to 1811; Hugh B. Hawthorn, 1811 to 1812; Hugh Wilson, 1812 to 1827; Charles K. Smith, 1827 to 1828.

On the 24th of January, 1827, the Legislature passed a law making the office elective by the people, to serve for the term of two years.

Charles K. Smith, 1827 to 1835; William Hunter, 1836 to 1844; Richard Easton, 1844 to 1848.

Richard Easton committed suicide on the morning of the 4th of June, 1848, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol ball, in his bed at the United States Hotel, in Cincinnati. When the door of his room was opened he was found dead, and the pistol lying beside him. A committee appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to examine the condition of the treasury reported a defalcation of about eight thousand dollars. However, on the prosecution of a suit against his securities, various credits and offsets were allowed, which reduced the judgment which was rendered at July term, 1855, to $552.44.

Robert B. Millikin was appointed June 7, 1848; Henry Traber, 1850 to 1853.

About the 1st of July, 1853, it was discovered that Henry Traber was a defaulter in his office to the amount of about seven thousand dollars, and on the 16th of that month he resigned. Suit was commenced against his securities, and at the September term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1855, judgment was obtained against them for $6,991.84, which was promptly paid.

Franklin Stokes was appointed July 16, 1853; John W. Snyder, 1854 to 1858; Elias H. Gaston, 1858 to 1862; Nathan G. Oglesby, 1862 to 1864; David W. Brant, 1864 to 1868; John C. Lindley, 1868 to 1870; Sheldon A. Campbell, March, 1870, to September, 1870; John C. Lindley, September, 1870; William Russell, December, 1870, to 1872; David Yeakle, 1872 to 1876; Hugh H. Jones, 1876 to 1880; William B. Oglesby, 1880 till 1882; James T. Gray, 1882.

AUDITORS.

The board of commissioners first met on the eleventh day of June, 1804, and appointed John Reily their clerk, who continued to serve in that capacity until the first day of March, 1819, when he resigned, and John McClure, Jr., was appointed in his stead. John McClure continued to serve as clerk until he was appointed auditor of the county, in 1821.

On the eighth day of February, 1820, a law was passed directing the appointment of county auditors, and in pursuance of that act the Legislature, on the second day of February, 1821, by resolution, appointed John McClure, Jr., auditor of Butler County; and by a law passed on the same day, the auditor was, by virtue of his office, required to be clerk of the commissioners. The Legislature passed a law, dated February 23, 1824, making the office of auditor elective by the people. The auditor holds his office for the term of two years.

John McClure, 1821 to 1831 (died February 22, 1831); James O'Conner, appointed, 1831 to 1832; James B. Cameron, elected, 1832 to 1843 (died 3d September, 1843); James B. Cameron, Jr., appointed, 1843 to 1844; Ludwick Betz, elected, 1844 to 1847 (died); Alfred Thomas, appointed, 1847 to 1848; Franklin Stokes, 1848 to 1850; Wilson H. Layman, 1850 to 1852 William S. Phares, 1852 to 1858; James Daugherty, 1858 to 1860; Henry H. Wallace, 1860 to 1862; William C. Hunter, 1862 to 1866; Sheldon A. Campbell, 1866 to 1870; Adolph Schmidt, March, 1870, to February, 1874; H. P. K. Peck, February, 1874, to November, 1874; Henry H. Wallace, 1874 to 1876; S. B. Berry, 1876 to 1881; Joseph B. Hughes, 1881.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

According to the constitution of 1802, there was appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, in each county, not more than three nor less than two associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to hold their offices for the term of seven years. In Butler County there were three associate judges: James Dunn, John Greer, John Kitchel, 1803; Henry Weaver, 1805; Celadon Symmes, 1806; Ezekiel Ball, Daniel Millikin, Robert Lytle, 1810; Daniel Millikin, Henry Weaver, Robert Taylor, 1817; Robert Anderson, 1823; Henry Weaver, Robert Taylor, 1824; Daniel Millikin, 1827; John Knox, 1827; Joel Collins, 1829; Daniel Millikin, 1834; Squier Littell, 1834; Fergus Anderson, 1836; John McCloskey, appointed by the governor, 1840; Vincent D. Enyart, 1840; James O. Conner, 1841; Nehemiah Wade, 1841; Charles K. Smith, 1848 (resigned March, 1849); Joseph Traber, 1849.

By the constitution of 1851, the offices of associate judges were terminated, and the office discontinued, after the second Tuesday in February (February 9th), 1852.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Legislature passed "an act establishing boards of commissioners," which bears date 13th of February, 1804, according to which three commissioners were to be elected in each county, to hold their office for the term of three years, in pursuance of which an election was held on the first Monday of April, 1804, at which Ezekiel Ball, Matthew Richardson, and Solomon Line were elected, meeting at Hamilton on the eleventh day of June, 1804. After having taken the oath of office, they determined, by lot, that Ezekiel Ball should serve until the second Tuesday of October, 1804; Matthew Richardson, until the second Tuesday of October, 1805; and Solomon Line, until the second Tuesday of October, 1806. After the first board, the following persons were elected in the years hereinafter stated:

Ezekiel Ball, 1804; James Blackburn, 1805; Matthew Richardson, 1806; James Smith, 1807; James Blackburn, 1808; William Robeson, 1809; John Winton, 1810; James Blackburn, 1811; William Robeson, 1812; Matthew Richardson, 1813; Joseph Hough, 1814; Joseph Henderson, 1815; William Robeson, 1816; Thomas Blair, 1817; William Robeson, 1818; Joseph Henderson, 1819; Thomas Blair, 1820; John Knox, 1821; William Kerr, 1822; Dennis Ball, 1823 (resigned, and moved from the county); John Knox, 1824; Joel Kennedy, 1825; John Crane, 1825; Matthew Hueston, 1826; Matthew Hueston, 1827; John K. Wilson, 1828; Joel Kennedy, 1829; James Comstock, 1830; Matthew Hueston, 1831; William B. Vanhook, 1832; Joel Kennedy, 1833; Matthew Hueston, 1834; Edward Rockhill, 1834; Edward Rockhill, 1835; Thomas Blair, 1836; Isaac McKinney, 1837; Jacob Ogle, 1838; John McCloskey, 1839; John Traber, 1840; Isaac McKinney, 1840; Jonathan Pierson, 1841; Isaac McKinney, 1842; John Traber, 1843; Isaac McKinney, 1844; John W. Erwin, 1845; John Traber, 1846; John Weaver, 1847; William Hunter, 1848; John W. Sohn, 1849; John Weaver, 1850; Christopher Hughes, 1851; Jacob Mathias, 1852; John M. Cox, 1853; John Wakefield, 1854; James Giffin, 1855; J. J. Owens, 1857; William Davidson, 1859; W. W. Caldwell, 1864; William M. Miller, 1865; David Marts, 1866; J. J. Owens, 1867; James Line, 1870; George B. Tobias, 1871; W. W. Caldwell, 1872; S. M. Long, 1873; David Sample, 1874; John Weidenborner, 1875; Thomas Slade, 1879; Eli Long, 1880; A. G. McKeon, 1881.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

On the 15th of April, 1803, the Legislature passed a law creating the office of county surveyor, by which law it was made the duty of the Court of Common Pleas to make the appointment. James Heaton was the first surveyor. He was followed by George R. Bigham, in 1822. On the 3d of March, 1831, the Legislature passed a law making the office elective, by the people, and fixing the term of office at three years. George R. Bigham, 1833 to 1836; Ludwick Betz, 1836 to 1842; Benjamin F. Raleigh, 1842 to 1849; Matthew R. Shields, 1849 to 1856; Alexander King, 1856 to 1863; A. Marts, 1863 to 1871; Mason Hamilton, 1871 to 1874; J. C. Weaver, 1874 to 1882.

RECORDERS.

The judges of the Court of Common Pleas were by law authorized to appoint persons to fill the office of county recorder. John Reily, 1803 to 1811, resigned. The first deed was recorded 25th of August, 1803. James Heaton, 1811 to 1820; Isaac Hawley, 1820 to 1821; Charles K. Smith, 1821. On the 11th of February, 1829, the Legislature passed "an act to provide for the election of county recorder." Charles K. Smith, 1835 (resigned, August 25, 1835); William S. Ingersol, appointed, 1835; Isaac T. Saunders, 1835 to 1841; Israel Gregg, 1841 to 1844; James George, 1844 to 1847; John H. Gordon, 1847 to 1853; Henry H. Wallace, 1853 to 1859; John H. Gordon, 1859 to 1863; William Russell, 1863 to 1869; Samuel Davis, 1869 to 1875; Peter Bender, 1875 to 1878; Alexander Getz, 1878 to 1884.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Thomas H. Wilkins, 1852 to 1855; William R. Kinder, 1855 to 1860; D. W. McClung, 1860 to 1861; Z. W. Selby, 1861 to 1867; Joseph Traber, 1867 to 1873; William R. Cochran, 1873 to 1876; B. F. Thomas, 1876 to 1882; W. H. Harr, 1872.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The office of prosecuting attorney was filled by appointment of the Court of Common Pleas until the year 1833, when the Legislature changed the law, and made it elective by the people. Daniel Symmes, 1803; Arthur

St. Clair, 1804 to 1808; William Corry, 1808 to 1810; David K. Este, 1810 to 1816; Benjamin Collett, 1816 to 1820; John Woods, 1820 to 1825; Jesse Corwin, 1825 to 1833.

On the 29th of January, 1833, the Legislature passed a law making the office elective by the people, and making the term of office two years. It has lately been made three years. Jesse Corwin, 1833 to 1835; John B. Weller, 1835 to 1839; Elijah Vance, 1839 to 1843; John Woods, appointed by court, 1843, one term; Thomas Millikin, appointed by court, 1843, one term; Oliver S. Witherby, 1844 to 1848; M. C. Ryan, 1848 to 1852; Isaac Robertson, 1852 to 1856; Z. W. Selby, 1856 to 1860; F. Van Derveer, 1860 to 1862; S. Z. Gard, 1862 to 1866; E. Vance, 1866 to 1870; John W. Wilson, 1870 to 1871; S. Z. Gard, 1871 to 1872; H. L. Morey, 1872 to 1874; J. L. Vallandigham, 1874 to 1876; James E. Campbell, 1876 to 1880; John F. Neilan, 1880 to 1885.

CORONER.

According to the constitution, there is elected in each county one coroner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. The persons hereafter named have successively filled this position:

Samuel Dillon, 1803 to 1805; Joshua Delaplane, 1805 to 1807 (died in 1807); David Beatty, 1807 to 1815; Samuel Dillon, 1815 to 1817; John Hall, 1817 to 1819; Joseph Wilson, 1819 to 1821; James B. Camron, 1821 to 1825; William Blair, 1825 to 1831; William Hunter, 1831 to 1833; James S. Greer, 1833 to 1835; William J. Elliott, 1835 to 1839; John M. Flagg, 1839 to 1840; John Crane, 1842 to 1846; B. F. Raleigh, 1846 to 1848; Clement Clifton, 1848 to 1852; Joseph L. Garrison, 1852 to 1854; Jacob Troutman, 1854 to 1856; J. Longfellow, 1856 to 1858; S. L. Hunter, 1858 to 1864; Thomas Reed, 1864 to 1866; William Spencer, 1866 to 1870; Thomas Knox, 1870 to 1872; William Spencer, 1872 to 1884.

THE MIAMI RIVER.

At the present time, when bridge building has been reduced to a science, and bridges are made in sections, transported a thousand miles, and then set up, it must be a very large structure, such as those in St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Brooklyn, which excites more than the most moderate measure of curiosity. But sixty-five years ago we had not accomplished so many marvels as we since have, and the erection of a roadway across the Great Miami at this point was an event in the history of the country. Travelers went a long distance out of their way to view it, many grown men having never before seen a bridge of any kind more elaborate than a log or a couple of planks thrown across a brook. It was the earliest structure of this kind in all the surrounding country.

The Miami, it is well known, is subject to great fluctuations in its quantity of water. Some seasons it is very low. Boys can wade across it at these times almost anywhere. At other times it is full, up even to its banks, and, where those banks are low, overflows the country. It has wrought, at different times, great devastation in this way, and frequently, in these rises, changes its course more or less. Where it meandered previously, it makes a direct cut across, and where it once went in a straight channel, it is deserted for a more tortuous one. The soil on either side is entirely alluvial, and affords no permanent obstacle. Indeed, the whole valley, for a mile or two back, displays evidences of having been the bed of the river at some remote period.

The earliest of the great freshets or inundations which have been recorded was in the year 1805. At this time the whole of the Miami River rolled in the bed now called Old River, and ran in a deep channel along the eastern bank, on the side next Hamilton, and where the present sand-bar appears below the bridge. Four-mile Creek then emptied into the river on the west, a short distance above the upper part of the town, where the mouth of New River now is. The occasion of the change in the channel of the river was owing to the erection of certain water-works on Four-mile Creek.

In the years 1803 and 1804 Messrs. James Smith and Arthur St. Clair (son of General St. Clair) erected a mill at the bend of Four-mile Creek, about a mile and a half above its mouth, and dug a race from the Miami River to bring the water from the river to their mills, in order to supply an additional quantity of water when the creek should be low. In the month of March, 1805, an extraordinary flood occurred in the Miami River, which tore away the head gates of their race, and let the water of the river have a free passage to their mills, and thence down the channel of Four-mile Creek. This flood wholly destroyed their mills, and carried their works down the current, after which time the channel continued to widen and deepen, until, in a few years, at ordinary stages of the river, the whole of the water passed by that channel, which acquired the name of New River. The river was at its highest on the 10th of March. The island formed between this channel and that of Old River contains about three hundred and fifty acres, and was formerly owned by Dr. Daniel Millikin, but now by L. D. Campbell. The Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company have constructed two dams across the old channel of the river, and formed a grand reservoir, about a mile long, to retain water for the supply of their mills and factories in Hamilton.

This flood in the Miami River was the greatest ever known since the first settlement of the country, and was long remembered by the inhabitants resident there at the

time, and with them formed an epoch in the history of the country.

In speaking of events, it was long afterward customary to designate the time by stating that it was so many years before or after the "great flood."

The whole of what is now called the island and all the low bottoms along the Miami River were entirely inundated, and much damage done to persons residing in the river bottoms. The water of the river backed up on the low ground above Hamilton, inundating Bigham's bottom, and flowing out, passed over the out-lots (where the east branch of the Hydraulic Canal has been constructed), inundated the lower part of the town, to the depth of several feet, and discharged into the river above where the bridge now is. The water in Front Street, between Stable and Dayton Streets, was deep enough to come midside on a horse, and in some places would swim a horse.

Previous to this flood, a grove of sycamore and cottonwood trees lined the bank of the river, on the eastern side, from where the bridge now stands to the upper part of the town. They were all washed up, destroyed, and carried away by the force of the current. Cedar bushes then grew indigenous along the river bank from Buckeye Street to the upper part of the town, and a few straggling bushes remained growing in 1809.

The ground where the sycamore grove was, near the Columbra Bridge, extending up some distance on the present sand-bar, was then a fertile field, which had been for many years cultivated in corn, having a house standing upon it. The flood swept over the whole, carrying away the house and the alluvial soil, and when the water subsided nothing appeared but a naked beach of gravel.

The bridge between Hamilton and Rossville had long been felt to be a necessity. At the times when the river was very full, no communication existed between the east and west banks of the river, and in ordinary stages the charges for ferriage were high. The Legislature passed an act, in the year 1816, incorporating Joseph Hough, John Sutherland, Joseph Wilson, John Hall, Samuel Dick, Isaac Falconer, Samuel Millikin, Thomas C. Kelsey, William Murray, Pierson Sayre, Robert Taylor, William Riddle, Thomas Blair, William Blair, and Michael Delorac into a company to erect and build a bridge across the Great Miami River, between the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, in the county of Butler. The style of the corporation was to be the "Miami Bridge Company."

Under this act stock was subscribed, and on the twenty-third day of Mareh, 1818, a contract was made and entered into by the directors of the company with Nathan S. Hunt, for the erection and completion of the bridge. However, in September, 1819, Mr. Hunt died, before the work was ended, but it was afterward finished by William Daniels. The whole length of the bridge, exclusive of the wing-walls, was three hundred and sixty feet. The superstructure was composed of two arches resting on two abutments, one on each side, and one pier in the middle of the river, the chord-line of each arc being one hundred and sixty-five feet and six inches, and the rise from the chord to the apex being twenty-two feet. It cost $25,194.84. The venture proved a highly profitable one, and although there was, from time to time, grumbling in the public journals respecting its charges or its management, yet no other bridge was for many years erected, either in Hamilton or elsewhere in this county.

The stockholders in the Miami Bridge Company, in the year 1824, were Adam Andrew, Joseph S. Benham, Miss Loretto M. Brenan, James Brown, the Commissioners of Butler County, John Clark, Edward Cornthwaite, Samuel Davis, Samuel Dick, George Dick, William S. Hatch, Matthew Hueston, Robert Irwin, John C. Kibby, Squier Littell, Andrew Lewis, James McBride, Andrew McCleary, David McMechan, William McMechan, Tobias Miller, Robert B. Millikin, John Rainey, John Reily, Elizabeth Rhea, John E. Scott, Robert Scott, John Slack, Abel Slayback, Joseph Smith, Oliver Smith, John Sutherland, William Taylor, John Henry Traber, William Wallace, Joseph Wilson, John Winton, Michael Yeakle, and James Young.

The navigation of the Miami was, in the beginning, regarded as good as that of any other stream in the State, excepting the Ohio, and not far behind that. There were obstacles, however, which could easily have been abated. Here and there was a sand-bar or a shallow channel, and the various dams were not always constructed in the best manner. By a small expenditure of money the river could be much improved. In one of the newspapers of 1824 appeared the following

CIRCULAR.

"*To the citizens of Hamilton and its vicinity:*

"At a meeting of the citizens of Dayton and the neighborhood, convened on the 24th ult., we were appointed a committee to address the citizens of the Miami country on the subject of the navigation of the Great Miami River.

"We consider the navigation of the Great Miami River of the utmost interest to the inhabitants of this district of country (on this subject we conceive there can be no difference of opinion), and as we consider you to be acquainted with the difficulties and obstructions as well as the advantages to be derived from a free navigation of the river, we shall be brief.

"It is generally known that the navigation of the Miami River was very little inferior to that of the Ohio, previous to the dams being placed in it. By the compact between the State of Ohio and general government, said river was declared to be and remain a public highway; that the Legislature have, from time to time enacted laws respecting the navigation of the said river, none of which have been complied with, and the time granted

for placing locks in the river has long since expired, and the obstructions still remain.

"We are confident that a moderate expense will be sufficient to open and deepen the channel, so as to admit steamboats of reasonable draft and burthen, to navigate the river for the greater part of the year, provided that some method be adopted by which they may pass the mill-dams in safety, or those obstructions removed. This, we are confident, can be effected by placing locks in the sides of the dams or river bank, through which boats may ascend or descend. By this means the produce of the Miami country may be conveyed to any place on the Ohio River by steamboats in safety and at a trifling expense, while merchandise may be brought up the Miami from either Pittsburg, Wheeling, Louisville, or Cincinnati for about the same.

"Believing the navigation may be effected, that it is important, and will be of great benefit to the country, we earnestly solicit your assistance and co-operation with us in effecting so desirable an object. We would further take the liberty to request you to make this public in your neighborhood, and obtain the sense of the people on it, by a public meeting or otherwise, and a correspondence with us.

"C. R. GREENE,
G. S. HOUSTON. } *Committee.*

"DAYTON, May 1, 1824."

Nothing came of this appeal. The State of Ohio soon after began the construction of the Miami Canal, and after that went into operation there was no longer any reason for the improvement of the river. But until 1833, or thereabouts, boats descended the stream and carried the products of this country to Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The voyages were long, and at the end the boats were sold or broken up, and the owner or captain returned overland. It was necessary to send down the boats while the water was high, and this generally occurred in the Spring of the year.

In 1823 the Spring shipments were as follows: Flour, 6,495 barrels, at $3.25 each; pork, 1,424 barrels, at $6 each; whisky, 945 barrels, at 22 cents per gallon; cucumbers and pickles, 50 barrels, at $4 each; corn meal, 600 barrels, at $1.50 each; beans, 28 barrels, at $2.50 each; crout, 15 barrels, at $4 each; lard, 950 kegs of 60 pounds each, at 4 cents per pound; corn in ears, 7,000 bushels, at 12½ cents per bushel; potatoes, 1,400 bushels, at 25 cents per bushel; chickens, 200 dozen, at 75 cents per dozen; cherry lumber, 30,000 feet, at $12 per M; butter, 80 kegs, of 50 pounds each, at 8 cents per pound.

Seventy-nine boats, chiefly flat-bottomed, descended the Miami, and passed under the bridge, for the New Orleans market, from January to June, 1823, with flour, whisky, lumber, etc., averaging 300 barrels, at $5 per barrel, or $118,000.

Sixty-six hundred live hogs passed over the bridge at Hamilton, from October, 1822, to January, 1823, averaging 200 pounds, at $5.

A great part of the flour and whisky from Butler County was transported in wagons to Cincinnati, then shipped to New Orleans, probably as much as descended the Miami.

In the earlier years of the century, a rise of the river was annual, or even oftener, and boats would lie for months waiting their opportunity. In 1847 there was an overflow between Christmas and New-Year's. The rain had fallen steadily for more than a week, and the ground was completely saturated. The Straub House was inundated, and the landlord, Peter Shurz, was compelled to move his valuables up stairs. Robert Howard had just bought the iron store lately occupied by Daniel Shafer. It had a large and capacious cellar, and in it had been placed, by David Yeakle (a cooper, living a little west of town), two or three hundred whisky barrels, to be kept there until prices raised. When the water began to rise, it naturally filled the cellar, and the barrels, which were good sound specimens of the cooper's art, were soon afloat, and began striking the ceiling. Those on the main floor heard a mysterious thumping, but were unable to account for it. Presently there was a crash, the floor heaved upward, the hardware tumbled down, and the stove capsized, sending up a great cloud of steam. Only one person was in the store at the time, who was overthrown with the rest. He gathered himself up and fled.

The water extended up Main Street as far as Lauback's shoe store, then a dry-goods store, kept by James and William Traber. A boat was rowed to the post in front, by James Traber, and was there hitched. On the west bank of the river, where the tan-yard now is, was, at that time, a stable belonging to Andrew McCleary. This was washed away, and in its descent struck the abutment of the old bridge, tearing out a considerable portion.

In September, 1866, there was a remarkable freshet. Great damage was done to all the surrounding country, and railroad travel was interrupted for a long time. Upon the island, just east of the Globe Flour Mills, stood a very large sycamore tree. It is a peculiarity of the floods of the West that they wash out the earth from beneath a tree while it is still standing, and finally, when there is no support, cause its fall. It was so in this case. The mighty tree stood looking over the flood until its equilibrium could no longer be maintained, when it fell, and began rapidly floating down the river. Projecting from the main trunk was a huge snag, which sometimes showed above the water, and at other times was buried. Experienced observers saw the danger which it might occasion, and warned persons on foot or in carriages from crossing. Colonel Moore distinguished himself in this respect. Jesse Havens, the express driver, was passing through the bridge at the time, with his two

boys. Pushing the children ahead, he urged them to get out, and hurried on as fast as he could himself. He found himself unable to get out in time, and stopped, turning around to witness the catastrophe. Just before the tree reached the bridge, above and west of the middle pier, it disappeared. But not for a great while were the people in suspense. The snag came crushing up through the timbers and planking, destroying every thing it touched, and then quietly floated down stream. It narrowly escaped striking the railroad bridge, which would also have been destroyed. The remainder of the bridge was carried away at about half-past ten the same evening.

Near the east end of the new bridge may be seen the stone set up by the contractors of the old bridge It reads as follows:

MIAMI BRIDGE COMPANY,
Chartered A. D. 1816.
Bridge erected in 1818 and 1819.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN RILEY, PRESIDENT; JAMES M'BRIDE, SECRETARY;
JOSEPH HOUGH, JOHN SUTHERLAND, SAMUEL DICK,
THOMAS BLAIR, AND JOHN HALL.

NATHAN S. HUNT, CONTRACTOR; WILLIAM DANIEL,
MECHANIC; JAMES M'BRIDE, ARCHITECT
AND SUPERINTENDENT.

THE PRESS.

Newspapers soon followed the advent of settlers in this country, and several were soon in operation. But Butler County, from its nearness to Cincinnati, did not have a press as soon as some other counties of less population. In the columns of *Liberty Hall*, a newspaper of Cincinnati, under date of April 16, 1813, appears the following:

"PROSPECTUS,

"By E. Morgan & Co., of a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

"THE MIAMI GAZETTE.

"An age like the present, portentous beyond any parallel to be found in the history of mankind, will offer the best apology for the multiplication of periodical publications—whose object is: 1st. The diffusion of literature and science in the most enlightened and scientific epoch known within the pale of human knowledge, and, 2d. An early communication of the great political events, both foreign and domestic, which are now agitating every quarter of the globe.

"The proposed paper shall be conducted with the most undeviating impartiality, alike avoiding the petulance of party and the designing misrepresentations of disorganizing partisans, of whatever description they may be. It will be our aim to detail things as they are, following up the lights of truth, according to the best of our perception, and discarding every thing which may have a tendency to mislead the judgment or warp the heart from the best interests of its country. Such is the plan we are determined to pursue.

"CONDITIONS.

"1. The *Miami Gazette* will be published weekly, on a royal sheet, with an elegant new type, in the town of Hamilton, Butler County, and delivered to subscribers within the town. The first number will appear in July.

"2. Yearly price two dollars, if paid in advance; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six or twelve months, according to the term subscribed for. But if payment be delayed beyond either period, then three dollars will be demanded. Subscribers receiving their papers by a private post will be charged for the packing and postage an additional fifty cents. Country produce will be received in payment.

"3. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates."

The *Gazette* does not appear ever to have been issued. But two firms of printers had their eyes fixed on this place, and had sent out notices of their intention to establish a paper. The town was clearly too small for both, and they consolidated. Keen & Stewart constituted one of the firms, and Colby & Bonnell the other. The result of their joint labors was entitled the *Miami Intelligencer*, and the publishers were Colby, Bonnell & Co.

Mr. James McBride owned the press and type, which he purchased at Deer Creek, then above Cincinnati, from a Frenchman named Menessier. Some use had previously been made of them, but what we are unable to learn. The first number of the journal was dated June 22, 1814. It was printed on a coarse, dingy royal sheet of four columns to the page, or a little larger than a page of *Harper's Weekly*. A large cut of the Goddess of Liberty blowing her trumpet was worked in the second number. It had evidently seen hard usage. The newspaper was published in the old Wingate House, corner of Dayton and Water Streets.

In the second number the proprietors have the following card:

"Colby, Bonnell & Co. respectfully submit to their friends, and to the friends of republicanism, the following proposals for publishing in Hamilton, Ohio, a weekly newspaper, to be called *Miami Intelligencer*.

"ADDRESS.

"From the sheets of the *Miami Intelligencer* the reader may inform himself of the principles and politics of the editors. However, lest the omission of giving some small outlines of our political opinions might be construed to our prejudice, we have no hesitation in avowing ourselves as American Republicans, not of those pretended Republicans who see but to condemn, who with impunity violate all law and outrage all order, nor of those Republicans

who, under a pretended attachment to the principles of Washington, daily contradict by their words and actions every moral and political opinion which that great and good man promulgated—but of those genuine, honest Republicans who are independent enough to condemn, and candid enough to praise, where either may have been deserved; to censure only where censure may be due, and give applause where merit deserves it.

"Although we are the avowed friends of the present administration of our country, yet we never shall become the tool of any man or set of men, be they attached to what party they may, or their station ever so high and their influence ever so extensive.

"The moralist, the poet, and the politician whose productions deserve attention shall find place in our paper for their accommodation; but scurrility or personal abuse shall never disgrace the pages of the *Miami Intelligencer*. Such are our political opinions; such are the plans which we have determined to pursue, and from them we trust no consideration shall ever induce us to swerve."

This was followed by the

"TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

"1. The first number was published on Wednesday, June 22, on a royal sheet of good paper, in handsome type.

"2. Price to subscribers: Two dollars, if paid in advance, for one year; two dollars and fifty cents, paid within the year; three dollars, if paid after the year expires.

"3. In all cases where the paper is sent by post, there will be an additional charge of fifty cents per year.

"4. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

"5. Produce will be taken at the market price.

"The subscribers, believing that a consolidation of the establishments of the *Volunteer* and *Miami Intelligencer* would be most beneficial in themselves and pleasing to the inhabitants of Butler and the adjoining counties, have formed a union. The *Intelligencer* shall be published every Wednesday morning.

"Gentlemen who have interested themselves in behalf of either establishment will please accept our thanks. They will confer another favor by sending a list of the subscribers obtained, to this office immediately, or delivering it to the post rider of their district.

"KEEN & STEWART,
"COLBY & BONNELL."

The motto was "Virtue the soul of Freedom." The matter under the editorial head in the number before us is as follows:

"William H. Harrison, Isaac Shelby, and Lewis Cass have been appointed, by the President, commissioners to treat with the Indians at Greenville.

"The late arrival of the eastern mail last evening prevented our making copious extracts from our papers, letters, etc. The mail should arrive at noon. We have discovered the cause, and represented the same to the proper department. The imposition will, no doubt, soon be remedied."

Under the head of "Married," we find the following:

"On Thursday last, by William D. Jones, Esq., Mr. Noah Wiley, of Crosby Township, Hamilton County, to Miss Mary Buffington, of Ross Township, Butler County.

"At the same time, by the same, Mr. William Russell to Miss Roxy Hungerford, both of Ross Township."

Under the date of Boston, May 30, it notices the arrival at that port of the British letter of marque schooner *Brilliant*, captured by the privateer brig *Scourge*.

Under the date of Paris, April 6, a new French constitution is given. A few of the articles are as follows:

"CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

"*Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate, of Wednesday, 6th April.*

"ART. 1. The French Government is monarchical and hereditary, from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

"2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier, of France, brother of the late king, and after him the other members of the house of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

"21. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the government are signed by a minister. The ministers are responsible for all which these acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

"23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offenses which may result from abuses of that liberty. The senatorial commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved."

It also contains the address of the French Provisional Government, from which we extract, where they speak of Napoleon:

"He never knew how to reign, either in the national interest or the interest of his own despotism. He has destroyed all that he ought to create; and recreated all that he ought to destroy. He relied only upon force; force now overwhelms him—just reward of senseless ambition.

"At length this unexampled tyranny has ceased, as the allied powers have entered the capital of France.

"Napoleon has governed us like a king of barbarians; Alexander [of Russia] and his magnanimous allies speak only the language of honor, justice, and humanity. They have just reconciled Europe to a brave and happy people.

"People of France! The senate has declared that Napoleon has forfeited his throne. The country is no longer with him."

David McMechan, of Seven-mile, advertises a dark brown mare, strayed or stolen from his residence in Milford Township, about the beginning of April. He offers five dollars reward, and promises to ask no questions in case she is returned.

Michael Hagerman and Abraham Piatt & Co. advertise jointly that about the 4th of July they will have in operation on the Miami River, a half mile below Hamilton, "three cording machines of superior quality."

James P. Morton "gratefully acknowledges the partiality of a discerning public," and advertises that he has "recommenced boot and shoe making at Mr. Pearson's."

Andrew O. Rork says that he has a new cording machine on Four-mile, at Scott's mill.

Samuel Millikin, near the printing office, advertises a large lot of approved family medicines, "prepared only by T. W. Dyott, M. D., grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh."

Colby and Bonnell retired from the firm September 12, 1814, at which time Keen & Stewart removed to their new office on High Street. Stewart withdrew November 14, 1814, Zebulon Colby returning, and the publishers became Keen & Colby. This arrangement continued until May 14, 1815, when William Murray, the father of the late William Murray, took an interest in the paper, to secure a debt, and the firm became Keen, Colby & Murray.

The publication of the *Miami Intelligencer* was continued by this firm until March 29, 1816, when the business relations were dissolved, and Smith, Colby & Co. took possession, and changed the name of the paper to the *Philanthropist*.

The *Philanthropist* had for its motto "Man is man; who is more?" It was printed from the same type and press, and preserved the form and announced the same terms of subscription as its predecessor. Except in name, there was nothing in it to indicate a change. In August, Mr. Smith sold out, and the publishing firm was changed to Zebulon Colby & Co., August 23, 1816, and under their direction the paper was issued until April 18, 1817, when they sold out to Wesley Camron and James B. Camron. They issued the *Miami Herald*.

"Free, but not licentious."—Volume I, number 1, appearing under date of September 12, 1817. The publication office was in a frame building that stood near the north intersection of Reily with High Street. This building has since been removed to Second, below Basin, and is the present residence of Frank Martindell.

After running two years—to October 5, 1819—a new publishing firm, consisting of James B. Camron and John L. Murray (brother of the late William Murray), was organized, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Hamilton Gazette and Miami Register*, the first number of which appeared October 12, 1819. While the paper professed to be independent in politics, and devoted to literature, it betrayed a decided tendency to Republican or Democratic politics. The enterprise of the new firm led them to enlarge the paper to five columns, on January 25, 1820, and its publication was continued by them until January 3, 1821, certainly, and in all likelihood continuously until November 11, 1821, when James B. Camron became sole publisher, changing the name of the paper to the *Hamilton Intelligencer and Advertiser*.

It commenced the publication of a new series at that date, and the office was removed to the building in which, a few years ago, Tom Myers was assassinated. On January 10, 1825, Mr. Camron changed the name of his paper to the *Hamilton Advertiser*, with "Justice and equality" for a motto; and again, on November 17, 1826, he changed to the *Hamilton Ohio Advertiser*, and began a new series, which was closed October 26, 1827.

At this last date Cameron, as he now spelled his name, began the publication of the *Western Telegraph*, a flaming Jackson paper, with Taylor Webster as editor. The following August (1828) the publication of the *Intelligencer* was resumed, under the auspices of its early friends, and with the title of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*. It supported John Quincy Adams as President, and from that time on advocated Whig measures. Dr. John C. Dunlevy was supposed to be the editor, but his name was not announced.

Mr. John Woods, then the leading lawyer of the county, and the member of Congress, became a part owner in the *Intelligencer* on the 15th of November, 1828, when he bought half of the establishment from Edward Shaeffer, to begin in March, 1829. The other half was sold to Michael B. Sargeant, the law partner of Mr. Woods, in February, 1829. Mr. Shaeffer's name appeared as publisher as late as December 22 of that year. August 17, 1830, John Woods was editor and publisher. October 13, 1830, Richard H. L. Neale was announced as jointly interested, John Woods continuing editor. June 21, 1831, Mr. Woods became sole publisher. At about this time Lewis D. Campbell, who had just finished his apprenticeship on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, came to the office of Mr. Woods as a printer.

We have left to us in the journals of that time several articles which show the cost of carrying on newspapers. Before this period, now just half a century ago, the newspapers were carried on by printers; after this they were conducted by politicians, who felt the vital importance of having their doctrines correctly set forth.

In Mr. Woods's office there was then only a Ramage press, requiring two pulls to complete the impression, and inked by balls. There was no large assortment of type, and but little mercantile printing was done. Much depended upon legal and official advertising.

The *Telegraph*, in July, 1831, published the following as an attack on the other paper:

"We know a press which is doing business under the following prospects: It has two ostensible partners, and as it is published by A. B. & Co., the company style would seem to indicate that there were more than A. & B. They do not profess to have more than four hundred subscribers, and it is said that not three hundred and fifty papers are received by paying subscribers—this, for

six months (if cash were paid within that time), would be $350; but no subscription of that number ever paid within that time $300. The actual living expenses of each of the partners can not be less than $5 per week—they ought to receive $6, to make journeymen's wages. They employ a hand at not less than $5 per week; their paper for four hundred subscribers is $5; their office rent, ink, contingencies, etc., will be $2. These sums, which are all put at the lowest estimate, amount to $22 per week, which multiplied by twenty-six, the number of weeks in six months, will amount to $575. The advertising and jobs can not amount to $75. Allowing, therefore, four hundred subscribers, and each to pay his dollar within the six months, the receipts can not exceed $475, leaving a deficit of $100. Our knowledge of business has taught that an establishment under such regulations can not be continued a year under a certain sacrifice of $200, and a very probable sacrifice of several hundred more."

The younger members of the profession will not be able to see where he has understated the income or overstated the expense. This is, however, the case. If there were two partners, one undoubtedly was a lawyer and politician, and took nothing from the fund. They would also have received a larger sum from advertisements and job printing, certainly $200 in the six months. By taking off, therefore, $130 for one of the partners, and adding $125 to the advertising and job printing, $255 is gained, making a surplus of $155, instead of a deficit of $100.

This idea that there must certainly be a loss is carried out still further in another issue of the same paper:

"PRINTING OFFICE, *Dr.*

"To cash paid at sundry times:	
for paper, since 1st January,	$550 00
paid journeymen,	1,248 00
for twenty cords wood,	20 00
for type,	150 00
expenses of apprentice,	100 00
incidental expenses,	100 00
Total,	$2,138 00

"SAME, *Cr.*

"By cash received in said time.	$500 00
outstanding claims,	3,500 00
Balance in favor of institution,	$1,362 00

"From the preceding it will be seen that $2,138 have been expended in the process of business during the past year, not including stockholders' time—equal to $1,200—and that the actual receipts into the treasury have not exceeded $500. Thus the stockholders find themselves $1,638, in cash, out of pocket; and (if all be collectable) only a net gain of $162, a sum not half adequate to the injury of materials."

This was a preposterously large price to pay journeymen. No office outside of Columbus and Cincinnati, in this State, paid such a sum; and the quantity of paper used would indicate a very large subscription list.

John Woods was announced as the editor of the *Intelligencer*, March 31, 1829. His opening address breathes a true spirit:

"Having claimed and exercised, during the late political contest, the right of deciding for myself, and of acting upon the convictions of my own judgment, without regard to the poor popularity which is bought by the sacrifice of principle and self-respect, I need now give no other pledge than that I will still pursue a fearless and independent course. I trust, however, that I shall not be unmindful that others may have an equal right to form and act upon their own opinions.

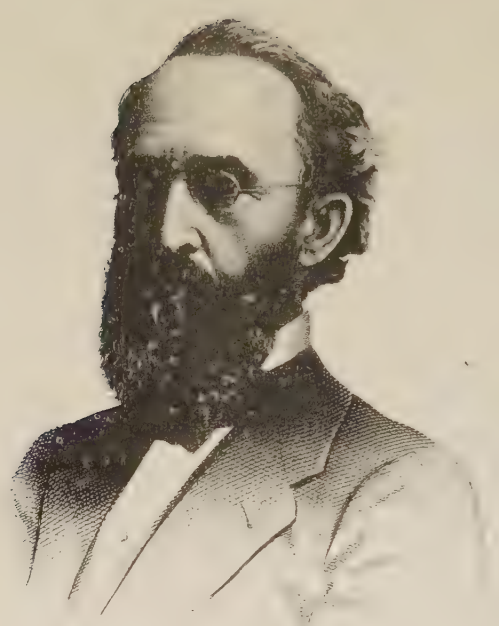
"Whatever may be my success in endeavoring to make the *Intelligencer* a source of general information, and of agreeable amusement to its readers, I will at least preserve it from low scurrility and degrading personal contests. When it wantonly attacks private character, and becomes the vehicle of low and malignant slander, I will no longer ask those whom I shall assail and abuse, or the public thus insulted, to support me with their patronage and countenance."

Mr. Woods retired at the close of the presidential contest, the day of publication was changed to Saturday, and a new series was started on Saturday, November 10, 1832, and on the 17th of that month Lewis D. Campbell was announced as editor. Mr. Campbell did all the labor—was publisher, editor, compositor, office boy and all. He employed, for the first two years, no one to help him, except when working press, when he required some one to ink the forms as he pulled off. For this he paid "one bit" per week. We quote a paragraph from his salutatory:

"It is confidently hoped that as the presidential canvass is over party spirit will soon subside, and the public mind, which has so long been kept in an unpleasant agitation, again become settled. Let the result of the contest which is now closing be what it may, our exertions will be actively employed in restoring peace and tranquillity. We are ready and willing to submit to the solemn decision of a free people."

The last sentence alludes to the second election of General Jackson, in 1832. The subsidence of party spirit and the restoration of peace and tranquillity in politics were Utopian schemes of the day. In 1834, L. Gibbon and D. B. Gardner assisted him as publishers. Mr. Gardner retired November 12, 1835, and Mr. Gibbon continued as publisher until May 12, 1836, when Isaac M. Walters succeeded. The name of the paper was changed, January 4, 1838, to the *Hamilton Ohio Intelligencer*, and in November of that year, Mr. Campbell retired. He had in the mean time studied law, and was admitted to the bar. His farewell article, under the head of "Editor's Adieu," contains the following paragraphs:

"I congratulate myself upon leaving my situation with a whole hide and a clear conscience, and upon placing



D. W. McClung

myself in a position which will enable me to be an observer of what is going on in the great editorial arena. It will be fun to see the lunges that will be made; to see the *Register* and *Statesman* 'wool' each other; to see the veteran of the Cincinnati *Gazette* deal out his well-aimed blows at both friends and foes; to see Prentice floor his hosts, and to see the 'small fry' about the country dextrously wielding their weapons.

"I now deliberately walk out of the field, and put up the bars, entertaining a hope that those friends who have stood by and patronized me may live a thousand years, happily and prosperously; that all honest Van Buren men will soon perceive and flee from the error of their way, and that the *Intelligencer* may be more profitable to its publishers and more efficient to its object than it has been under my control."

Mr. Walters, in addition to his duties as publisher, assumed those of editor, preserving these relations until February 27, 1840, when William C. Howells, now consul-general of the United States in the Dominion of Canada, purchased the paper, and became both editor and publisher. His son, William D. Howells, the graceful essayist and novelist, was employed in the office a portion of the time. The first business Mr. Howells undertook was to restore to the paper its old name of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*. He conducted the paper with marked ability until November 16, 1848, when he sold it to John P. Charles. A few months after, Mr. Howells purchased the *Dayton Transcript*.

December 7, 1848, the firm of the *Intelligencer* became Charles & Boardman, Mr. Charles being the editor.

Mr. Charles disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. J. W. McBeth, on May 17, 1849, and the style of the firm was McBeth & Boardman—Mr. McBeth doing the editorial work, and Mr. Boardman superintending the publishing department.

Mr. D. W. Halsey succeeded to Boardman's interest April 24, 1851, and the firm of Halsey & McBeth existed until February 15, 1855, when McBeth disposed of his interest to Mr. Halsey.

The appearance of the newspaper had greatly changed at this time from that of the first issues of the *Intelligencer*. It was a large, handsome sheet, filled with good reading matter, and devoting a reasonable proportion of its space to local news. The enlargement took place at the beginning of 1852, and was the first since 1837. Mr. Halsey owned the paper until 1857, when he died. The date was November 4. It was purchased from his executors by Minor Millikin and David W. McClung. Mr. Millikin afterward went out to the war, and was killed while bravely fighting for his country. Mr. McClung is the present collector of internal revenue in Cincinnati. Among the contributors to the paper at that time was Whitelaw Reid, now editor of the New York *Tribune*, who furnished the weekly Oxford letter. It was well done. Mr. McClung retired July 29, 1858, and Mr. Millikin owned and edited the paper until June 30, 1859, when he sold it to Jacob Morris. Mr. Morris associated William Bunston with him as joint owner, February 23, 1860, and this business relation existed until May, 1862, when Williams & Egry, proprietors of the Hamilton *Telegraph*, purchased the paper, and merged it in the *Telegraph*.

The *Western Telegraph and Hamilton Ohio Advertiser*, Volume I, Number 1, was published by James B. Camron and Taylor Webster, November 2, 1827, under the firm of Camron & Webster.

October 29, 1829, it was printed and published by Taylor Webster, no account being given of the withdrawal of Mr. Camron at that time. Mr. Camron afterward became county auditor, and died in 1843. He was not a practical printer.

March 11, 1831, the name was changed to *Hamilton Telegraph and Butler County Advertiser*. The motto then was "Justice and Equity."

March 9, 1832, the name was changed to *Western Telegraph and Butler County Advertiser*, and the place of publication changed. This paper was dated at Rossville, as were all its successors for nearly eight years.

October 28, 1836, the paper was suspended, Mr. Webster not having leisure to attend to it. He was the member of Congress at that time.

November 18, 1836, the publication was resumed by Franklin Stokes, a practical printer. A vast improvement in the typographical appearance of the paper is perceptible in his first number. John B. Weller appeared as editor.

November 7, 1839, the paper was again suspended for a brief period, for the purpose of settling up, the printing office being offered for sale. "This paper," Mr. Stokes says, "closes the twelfth volume of the *Western Telegraph*, and we embrace this occasion to return our thanks," etc.

November 30, 1839, the place of publication was again changed to Hamilton.

February 18, 1847, the name of the paper was changed to *Butler County Telegraph*.

November 18, 1847, Ryan & Witherby are announced as publishers, and O. S. Witherby and N. M. Gaylord are announced as the editors. A. P. Miller was the proprietor.

October 18, 1849, M. C. Ryan, who had long before been employed by Mr. Campbell in his printing office, assumed the sole editorial charge of the paper, having had greatness thrust upon him, as he explains, by mentioning the departure of one of the editors to California and the absence of the other on the business of "Paradise Lost."

November 15, 1849, F. Van Derveer was announced as editor. He disposed of his interest to William Ramsay, of the *Dayton Empire*, October 1, 1850, and went to California. C. L. Weller was the editor in 1851, Ramsay only holding the paper ten days.

November 11, 1852, the official records show that William R. Kinder commenced a new series at that date, styling it volume 26, number 1. Mr. Kinder continued as editor and proprietor until June 13, 1854, when his interest was purchased by Charles I. Barker and James McCormick.

On November 8, 1855, Major Alfred A. Phillips purchased Barker's interest in the paper, and the firm name was McCormick & Phillips. Mr. Phillips remained in the business but a short while, and was bought out by Daniel R. Empson, April 17, 1856. Under this arrangement Empson became editor, and McCormick had charge of the publication. About one year later—April 23, 1857—the paper passed into the hands of the Telegraph Company, with William R. Kinder as editor. Mr. Empson died June 18 of that year.

September 3, 1857, James K. Webster purchased the paper, and retained Mr. Kinder as his editor. Mr. Kinder finally retired from the editorial chair, May 6, 1858, and Mr. Webster succeeded him, F. Van Derveer acting as editor, and owned and controlled the paper until June 6, 1861, when John McElwee and John P. P. Peck purchased it. The former remained in the paper but a short time, selling out in a couple of weeks to his partner, who made it an outspoken champion for the cause of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, which was then inaugurated.

The greater portion of the Democracy in this county were opposed to the war. It seemed to them something which could have been avoided by a few timely concessions, and they were not slow in discharging their wrath upon Mr. Peck, as a renegade Democrat. He was at that time a private banker, and a run was begun upon his establishment, resulting in its suspension. He published the *Telegraph* until October 24, 1861, when the paper, press, and material were purchased by Williams & Egry, proprietors of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*. The two papers were merged, and were thenceforward, to the present time, published as the *Hamilton Telegraph*.

The Democracy were not satisfied with the withdrawal of their patronage from Mr. Peck's bank and his paper, but set up a new journal, entitled the *True Telegraph*. It was printed on type bought in Oxford, and was issued by Dr. John McElwee and Abram C. Marts. Thus there were three papers here in progress at the same time—the *Telegraph*, the *True Telegraph*, and the *Intelligencer*. The editors of the latter, after the consolidation with the *Telegraph*, were Valentine Chase and H. P. K. Peck, to November 27, 1862, and W. S. Bush to March 12, 1863. At the last date, Mr. John C. Lewis purchased the interest of Mr. Williams, and became the editor. Mr. Lewis disposed of his interest to Mr. Egry, November 2, 1865, who remained sole owner, with J. T. Langstroth as editor, until October 31, 1867. At that time F. H. Scobey became a part proprietor, which interest he retained for one year. In October, 1868, Mr. Egry again became sole owner of the paper, with F. H. Scobey for editor—relations that continued unbroken until Mr. Egry sold out to C. M. Campbell, on the 17th of December, 1879. The next week appeared the first number of the *Daily News*, an evening daily, which has been continued up to this time. Mr. Scobey acted as editor until March, 1880, when he withdrew, shortly afterward going to Kansas. Since this time Mr. Campbell has acted as editor. Albert Dix has been the business manager since Mr. Campbell took possession, and Fred L. Rosemond has been the city editor since Mr. Scobey left. The *Telegraph* is still continued as the weekly.

It is difficult for those not on the ground to conceive the intense excitement that prevailed here at the outbreak of the war. The outbreak of patriotic feeling at the time Sumter was fired on was enough to silence dissent, but in a month or two affairs had changed. We had lost some small engagements; the war was by no means as successful as had been hoped, and business was stagnant. To those who believed that the struggle should have been averted the course of the *Telegraph* was extremely offensive. Its proprietors were Democrats, but the bulk of the party charged them with being traitors. The proposition, therefore, to establish a new paper devoted to sound principles was hailed with alacrity. Once begun, its course was plain. It denounced the administration and the war, it ridiculed the leaders in Congress, declared Democrats who had sprung to the assistance of the country were hypocrites or turncoats, and was never tired of harping the changes on the negro, Old Abe, Beast Butler, and the downfall of the Constitution. The leader of the peace party in this section was Clement L. Vallandigham, of Dayton, a man of high standing, and of great personal magnetism. They continued this opposition during the war, and for years after, although Mr. Vallandigham did not. He saw and accepted the new situation very soon after the close of the contest.

The *True Telegraph* began in September, 1861, and soon forced the other Democratic paper to sell out to its Republican rival. The paper was edited, at the beginning, by Dr. McElwee. Within a few weeks the paper was sold to Marts & Mayo. Mr. Mayo acted as editor. He had previously been a school-teacher, and had written a life of Vallandigham. October 30, a new series of the *True Telegraph* was started, and styled volume 36, number 1. The paper was published by the True Telegraph Company, with Owen Morony business manager.

Under this management, Crane and Palmer appear as editors, March 26, 1863, and on April 23d of that year they became proprietors. On July 21, 1864, Crane & Palmer sold the paper to the True Telegraph Company. They secured the services of John McElwee as editor, who served as such until February 23, 1865, when he was succeeded in the editorial chair by John A. Cockerill. Mr. Cockerill, at this time, was a very young man, but a writer of great force. John A. Cockerill & Brother

became the owners of the paper, October 26, 1865, and on April 25, 1867, Mr. John A. Cockerill became sole owner of it, and so remained until July 2, 1868, when he sold to Jacob H. Long, who installed Colonel H. H. Robinson as editor. Mr. Long continued in ownership of the paper, and Mr. Robinson was its editor, until January 13, 1870, when it was sold to John R. Nickel, editor-in-chief, and L. B. De la Court, managing editor, and its name changed to the *Butler County Democrat*, March 10, 1870; owing to legal complications, the additional name *and True Telegraph* was appended to it.

Dr. Nickel retired from the paper, May 11, 1871, and its entire possession passed into the hands of L. B. De la Court, who retained Dr. Nickel as its editor. Mr. De la Court owned the paper until December 21, 1873, when Thomas H. Hodder purchased it, and held it until April 15, 1875. During this time, Mr. Hodder changed the form of the paper from a folio to a quarto, and made some other mechanical improvements in it.

The firm of R. N. Andrews & Co. succeeded Mr. Hodder in the ownership of the paper, April 15, 1875. Mr. J. W. Shart's name appeared in the initial number as its editor, and until June 24, when it was dropped. Later in the year it was edited by J. P. Caldwell for a brief season and by Thomas H. Miller and others.

On May 13, 1875, the paper assumed the name of the *Butler County Democrat and Hamilton Guidon*, McElwee & McMaken selling the *Guidon* to the *Democrat*. On December 2, 1875, the paper was purchased by the Democratic Printing Company, composed of R. N. Andrews, Thomas Miller, and H. C. Hume—Mr. Hume acting as editor. Subsequently Andrews disposed of his interest to George R. Vinnedge, and afterward Mr. D. J. Callen, of Mercer County, purchased the interest, first of Miller, then of Vinnedge, and then came into entire possession of the paper, by purchasing the interest of Mr. Hume. Callen became financially embarrassed, and the *Democrat* was placed in the hands of a receiver. The receiver, N. E. Warwick, under the order of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, edited and continued the publication of the paper until February, 1877, when it was sold by him to H. C. Hume, Mrs. Catharine Miller, and George Vinnedge, who soon afterward sold the establishment to B. K. Brant, its present proprietor, who is assisted by Isaac Coy. It is Democratic in politics. A daily paper was issued from this office in the Fall of 1881.

In April, 1821, a paper was commenced by John L. Murray, called the *Volunteer*, and afterwards *Murray's Weekly Volunteer*, which was continued to December, 1825, when it was discontinued.

The next earliest periodical of which we have any account was published at Oxford. It was edited by the professors, and printed by John B. Smith. Its title was the *Literary Register*, and it had for motto "*Prodesse quam conspici.*" It was in magazine form, two columns to the page, and devoted a trifle of its space to local matters. It appears to have continued only about two years, for we find in the Hamilton papers an advertisement of the material for sale:

"To Printers.

"The Erodelphian and Union Literary Societies of Miami University will dispose of a good printing press, together with a large quantity of type, to suit the purchaser, if application be made immediately.

"For particulars apply to

"Isaac Shepperd,
Samuel W. McCracken,
William M. McLain,
James H. Bacon,
} *Committee.*

"Miami University, Oxford, *December* 4, 1830."

The Rev. Dr. MacDill, a name ever to be honored in this county, began the publication of a religious periodical in Hamilton, in the year 1829. It began in January. It was entitled the *Christian Intelligencer*, and was published in pamphlet form, forty-eight pages to each monthly number. It was devoted to the defense of the doctrines of the Associate Reformed Church and the diffusion of religious intelligence generally. After editing the paper for three years, 1829, 1830, and 1838, it was then suspended, but resumed again in March, 1833. At this time the fourth volume commenced. At the close of the thirteenth volume the name was changed, and it was then called the *Evangelical Guardian*. In 1847 it was called the *United Presbyterian*. At this time the Rev. James Pressley, then of Cincinnati, was associated with Dr. MacDill as publisher and assistant editor. At the close of the eighteenth volume, Dr. MacDill concluded to remove West, and the Rev. James Claybaugh, D. D., succeeded him, although the former still contributed articles from his home in Illinois. The journal is still carried on in Pittsburg.

In July, 1830, James B. Cameron commenced a weekly paper in Rossville, called the *Ohio Independent Press*, which was afterward published by Cameron, Hutchins & Co., until February, 1832, at which time the publication was discontinued, the publication not having been regular during the latter part of the time.

The *Free Soil Banner* was issued in Hamilton, August 21, 1848, giving an active support to Van Buren. It was edited by the following committee: John W. Erwin, John W. Wilson, Henry S. Earhart, Mark C. McMaken, Alfred Thomas, and John R. Lewis. John H. Elliott, Hamilton, and H. C. Bird, Rossville, were publishing agents. John C. Skinner, treasurer. It was issued weekly, for three months.

The *Daily Press* was issued in Rossville, in May, 1851, by James H. Green and Alfred L. Sewell, two practical printers. Four numbers only were published.

The *Miami Democrat* was begun in Rossville, in January, 1850, and was conducted by Wilson H. Laymon. He retired from the paper, Tuesday, September 9, 1851, and the next number was owned by an association of Democrats—Longfellow & Co.; L. J. Strong, editor.

Of the *Hamilton and Rossville News* we know nothing but its death. This happened on the 10th of February, 1848.

Democracy Untrammeled and Butler County Investigator was first issued at Rossville, September 20, 1849. It was printed by J. M. Christy.

The *Hamilton Daily Chronicle* was proposed by S. R. Smith & Co., in 1855. We do not know whether it came to pass.

The *Herald of Education* was published by J. P. Ellinwood, in 1854. He was then superintendent of schools here.

Steph. R. Smith issued the *Butler County Democrat*, in August, 1861, which died after one week.

The *Tri-weekly Advertiser* was published March 14, 1867, by Jacob H. Long, and a weekly newspaper of the same name was begun by Mr. Long, February 24, 1875. The first was afterward merged into the *Independent*, which began in 1871. Mr. Long afterward disposed of his interests to Dr. J. R. Brown, Samuel L'Hommedieu, and W. H. Beardsley. The paper was edited by Colonel H. H. Robinson, and was printed until 1874, when it was disposed of to the Hamilton Printing Company, and merged into the *Examiner*.

The *Examiner* was begun in 1874, by the Hamilton Printing Company, and was conducted thus until in October of that year, when it was sold out to the *Guidon*, and became merged into that paper. It was edited by Thomas A. Corcoran, of Cincinnati, six or eight weeks, and afterward by John F. Neilan.

The Guidon was started August 26, 1875, by John McElwee. It established a reputation at once for ability to criticise, ridicule, and lecture the community in general. Its proprietor associated with him J. J. McMaken, and they bought out the *Examiner*, and the paper then became more conservative, and was removed to West Hamilton. In May, 1875, McElwee and McMaken sold out to the *Butler County Democrat*, and the *Guidon* and *Examiner* were merged into that paper.

The *Orcus* was originated in 1878, by S. D. Cone, who published and edited it for about three months; then being purchased by Lou J. Beauchamp and Robt. S. Carr, when it was bought by B. R. Finch and N. E. Warwick, and ran about six months—being noted for its sprightliness. Then, on account of change of business affairs, it was discontinued, the proprietors refunding advance subscriptions.

July 17, 1876, S. D. Cone and Colonel P. H. Gallagher, formerly of Charleston, West Virginia, and who was Mr. Callen's business manager of the *Democrat*, began publishing the *Sunday Morning News*. Mr. Cone was the originator of the venture, in the belief that a Sunday paper issued at an early hour, before the arrival of the Cincinnati trains, could acquire a large and profitable circulation, and in great measure supplant the Cincinnati Sunday dailies. With that view, special telegraphic dispatches were engaged, by the Atlantic and Pacific line, from all important points—the first attempt at newspaper special telegraphing ever made in Hamilton. The *News* ran its career in a little less than four months, and was highly appreciated. It came to an end through the business troubles of the *Democrat*, and not through lack of support.

The *Observer* is published by Jacob H. Long, and is a continuation of the *Advertiser*. It was established February 24, 1876. From the same office there was published, in the Fall of 1881, a Democratic daily of the same name, and later, another daily, entitled the *Daily People*.

The *Hamilton Register* was established in 1877, by J. W. Bennett, and was afterward changed to the *Hamilton Free Lance*. It suspended publication in 1879, and its editor entered the field of journalism in Warren County, where he continued his labors.

The *Schildwache* was established in May, 1859, by F. E. Humbach and John P. Bruck, being edited by John P. Dietz, of Dayton. After six months' service in this capacity he resigned, and was succeeded by L. F. Schmidicke, of Cincinnati. During 1860, F. E. Humbach sold out to J. P. Bruck. In 1861 J. P. Bruck responded to the call of the President for troops, and raised the first company that left Hamilton for the seat of war, of which he was elected captain. During his absence in the field (three months), Frederick Egry acted as superintendent, and attempted to run it in the interest of the Union cause, although it was originally an outspoken Democratic sheet. In November, 1862, Captain Bruck sold out to Peter Milders, with Professor A. Goering and Louis Hey as editors. In 1863 Milders disposed of the *Schildwache* to Robert Christy, Esq., now a prominent practicing attorney at Washington, D. C., who immediately sold it to J. H. Long, the latter publishing it as the *Butler County Democrat*, a short time, in connection with L. B. De la Court. After a brief partnership, De la Court withdrew, and, in 1864, began the publication of the *National Zeitung*.

After the close of the Fall campaign, in the year 1863, the German Democrats of Butler County manifested a desire to start a new German Democratic newspaper, not having been satisfied with the policy pursued by the *Democrat*. The project was carried out by a number of German Democrats, who called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a stock company. On the thirteenth day of April, 1864, the following persons met at Rumple's Hall, West Hamilton: Messrs. Christian Morgenthaler, January Getz, Eberhart Bötlinger, John Fischer, L. B. De la Court, Adolph Schmidt, Peter Becker, and others. Mr. Morgenthaler was elected president; Adolph Schmidt, secretary; and January Getz, treasurer of the company. The meeting resolved to publish a German Democratic newspaper, to solicit subscriptions for stock, and elected L. B. De la Court

editor and business manager of the concern. On the fourth day of July, 1864, the first number of the *Hamilton National Zeitung* was published. A few years later the paper passed into the sole possession of L. B. De la Court, who bought the entire stock of the company. The *National Zeitung* has been published since without interruption, and is at present the only German newspaper published in Butler County.

Preceding the *Schildwache* there had been a German paper called the *Wachter*, and, during the war, a Republican journal was issued in Hamilton, entitled the *Beobachter*.

We can not refrain from expressing our indignation at the vandal who destroyed a series of files of these newspapers, running up to the beginning of the county, and of priceless value. He had before refused to allow access to them on the ground that Butler County had not treated him right. He was a disappointed candidate for office, and his fellow-citizens had undoubtedly judged his capacity and public spirit correctly.

There are now published in this city the *News* and *Telegraph*, from the same office, by C. M. Campbell, the former being daily; the *Democrat*, by B. K. Brant; the *Observer*, by Jacob H. Long; and the *National Zeitung*, by L. B. De la Court. Two advertising sheets are also issued.

THE COUNTY IN 1828.

Butler County was formed and organized in 1803. The following table will show the march of population since the organization of the State government, according to the quadrennial enumeration of the free males over twenty-one years of age, made for the purpose of apportioning the representatives and senators to the State Legislature:

In 1803,	836
In 1807,	1,719
In 1811,	2,326
In 1815,	2,877
In 1819,	3,754
In 1823,	4,239
In 1827,	4,546

The whole population was, in 1810, 11,071; in 1820, it had increased to 21,726; and in 1828, amounted to about 26,000. The whole number for each of these dates may be ascertained with sufficient accuracy by multiplying the number over 21 years by 5.6. The whole number of free persons of color, in 1820, was 158.

In 1820, there were in this county, of free white males, under 10 years of age, 459; between 10 and 16, 1,774; between 16 and 26 years, 2,656; between 26 and 45, 1,976; and of 45 years and upward, 1,242. And there were also of free white females under 10 years, 3,870; between 10 and 16 years, 1,694; between 16 and 26 years, 2,022; between 26 and 45 years, 1,835; of 45 years and upward, 961. From this data it will appear that in 1820 the number of males exceeded that of the females 928.

This excess was accounted for, in part, by the spirit of adventure and the prospects of success inducing more young men to emigrate to and try their fortunes in the new countries than young women; but, even of that class under 10 years of age (upon whom these circumstances could have little or no influence), there is an excess of 189 males.

Fairfield Township contains 26,294 acres of land, valued, with the improvements, in 1827, at $192,112. It contained, in 1827, 522 voters, and 2,923 inhabitants. It contained also 594 head of horses, and 863 head of cattle, valued at $30,664. The foregoing items, together with the town property, valued at $160,990, and the capital engaged in merchandise, estimated (before the court) at $6,600, made the aggregate value of the township $300,366. This amount of property paid a tax of $941.14, for State and canal purposes; $640.60 for school and county expenses; and $330.11 for township expenses; making, in the whole, $1,911.94.

Hanover Township contains 21,890 acres of land, valued, in 1827, at $101,876. There were in this township 391 horses, and 540 cattle, valued together at $19,960. Total value of the township, $128,836. On this amount there was paid $387.50 State and canal tax; $258.35 county and school tax; and $64.91 for township uses; total, $710.32. Number of voters, 285, and of inhabitants, 1,596.

Madison Township contains 24,502 acres, estimated, then valued at $134,972. Horses, 532; cattle, 786; value, $27,688. Capital engaged in merchandise, $2,976. Town property, $6,074. Aggregate estimate, $171,710. On this amount was paid $534.90 for State and canal purposes; $363.20 for county and school uses; total, $898.11. Number of voters, 418; of inhabitants, 2,340.

Lemon Township contains 22,165 acres of land, then valued at $153,458. Horses, 632; cattle, 886; estimated at $32,376. Capital in merchandise, $16,900. Town property, $33,395—making the aggregate value of the township, $236,129. On this was paid $726.12 State and canal tax; $495, for county and school purposes; total, $1,221.19. This township contained 554 voters and 3,100 inhabitants.

Liberty Township, 17,783 acres of land, estimated, in 1827, at $105,439. Number of horses, 377; and of cattle, 529; valued at $19,212. Town property, estimated at $700; capital in merchandise, $1,750. Giving an aggregate value for this township of $127,101; paying a tax of $389.54 for State and canal expenses; $262.74 for county and school uses; and $128.55 for township purposes; total, $781.25. Number of voters, 255; of inhabitants, 1,428.

Milford Township, 20,965 acres of land, then valued

at $104,984. There were owned in it 428 horses, and 600 cattle, valued at $21,920; town property, $2,400; mercantile capital, $4,780. Value of this township, $134,004. Taxes: State and canal, $407.10; county and school, $273.02; total, $680.12. Number of voters, 306; and of inhabitants, 1,713.

Oxford Township contains 1,583 acres of taxable land, valued at $7,886. The college lands, amounting to 17,464 acres, valued at $59,257, were not subject to taxation. This township contained 332 horses, and 8,607 cattle; valued at $18,136. Town property, $10,585; merchants' capital, $6,700; property of the Miami University, buildings, etc., $25,000. Total value of the township, $127,566. This township paid $104.35 for State and canal purposes; and $87.50 for county and school purposes; making only a total of $198.05. The number of voters was 367, and of inhabitants 2,050. The annual rents paid to the university by the lease-holders of this township amounted to upward of $4,000.

Morgan Township contains 23,003 acres of land, then valued at $72,072. It also contained 392 horses, and 654 cattle; valued at $20,912; capital in merchandise, $700; total value, $93,684. This township paid $291.37 for State and canal purposes; and $197.95 for county and school expenses; total, $489.32. Voters, 333; inhabitants, 1,884.

Ross Township—acres of land, 18,395; value, $105,306. Horses, 369; and cattle, 586; value, $19,424; town property, $6,700; merchants' capital, $4,400; total value, $135,930. This township paid a tax of $416.73 for State and canal purposes; $280.90 for county and schools; and $105 for township expenses. It contained 304 voters, and 1,702 inhabitants.

Reily Township—22,125 acres of land, valued at $70,463. Horses, 397, and 624 head of cattle, valued at $20,872; merchants' capital, $800. Tax: $278.34, State and canal; $186.21, county and school; $186.99, township; total, $464.56. Number of voters, 268; and of inhabitants, 1,500.

St. Clair Township contains 17,761 acres of land, valued, in that year, at $125,638. Number of horses, 356, and of cattle, 509, valued at $18,312; town property, $28,120; merchants' capital, $10,075; making the aggregate value of the township $182,145. This township paid $556.12 State and canal tax; $373.98 county and school tax; and $186.99 township tax; making a total of $1,117.09. Number of voters, 294; and of inhabitants, 1,664.

Union Township contains 21,104 acres of land, then valued at $120,220. Horses, 397, and cattle, 574, value $20,472; town property, $3,413; capital in merchandise, $1,250; aggregate value of the township, $145,355. Taxes: $468.51, State and canal; $323.25, county and school; $97.17, township. Number of voters, 315; and of inhabitants, 1,164.

Wayne Township—This township, the last in their alphabetical order, contains 21,207 acres of land, valued, in 1827, at $122,974. There were in this township 525 horses, and 676 cattle, valued at $26,384; and also town property worth $5,748; with $4,500 of capital engaged in merchandise; making an aggregate value of the township of $159,606. Tax: $483.24, State and canal; $223.63, county and school; and $80.90, township; total, $887.78. Voters, 294; inhabitants, 1,646.

To arrive near the whole value of the county, to the items above enumerated must be added the value of the young horses and cattle under three years old, and the sheep and swine, which would amount to a very considerable sum, and also the amount of household furniture, farming implements and mechanic tools. These items would probably increase the amount nearly one half, the horses and cattle being each valued at a fixed rate—the horses at $40 each, the cattle at $8—probably much below the average value which they would then sell for in the market.

An ingenious writer who collated the above statistics indulges in the following anticipations as to the future of this county. He writes in 1828:

"We will indulge, here, in a few speculations on the energies which heaven has imparted to the soil, and to how great an extent its resources may be developed. Butler County contains about 15,000 acres of first-rate land; 180,000 acres of second-rate land; and 80,000 acres of third-rate. This 15,000 acres of first-rate land will produce annually of corn, at the rate of 45 bushels per acre, 675,000 bushels.

"This amount of corn, at two gallons per bushel, would yield 1,350,000 gallons of spirits, which at 20 cents per gallon, would amount to $270,000; and it would produce, allowing 10 bushels to yield 100 pounds, 6,750,000 pounds of pork, which at 2½ cents per pound, would be worth $169,750, and would subsist about 100,000 persons!

"The 180,000 acres of second-rate land, supposing it to yield 15 bushels of wheat per acre, would produce 2,700,000 bushels, which would make about 500,000 barrels of flour, worth $3.25 per barrel, and would amount to the enormous sum of $1,375,000, exclusive of the price of the barrel and expense of grinding and packing; and at 40 cents per bushel would amount to $1,080,000. This quantity of wheat would subsist 400,000 persons, allowing each to consume 6½ bushels, which is rather more than is actually consumed in bread-stuffs. One-third of the second-rate land, 60,000 acres, in grass, would yield, at 1½ tons of hay per acre, 90,000 tons, which would winter about 90,000 head of horses, or 120,000 head of cattle; and the remaining two-thirds, 120,000 acres, would yield sufficient grazing to feed them through the Summer. Were they disposed of, either horses or cattle, at three years old—in general, the most judicious age—if horses, 30,000 (one-third) might be disposed of annually, which, at an average of $40 each, would yield

$1,200,000; if cattle, 40,000 would be disposable annually, which at $10 per head, would yield $400,000. This showing proves clearly that horses are much the most profitable species of stock.

"The living animals which are annually sent from the Western States into the Southern markets (principally horses) yield about $3,000,000. It is, perhaps, not rating horses too high in those markets at $80 per head; and 37,500 horses only would be required to produce that sum. Butler county, alone, appropriating all her lands, could produce this number.

"Eighty thousand acres of third-rate land, very proper for that purpose, would support, at 5 sheep to the acre, 400,000; which, averaging each fleece at 2 pounds, would yield 800,000 pounds, worth, at 30 cents per pound, $240,000.

"These calculations have been made, supposing every acre of land to be under cultivation. At present the quantity in actual agriculture does not greatly exceed one-third, and there is a very small portion of it, indeed, under that high state of cultivation to which it will probably arrive at some future day, when the great increase of population will demand every energy of the soil to produce aliment to sustain animal life. We may gather a knowledge, satisfactorily accurate, of the prospective population which this county may one day contain, or at least support, by ascertaining the greatest quantity of grain which it will produce. It is a principle infallible in the economy of nature to produce life to as great an extent as nature and art furnish means to sustain it.

"The whole quantity of land (rating the first quality at 30 bushels of wheat per acre, the second quality at 15, and the third-rate at 8) would produce 3,790,000 bushels. Estimating the consumption of each individual, young and old, in bread, meat, liquors, clothing, and that consumed by the necessary proportion of domestic animals, to be equal to 25 bushels (and this is apportioning a more liberal allowance than is consumed in some countries of Europe), it would give 156,000 inhabitants—a number greater than was contained in the States of Delaware and Rhode Island in 1820. And yet this would not make a population much more dense than some sections of country in the old world. It gives 326 to the square mile. The Netherlands contains 214 persons to the square mile; England, 225; and Ireland, 228. In countries as extensive as either of the last mentioned, there must be considerable quantities of land which will not produce; in this county there is scarcely a rood which may not be profitably improved.

"There were, in 1810, in this county, 10 tanneries, and 74 stills for distilling ardent spirits. We have no data from which we could form any tolerable estimate of their numbers at present, but the numbers of both are considerably increased. There was also, in that year, in it, 514 looms, upon which were woven 156,476 yards of various kinds of fabric, estimated at $130,000. The number of looms, and the quantity of labor performed on them, has not probably increased since then with the amount of population. Our citizens now purchase much of their clothing which they were then compelled to manufacture for themselves.

"In 1820, there were 1,022 persons engaged in manufactures. This number probably includes adult artificers of every kind. There were also 59 persons employed in mercantile business, and 3,961 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

"There is at this time (1828) in operation within the county 38 grist-mills, driving from 1 to 3 run of stones; 45 saw-mills; and 12 fulling mills. Besides these, there are various other kinds of machinery propelled by water-power, and a large amount of water-power yet to be improved and brought into profitable operation."

EDUCATION.

EMERSON says: "The world exists for the education of each man." The founders of the American Republic believed that a free government is a government for each man, and that without universal education a permanent republic is impossible. In the famous ordinance of 1787 are these words:

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The men who wrote the great ordinance were no dreamers. They applied their theories of government, and in educational affairs at least they were eminently successful. They provided that no State or territorial legislature should interfere with the disposal of the public lands by the general government, and that a portion of these lands should form the nucleus of a fund for the education of the whole people.

The constitution of Ohio, formed in 1802, as well as the constitution of 1851, copied, in substance, the part of the ordinance which is above quoted, and from this it will be seen that the fostering of schools has been one of the objects which the State of Ohio has constantly sought to attain.

It is not sufficient to show that Butler County has borne a worthy part in the promotion of that intelligence for which the State has become so favorably known, and in which the people of the commonwealth have a laudable pride.

This county was organized in 1803. The first settlers came from nearly all the older States, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky being most numerously represented. No sooner did the pioneer finish his cabin than he began to plan for the education of his children. The primitive log school-house, with its "stick and mortar"

chimney, paper windows, puncheon floor, slab seats, and itinerant schoolmaster, immediately followed the completion of his dwelling, and although not much was attempted in these schools, what was attempted was thoroughly done.

The children learned to spell, read, write, and cipher (often as far as the "rule of three"). One of the best features in the training of pioneer children was the physical exercise which all received—boys and girls alike. At home the boys cut fire-wood, fed the stock, broke the flax, and went to the mill, ten or even twenty miles away. The girls milked the cows, worked in the fields, spun flax and wool, wove, and did all manner of housework, and thus became accustomed to labor with their hands—a schooling that is not less valuable in business life than that derived from the study of books. Nor was moral training neglected in these days. Habits of industry, thrift, and patience were universally inculcated.

The children crossed the threshold of the school-room prepared to respect and obey the rules of the teacher, and when this respect and obedience were not given, the offender was promptly punished, both by teacher and parent.

The training in these schools and homes did not end with school-books and moral precepts. The first exercise at school was commonly the reading of a chapter of the Bible; and in many a cabin, at night, before the family retired, was enacted the scene of family worship, so beautifully pictured by the poet Burns, in "The Cotter's Saturday Night:"

"The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face,
They round the ingle form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, with patriarchal grace,
The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride.
He wales a portion with judicious care,
And 'Let us worship God,' he says, with solemn air.
They chant their artless notes in simple guise,
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim,
Perhaps Dundee's wild-warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name."

The backwoodsman's children entered the field of active life with strong bodies and good characters, and with a very fair common school education. The physique and the sturdy character of these children were chiefly due to their parents, but the faithful work of the humble and poorly paid schoolmaster had not been in vain.

The primitive teacher in Ohio was either from one of the older States or from across the Atlantic. With rarely an exception, he was earnest, industrious, and conscientious. He was dignified, and could scarcely be called genial by his pupils. He believed in his prerogative, and would sacrifice his position rather than humiliate himself in his own estimation. He was often a classical scholar. He taught for three months at a time, and boarded around among the parents of his pupils. His pay was always meager, being but a few cents per day for each pupil. Once a quarter, generally at Christmas time, "the big boys" would meet at the school-house before daylight, fasten the shutters and the door, and thus "bar out" the master, demanding of him "a treat." Sometimes he would give them apples and cider, and sometimes he would not. In case he refused to comply with the demands of the boys, they would either yield gracefully to their master's firmness, or otherwise they would treat him with personal violence, such as immersing him in the nearest mill-pond, or, in very rare cases, inserting his head under the corner of a fence. These were rude times, which, for the good of all, have long since passed away, never to return; but, for the sake of truth, it should be remembered that what the "big boys" did to the master was prompted more by their love of fun than by their desire to see any one suffer physical pain.

These early schools began about eight o'clock in the morning, and continued till four or five in the afternoon, with an hour's intermission at twelve. Nearly all the pupils "brought their dinners," which consisted of apples, bread, meat, and sometimes milk.

After the dinner had been eaten, the boys would play ball, and the girls "black man," and other lighter games, till the time for books. All played hard, and all studied hard.

In the school-room there were nearly as many classes as would be obtained by multiplying the number of pupils by the number of the R's. Blackboards were not known, and school apparatus had not been thought of west of the eastern cities.

The text-books were not uniform. Each pupil used what he could get. Webster's and Dillworth's Spelling-books, the New Testament, the English Reader and its Introduction, Pike's and Bennett's Arithmetics, and Murray's Grammar were among those most common. Penmanship was taught by copies written by the master, and the goose-quill pen was in general use. Occasionally there was a school in which geometry, surveying, and natural philosophy were taught, but such were exceedingly rare. In these schools the higher branches were recited at the noon hour, or after the lower classes had been dismissed. Nothing but the love of learning could have induced these overworked teachers, in their log school-houses, to have done such work for their older pupils.

In these same log school-houses statesmen, authors, and generals were inspired to study and to acquire the knowledge which afterward made them a power in their day and generation. The primitive schoolmaster, as we now call him, builded wiser than his patrons knew. But we are mistaken if these early and true teachers did not expect to see their ambitious pupils become useful and eminent citizens. Whoever seeks an honest answer to the now general inquiry, What is the cause of such a host of great men in Ohio? will find the true answer in the lives and services of the primitive schoolmasters of our great State. Grant, Sherman, Hayes, Garfield, Halstead (and hundreds

of really great men in Ohio, whom the world does not know), were not all of these the pupils of the primitive schoolmaster?

A roll of the names of those who were especially useful in developing Butler County into an influential part of a great commonwealth would be incomplete without Ritchie, Pardee, Proudfit, McMechan, Smith, Monfort, Beers, Marston, Gailbreath, Thomas, Bebb, Hughes, Clack, Bishop, and others who taught the children of the pioneers.

There are no records to show when the first school was held within the limits of what is now Butler County. It is said that reading and writing were taught in Fort Hamilton during the Autumn of 1791, by a soldier to some of his comrades. It is not probable that any school existed before 1805. In every new settlement, however, there was one during a part of each year. These were subscription schools, and the names of the teachers have not been preserved.

In Hamilton a Mr. Ritchie, the Rev. M. G. Wallace, Benjamin Pardee, Alexander Proudfit, the Rev. James McMechan, Henry Baker, Hugh Hawthorne, Miss Ellen A. McMechan, the Rev. Francis Monfort, and Benjamin F. Raleigh all taught prior to the year 1830.

In Middletown, Judge Beers, Marsha Wilson, Ephraim Gray, Joseph Worth, and Jeremiah Marston were among the earliest teachers.

In New London, Adam Mow, a Mr. Jenkins, David Lloyd, and the Rev. Thomas Thomas taught school at an early date.

The Rev. R. H. Bishop, who was the first president of Miami University, is justly entitled to a place on the roll of the great teachers of Butler County. James M. Dorsey was the first teacher in Oxford.

In Butler County the higher education has not been limited to the university at Oxford. In 1810 the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace taught the classics and the higher English branches in Hamilton.

In 1815 Alexander Proudfit, an alumnus of the Ohio University, taught Latin and Greek to the sons of Dr. Daniel Millikin, and to others. In 1818 the Hamilton Literary Society erected a substantial building for academical purposes. In 1821 the Rev. Thomas Thomas established a high-school at New London, and in the same neighborhood, in the same year, a library association was formed.

One of the teachers in the New London High School was William Bebb, afterward governor of Ohio. Evan Davis taught in New London from 1830 to 1836, inclusive. For nearly forty years this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the educational work of the county.

Of the teachers who won distinction in the New London High School, the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw deserves favorable mention. Murat Halstead, who has won a more than national reputation as a journalist, was one of his pupils.

In 1833 Nathaniel Furman established an academy in Middletown. His school was continued for fifteen years, and became widely known for its excellence.

In 1835 "The Hamilton and Rossville Female Academy" was opened. In 1836 the number of pupils in this school was one hundred and twenty-seven. Miss Maria Drummond, Miss Georgietta Haven, Miss Amelia Looker, Miss Eliza Huffman, Mr. Nathan Furman, and others, were at different times teachers in this academy.

The educational revival, which began in the United States in 1825, bore fruit in Ohio in 1853. The new school-law then enacted put an end to nearly all private schools, except seminaries, colleges, and universities. With scarcely an exception all the citizens of Butler County united in availing themselves of the privileges of the new law. County examiners were appointed, school directors were elected, school-houses built, apparatus and school libraries purchased, teachers employed, and for once in the history of the State nearly all the children were in school a part of each year.

Under the law of 1853 the most important and influential school officers in a county are the school examiners, whose duty it is to examine teachers and to give certificates to those who are of good character, and who possess an adequate knowledge of the various branches studied in the schools.

The following is a complete list of all who have been school examiners in Butler County since 1853: Evan Davis, Benjamin F. Raleigh, Andrew G. Chambers, S. V. Chase, J. T. Killen, W. H. Wynn, S. A. Campbell, J. Longnecker, John R. Chamberlin, A. Crider, Benjamin F. Thomas, H. C. Williamson, Gilbert L. Travis, H. D. Henkley, F. Z. Leiter, Wesley Thomas, A. Ellis, D. P. Nelson, S. I. McClelland, J. Q. Baker, and L. D. Brown. The last three named constitute the present board.

A sketch of the educational history of Butler County would be incomplete without at least a brief mention of the Western Female Seminary, at Oxford, and of the Oxford Female College. The seminary was incorporated in 1853. In 1860, and again in 1871, the buildings of the seminary were destroyed by fire. Since the last fire, the building has been rebuilt, and the school has been more prosperous than ever before. The Female College, under the careful supervision of Dr. Robert D. Morris has done great good to the public. As a whole, the schools of Butler County are in a highly prosperous condition. Hamilton, Middletown, Oxford, Monroe, New London, Amanda, and West Chester have excellent buildings and excellent graded schools. Hamilton and New London have well-equipped public libraries, and Middletown stands first in her supply of school apparatus.

In the towns the majority of the teachers are ladies. In the country this is not the case. Teachers still receive wages that are too low in comparison with what is generally paid for skilled labor. Nevertheless, Butler County

has for years paid her teachers far better than the average county in the State has done.

The following school statistics for Butler County have been taken from the last annual report of the Hon. J. J. Burns, state school commissioner of Ohio: Number of youths between 6 and 21 years of age, 14,844; number of school-houses, 123. Value of school property, $421,550; number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 201; number of different pupils enrolled, 9,067; average daily attendance of pupils, 5,796. Number of certificates issued, 226. Average wages of teachers per month in township districts: Gentlemen, $45; ladies, $33. In special districts: Gentlemen, $59; ladies, $46. In high schools, gentlemen, $65; ladies, $78. Average number of weeks schools were in session: Township, 35; separate districts, 37.

An interesting chapter on the growth and influence of the Butler County Teachers' Association could be written. The names of Thomas M. Mendenhall, Emanuel Richter, Alston Ellis, James A. Clarke, J. W. Judkins, J. P. Sharkey, John Q. Baker, Professor B. Starr, James M. Slicher, Isaac S. Coy, L. E. Grennan, and many others, would deserve more than mere mention in such a chapter.

Were a complete list of the benefactors of the public schools of Butler County to be prepared, many pages would be required. It is certainly in place, however, to state here that Clark Lane, the founder of the Lane Free Library, of Hamilton, is one of the greatest of these benefactors. The library that he established will be an imperishable monument in the lives of those that have been enriched by the healthful literature he made free to the people of his city.

AGRICULTURE.*

Butler County contains four hundred and fifty-seven square miles. This area, as returned and assessed for taxation, contains 293,605 acres. The county, therefore, is of medium size; there being three counties in the State which contain less than 200,000 acres, and four counties which contain over 400,000 acres, all averaging 288,346 acres.

The lands of the county, from the latest data available, and from the known changes which have since taken place, are subdivided about as follows:

In arable lands,	210,000 acres.
In meadow and pasture lands,	20,000 "
In wood and uncultivated lands,	63,000 "
Total,	293,000

The value of the lands, exclusive of the real estate in towns and cities, exceeds in value per acre the value of the lands in any of the other counties in the State, excepting the counties of Hamilton and Montgomery.

There are no data of recent date which exhibit the present subdivision of lands; but it is believed that the lands are now divided into about 4,000 farms of the following dimensions:

Farms containing less than 40 acres, about	1,400
" " between 40 and 80 acres, about	1,190
" " " 80 and 160 acres, about	1,130
" " " 160 and 320 acres, about	300
" " over 320 acres, about	30

The geological formation of Butler County is identical with that which exists in the Miami Valley, known as the Lower Silurian. Throughout the county blue limestone rocks, of good quality, are found in great abundance.

Geographically considered, its location is not liable to serious or well-grounded objections. It enjoys superior business advantages from its proximity to the city of Cincinnati. There the farmer can, at all times, find a fair and ready market for all his productions. The facilities of access to the city by canal, by railroads, and by turnpikes, relieve the farmers from the unpleasant necessity of submitting to either exorbitant charges for transportation or to the unreasonable and more odious exactions of those who have control of grain elevators. If farmers are not satisfied with the margin of profit claimed by grain-dealers, they can transact their own business in conformity with their own views. They enjoy like opportunities in the purchase of staple goods for their family use. Hence, the position of Butler County in reference to business affairs is unusually favorable.

The soil of this county is properly designated as limestone soil. It is exceedingly variable in character, but highly productive. Much of it is unsurpassed in fertility, while there is only a small portion which is not susceptible of being made of good quality by judicious husbandry. It has neither barren plains, nor sterile hills, nor marshes, nor swamps, which mar the beauty of the landscape, or generate noxious and unhealthy atmospheres.

As the characteristics and productive qualities of the soil in a county can be more correctly estimated and determined by the number, size, and character of the streams which flow through it, a skeleton map of the county is herewith presented, exhibiting the course of the Miami River, and the many large creeks, small creeks, runs, and streamlets which so abound and which so thoroughly ramify the entire county. This map will not only be valuable as indicating the quality of the soil, but will exhibit the abundance of water which the streams afford, and which is used for propelling machinery, as well as supplying water for farm and other purposes.

The lands known as "bottom lands" on the Miami River are generally composed of a sandy alluvial deposit. The predominant timber upon these lands is hackberry, buckeye, box-alder, sycamore, honey-locust, walnut, and

* By John M. Millikin.

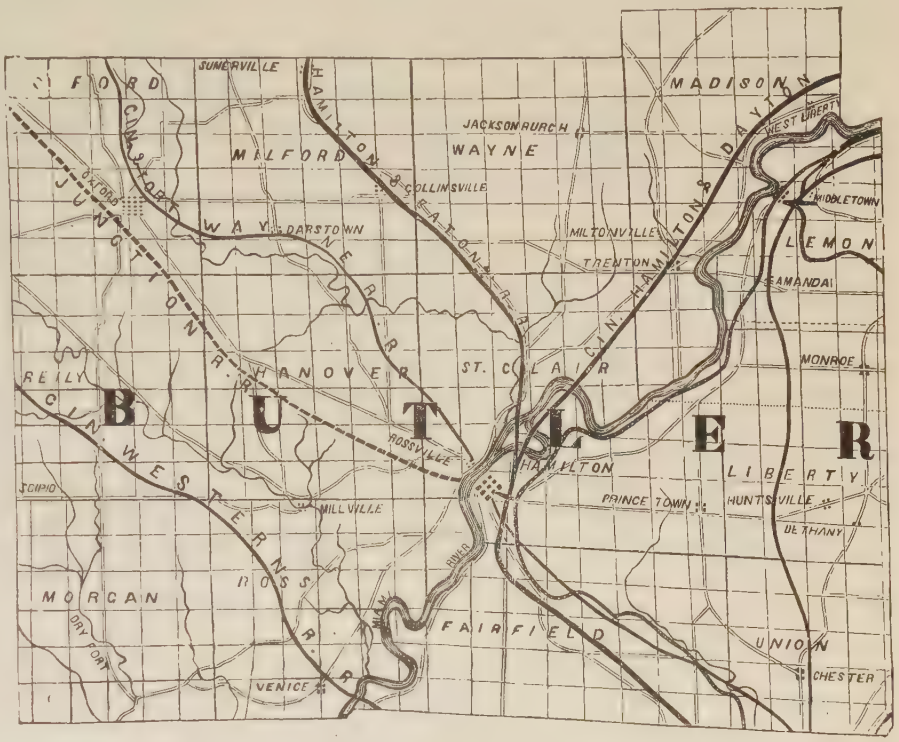
sometimes sugar-tree and hickory. Nearly all the lands in this county of this quality have been cleared for more than fifty years, and have since been cultivated almost continuously. Portions of these lands have been occasionally subject to inundation from backwater, and have thereby become greatly enriched, while other portions have been injured by the displacement of the soil or the covering of the same with gravel.

The same quality of rich alluvial lands is to be found along the larger creeks, and is liable to like overflows and subject to like casualties. Such lands do not constitute either the most valuable or the most desirable farms. They subject their owners sometimes to great inconvenience and loss, and are not so suitable for the production of the various grains, grasses, and other crops raised as are lands of essentially different quality. Nevertheless, these "bottom lands" are highly prized by many, and greatly preferred by a few of our farmers.

Lands known as "second bottom," whether near the Miami River or in the vicinity of our largest creeks, constitute a larger proportion of our good choice lands. Farms composed of such soil are more highly valued, and are regarded as decidedly superior in quality. Such lands usually abound in about the following varieties of timber: Hackberry, cherry, walnut, buckeye, blue ash, gray ash, pin-oak, white oak, burr-oak, and sugar-tree. Sometimes sycamores grow on such soils, in connection with elms and the several varieties of haw-trees. It is not intended to say that all these several varieties of trees are found in the same locality; sometimes particular varieties prevail in one neighborhood, while other varieties predominate in another.

The surface of such soils not only furnishes exceedingly eligible sites for the location of farm buildings, but it is very favorable for farming operations. The soil is composed of a dark sandy loam, which originally abounded in vegetable mold. The land is, therefore, almost uniformly friable and easy of cultivation; sometimes it is based upon a gravelly subsoil, and at other times upon a clay substratum. This quality of soil is not confined to the immediate vicinity of either the Miami River or the largest creeks, but is to be found in great extent throughout many parts of the county. Farms consisting of lands of this quality have maintained their fertility surprisingly, even under improvident cultivation. They are easily recuperated with clover, which takes readily, and grows with vigorous luxuriance.

The "uplands" are very variable in quality. In one portion of the county, where the hills are unusually high for this part of Ohio, the land is of exceeding richness. The soil is adapted to the production of every variety of grain grown in the county. It is based upon a clay subsoil, and was originally covered with a rich, dark-colored vegetable mold. These hills, which have an altitude above the Miami River of about three hundred feet,



Map of Butler County.

were originally covered with a very thick growth of timber, indicating the very best quality of soil, entirely dissimilar from that which usually grows upon our uplands. On the very highest points on these hills, sycamore, black walnut, white walnut, black locust (trees between two and three feet in diameter), box-alder, gray ash, blue ash, pawpaw, etc., grew to an unusual size. And, notwithstanding the irregularities in the surface of this region, and the rich and friable character of the soil, yet there is no excessive gullying or washing away of the surface of the fields. The rich and favorable character of these lands, and their high elevation, make them especially valuable for the cultivation of fruit of every variety.

The other uplands, although somewhat different, are nevertheless similar in quality to most of the uplands in the Miami Valley. In some places they have incorporated with the surface soil a good proportion of vegetable material, while in other localities the soil is purely argillaceous. The farms on these uplands, usually denomi-

nated "clay farms," have for the last thirty-five years continuously grown upon public favor. By judicious culture they have regularly improved in productiveness. Clover usually takes readily, and all the labor and means applied in renovating these soils have been successful in producing good and enduring effects. Farms located upon these uplands are generally favorable for fruit-growing, for the production of small grain and grasses, and for general farming purposes. Indeed, farmers occupying such lands are already competing in large crops of corn with those who reside upon purely bottom lands. The prevailing timber is white oak, pigeon-oak, hickory, ash, red-bud, dogwood, and elm. Intermixed with these we generally find more or less of walnut and sugar-tree.

The climatology and meteorology of Butler County vary immaterially from that which prevails in south-western Ohio. The most important characteristic of the climate is its uniformity. By this we do not mean to say that we are exempt from the usual changes and fluctuations of temperature, of wind and of rain, which are found to exist in other localities. What is claimed is great uniformity, for a series of years, of mean temperature, of mean precipitation of rain, and of mean force and frequency of winds. Consequently, although, in common with others, the county has occasionally suffered from the effects of droughts, from an excess of rain, and slightly from severe winds, yet its farmers have not encountered such privations and sustained such losses from the above causes as are common in other localities in the country. Our mean temperature for many years has been about fifty-three degrees; and the mean fall of water varies but little from forty-eight inches.

Although the surface of Butler County, sixty years ago, was thickly covered with a heavy and vigorous growth of timber, eight-tenths of which has been removed, yet there are now no perceptible changes in either the mean temperature, the mean quantity of rain precipitated, the frequency or duration of showers, or in the character or direction of the prevailing winds. Neither is it believed that our atmosphere is less humid than it was fifty years ago. Some slight modifications of our climate may have taken place. They are, however, not so marked as to be appreciable, even by those who have been careful observers of the weather and its influence upon the vegetation of the county.

The thorough clearing up of farms, however, has produced very decided effects upon our streams. They now rise more rapidly, attain to a great height, and subside, consequently, in much less time than heretofore. Obstructions have been removed from low lands, from runs and streamlets, and from creeks; and water now flows speedily off, instead of remaining spread over large tracts of land, to the great detriment and loss of our farmers.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing, we believe that it will not be unsafe to say that if a favorable geographical and commercial position—a climate singularly favorable for the production of the great agricultural staples and for the cultivation of fruits, and a soil variable in character, yet highly rich in all essential elements—are necessary to constitute a good farming region, then the farmers of Butler County are in the possession of that rich boon. In fertility of soil, in her temperate climate, in her favorable geographical position, her numerous streams of water, her timber, her exhaustless quarries of blue limestone, and her abundance of water power, Butler County may be equaled—she can not be excelled.

The cultivation of the lands of this county is by no means what it ought to be. The farmers are not sufficiently alive to the importance of a very complete knowledge of the general principles of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture. They hesitate, in many cases, to adopt, and in other cases they reject, not only the teachings of science, but refuse to profit by the practical demonstrations of our more intelligent and experienced cultivators. Notwithstanding the existence of this state of feeling among some of our farmers, we have the gratification of being able to say with truth that the husbandry of the county has, in many important regards, attained a commendable thoroughness, and is now rapidly improving. Farmers are becoming less and less unwilling to learn from others, and are more ambitious to investigate and consider the reasons assigned for the various systems or modes of culture. In due season, we do not question but what an improved state of husbandry will generally prevail, and that the annual product of this county will be quadrupled.

The productiveness of the lands of the county will best be understood by a full statement of the annual amounts of grains produced and the number of domestic animals owned in the county since the year 1850. And, first, of the grain produced.

Under this general head it is proposed to give a brief account of the mode of culture, with the results of wheat, barley, corn, rye, oats, and buckwheat, and to present such other facts and statements in reference to the same as may be deemed of general interest.

WHEAT.—This is one of the staple and most profitable crops raised in Butler County. The mode of culture generally adopted gives conclusive indications that the farmers have given great attention to the production of this favorite crop; and the results prove that they have generally met with fair success.

Wheat ground is generally prepared with more than ordinary care. Every thing necessary to be done for the proper preparation of the ground is more faithfully attended to than in preparing the lands for any other crop. The grain is generally put in with a drill. There are some, however, who adhere to the old way of sowing broadcast. Barn-yard manure on hand at the time of plowing for wheat, if unrotted, is carefully plowed under. If thoroughly rotted, it is applied as a top-dressing before

the ground undergoes thorough pulverization with the harrow.

The old mode of plowing up "bare fallows" during the Summer, and then replowing the same before sowing in wheat, has fallen into almost general disuse. If there are any fallow grounds, they are what are termed in England "green fallows." Clover-fields are esteemed the best for the production of a good crop of wheat. There are many who have great faith in the productive capacity of a good timothy meadow field, or timothy and clover field under pasturage for a good crop of wheat. Wheat stubble, barley stubble, and oats stubble grounds continue to be used by many for growing wheat. The practice of sowing wheat upon the same ground for many successive years is not so common as heretofore, although very frequently followed.

The breadth of land sown in wheat in this county is by no means uniform. It is as variable as the product per acre is uncertain. The crop harvested in 1862 was nearly forty-five per cent greater in breadth of land than the crop harvested in 1865; and the aggregate product of wheat in the county in 1862 more than doubled that harvested in 1865. The yield per acre of the crop of 1862 was fifteen and a half bushels, while the yield of 1865 was less than eleven bushels per acre.

To show the capacity of Butler County as a wheat-producing county, we herewith present a statement showing the number of acres sown and the number of bushels harvested per annum. Our statement refers to the years in which the crops were produced.

STATISTICS OF WHEAT IN BUTLER COUNTY.

YEARS.	No. acres sown.	No. bushels gathered.	YEARS.	No acres sown.	No. bushels gathered.
1850. . .	31,131	529,390	1866, . .	38,602	127,832
1851, . .	26,242	377,738	1867, . .	32,890	425,336
1852, . .	24,947	397,625	1868, . .	37,733	329,144
1853, . .	24,804	367,030	1869, . .	40,517	646,054
1854, . .	29,278	396,266	1870, . .	35,075	442,537
1855, . .	31,294	447,813	1871, . .	34,318	384,427
1856, . .	40,145	636,861	1872, . .	28,901	300,186
1857, . .	42,396	789,569	1873, . .	33,856	487,070
1858, . .	43,331	497,926	1874, . .	38,443	623,329
1859, . .	42,267	589,976	1875, . .	34,235	149,847
1860, . .	42,723	639,578	1876, . .	25,839	263,135
1861, . .	45,860	533,843	1877, . .	33,900	525,889
1862, . .	51,206	783,984	1878, . .	39,653	564,944
1863, . .	39,766	495,953	1879, . .	38,427	678,717
1864, . .	39,972	538,850	1880, . .	38,669	587,764
1865, . .	35,795	387,670	1881, . .	42,799	. . . .

Barley has been extensively cultivated in this county for many years. It has in many instances been one of the most remunerative crops grown, particularly when sown upon land specially adapted to its production. At times when barley commanded a high price, some of the farmers have produced such crops as would enable them to realize from fifty-five to seventy dollars per acre for a single crop.

The soil best adapted for raising barley must be a rich, warm, loamy soil, in good tilth and condition. On poor soils it is an unreliable and poorly paying crop. Fall barley is more generally raised than Spring. The first is more certain as a crop, and is more desired by brewers. Neither are regarded as being as exhaustive of the soil as wheat; and the stubble of barley is generally regarded as favorable for sowing wheat upon. The straw of barley is much used for feeding cattle, and as a substitute for hay for horses that are not performing very severe service. In the table that will be hereafter given it will be seen that the number of acres sown in barley varies from six to sixteen thousand acres per annum, and that we produce from 165,000 to 340,000 bushels per annum.

Barley being a crop quite extensively grown and relied upon by many farmers of this county, they will be interested in knowing the number of acres annually sown and the product thereof. The following will give the desired information:

YEARS.	No. acres sown.	Annual product.	YEARS.	No. acres sown.	Annual product.
1858, . .	17,383	389,995	1870, . .	1,021	15,732
1859, . .	15,749	339,935	1871, . .	16,887	400,918
1860, . .	9,171	230,560	1872, . .	18,857	398,558
1861, . .	10,569	224,639	1873, . .	14,026	309,110
1862, . .	6,211	163,714	1874, . .	12,443	364,632
1863, . .	9,501	187,393	1875, . .	10,155	71,318
1864, . .	11,644	289,151	1876, . .	10,126	193,542
1865, . .	14,179	280,645	1877, . .	15,852	484,734
1866, . .	944	14,160	1878, . .	11,841	435,150
1867, . .	12,394	346,552	1879, . .	15,995	449,786
1868, . .	6,692	83,646	1880. . .	23,693	489,055
1869, . .	9,165	245,747	. . . . .	. . .	. . . .

The crop of barley produced in 1866 was the most deficient of any that has been raised at any time within the last forty years.

Rye receives but little attention from the farmers of this county. Some sow it to provide early green feed for their milch cows, while others raise very small quantities for the grain and choice straw.

Oats are more extensively cultivated, although our farmers have been greatly discouraged in their production by the injuries which have for many years been done that crop by rust.

Buckwheat is raised to a very limited extent indeed. Why it is so much neglected it is hard to determine. The quantity produced does not equal the demand for home consumption.

The corn-crop of this county is the crop, of all others, upon which farmers most rely. It is the basis of our agricultural prosperity. It is indispensable to the diversified system of husbandry which farmers have so long practiced with such pre-eminent success.

In this chapter it is deemed unnecessary to go into any special examination of the several modes or systems of culture which have been practiced in raising this crop. The qualities of land best adapted to the production of this important staple have already been given, when

speaking of the various kinds of soil which exist in the county.

One very marked as well as important change in the culture of the corn-crop has taken place within the past ten or fifteen years. Farmers no longer restrict themselves, as formerly, to any specific number of what were styled "plowings" before "laying by" their corn-crop. It now receives much more attention than formerly, and many more "workings." The mellowness of the ground and its freedom from weeds have much to do in determining when it will be either safe or prudent to cease further cultivation of the land. A fixed number of times of "going through" no longer determines or regulates the operations of the intelligent cultivator of corn.

The following statement will exhibit the number of acres of corn planted in the years stated, and the number of bushels produced in each year:

YEARS.	No. acres planted.	No. bushels produced.	YEARS.	No. acres planted.	No. bushels produced.
1850, . .	62,031	2,646,353	1866, . .	13,411	136,000
1851, . .	54,640	2,696,183	1867, . .	51,374	1,838,375
1852, . .	57,763	2,446,123	1868, . .	53,039	2,164,062
1853, . .	62,470	2,406,733	1869, . .	52,258	1,601,229
1854, . .	55,594	1,815,161	1870, . .	42,350	1,239,132
1855, . .	61,939	3,245,186	1871, . .	58,723	2,522,690
1856, . .	59,513	2,288,713	1872, . .	57,690	2,738,309
1857, . .	56,383	2,696,597	1873, . .	54,971	2,437,997
1858, . .	49,848	1,448,846	1874, . .	58,110	2,300,388
1859, . .	57,237	2,089,463	1875, . .	73,388	2,935,430
1860, . .	55,566	2,581,596	1876, . .	72,247	3,000,546
1861, . .	58,093	2,425,379	1877, . .	75,744	3,273,070
1862, . .	58,353	2,215,510	1878, . .	68,841	2,946,815
1863, . .	57,666	2,275,145	1879, . .	65,547	2,516,016
1864, . .	46,905	1,252,636	1880, . .	59,031	2,358,833
1865, . .	51,273	2,181,989	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .

With this exposition of the grain-producing capabilities of this county, we pass to the consideration of other questions connected with our agriculture.

In the further presentation of such facts and considerations as are pertinent to an exposition of the state of agriculture in this county, we shall give, briefly, some account of the cultivation of other articles which are included in agricultural products.

Among these may appropriately be mentioned the growing of potatoes, of flax, of sorghum, and of tobacco. The quality of our soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes. Farmers who have given their attention at the right time and in the right way to the proper cultivation of this highly prized and indispensable esculent have always been well rewarded for their labor and painstaking. And yet potatoes are not so generally cultivated as they should be. We do not produce more potatoes than we consume. We should produce largely for exportation. It is a staple vegetable, universally used, and always commanding a fair price, and its production should, therefore, be greatly augmented.

Flax, although grown in this county, is not as extensively raised by our farmers as by those residing in some of the adjoining counties. It is more generally cultivated for the seed, which has become an important article of commerce, and is industriously sought for at high prices. The fiber is now only incidentally valuable. It is not relied upon to any great extent as a source of income, because of the unsalable condition in which the same has to be sold. If a cheap and speedy way can be discovered by which the fiber can be so manipulated as to make it an available and desirable stock for the manufacture of a good quality of paper, then the business of growing flax would rapidly increase, and soon become a prominent and profitable crop in this county.

Sorghum cane is cultivated with us, and manufactured into syrup, to a moderate extent. It has proved a very valuable substitute for other molasses, and has been used extensively by those who felt themselves unable or unwilling to purchase sugar or other molasses at the exorbitant prices demanded. If science, and the practical skill of those who are now investigating the subject and making experiments, shall successfully ascertain some real, certain, and not extravagantly expensive process, by which farmers and others can manufacture a fair article of sugar, then the introduction of sorghum will have been proved to be of exceeding great value to the country. As yet no satisfactory testimony of such success has been given. That sugar has been produced from sorghum is unquestioned. That the process of its production is easily to be understood and practiced, so that success in making sugar is certain, no satisfactory proof has yet been adduced. It is earnestly to be hoped that our farmers may soon be able to obtain such information and instruction as will enable them to manufacture their own sugar from sorghum syrup in such quantities as will at least enable them to meet the demands of their own households.

Tobacco is the last of the four articles named in the preceding list. How great a curse it has been to the soil unwisely prostituted to its cultivation we have no time to consider at length. It is enough for the intelligent and conscientious husbandman to know that every district of country devoted to the raising of tobacco for a series of years has been almost irreparably injured in its productive capacity. Small and particular localities which have been cultivated in tobacco may have had their fertility maintained for a while by robbing other portions of the farm of their due proportion of manure; yet, sooner or later, the exhaustive process will ultimately work the deterioration of any neighborhood or farming district where tobacco-raising is a prominent part of the farming operations.

As the very choicest land of a farm has to be used for growing tobacco—as it is an exacting crop (not only upon the land, but upon those who work it, and who worm the plants)—as the product has to be housed and handled, stemmed, and prepared for market in a most careful manner, by those who have practical experience in its management—as the crop is precarious and uncer-

tain, and the price which it commands is exceedingly fluctuating—we are happy to know that many of the farmers of this county, who were beguiled by its tempting but false promise of gain, have entirely abandoned its cultivation. The losses which some of our farmers have sustained by reason of their devotion to the weed have sadly modified their admiration of its money-producing qualities. We have no commiseration for those who have sustained losses. On the contrary, we rather rejoice that something has occurred to induce them to withdraw from the pursuit of a business which at no time and in no manner has promoted the happiness or well-being of a single consumer, but which, on the contrary, has strongly tended to injure, mentally and physically, all who permitted themselves to be brought within its baneful and destructive influence.

In addition to the foregoing statements relating to the past and present condition of many important branches connected with the agriculture of Butler County, it will not be inappropriate briefly to make reference to other products which deserve attention, and which constitute a part of our productive wealth.

With us, as yet, fruit culture has not received merited attention. As a substantial element of food for many—as a valuable agent in preserving and promoting good health—and as a luxury which all classes may enjoy with a zest and a relish unknown to the non-producer, good fruit, upon the farm or in the garden, may be justly regarded as the best indication that the agriculturist or horticulturist has been mindful of his duty to his family and himself, while he has been considerate in looking to the sure and liberal pecuniary reward which will follow the labors of the careful, industrious, and intelligent cultivator. The growing of fruits is not only an attractive pursuit in which men become intensely enthusiastic, but it is profitable employment. Hence, under favorable circumstances, every desirable point for raising fruit should be speedily and thoroughly improved.

The orchard culture of apples is improving regularly; while the orchard culture of peaches and pears is making rapid progress. Some exceedingly eligible localities in various parts of the county have already been well improved by the establishment of large peach orchards. One of these localities, on the west side of the Miami River, near Middletown, has attained a creditable notoriety as a valuable fruit producing point, from which extensive crops of peaches have been profitably shipped. Its location is exceedingly favorable as a shipping point. Fruit designed for the North may be taken in the morning from the trees, and properly boxed and delivered at the depot in time for the morning express train from Cincinnati. Thus fresh fruit may be landed in Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, or Buffalo, and intermediate points within from six to twelve hours of the time the fruit was taken from the tree.

The cultivation of all the esteemed varieties of small fruits is receiving increased attention. Blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries are being disseminated more thoroughly throughout the county. Amateurs, gardeners, and farmers are vying with each other for prominence in their cultivation.

Grapes are receiving increased attention. All the more modern and all the esteemed varieties are receiving proper culture in the vineyard as well as in the garden of the amateur.

Vegetable gardening for the supply of the markets has increased with unusual rapidity. The same is true of the country. Farmers everywhere are giving more time and labor to the cultivation of their own fruit and vegetable gardens. They are manifesting a becoming and an increasing regard for the comforts of their family, by supplying them with the fruits and garden products that constitute to so great an extent the substantials and luxuries of life.

Superadded to these productions, our farmers are giving more and more attention to the cultivation of sweet potatoes, and the field culture of pumpkins, turnips, beans, etc. All these things, concerning which we have no statistics, constitute in the aggregate a valuable item in making up a full statement of the entire agricultural products of this county.

The domestic animals of the county now claim special attention, that their qualities, their numbers, their value, and the state of improvement which they have undergone or are now undergoing, may be fully given and understood. And first of the horses. For their general good qualities they are not surpassed by those of any other county in the State. In size, symmetry, fine style, etc.; in adaptation to the wants and tastes of our people, who take a pride in having fine horses—they are deserving of high commendation. Good judgment and fine taste have secured to us our present stock of horses, which is the result of judicious and long-continued crossings with the best thoroughbred horses to be found among us. Horses, either thoroughbred or of esteemed high blood, have been so long used for improvement as to justify one of the most experienced and best informed breeders of Ohio in saying that "there is a large infusion of thoroughbred blood in our stock of horses." The history of our improvements in horses will verify the truth of his statement.

As early as about 1816, a very superior horse, called "Shakespeare," was brought into the county, from New Jersey. He was a horse of fine size and appearance, and proved to be a horse of high quality as a breeder. He was extensively used as a breeding horse, and the improvement in the size and substantial character of his descendants was very marked. No higher commendation for a horse, thirty years ago, could be given, than to say he was a "Shakespeare."

This horse was sired by "Valerius," a colt of Colonel Smock's "Badger," of Maryland. The dam of "Shake-

speare" was a descendant of the famous high bred horse of Somerset, New Jersey, called "Don Carlos."

About the same time, a horse which acquired a great notoriety in the county, called "Badger," was introduced to the attention of our farmers. This horse was also a colt of "Valerius," and consequently a half-brother of "Shakespeare." Both had more than one-half thoroughbred blood in their veins, and both were extensively used as breeders, and the result was a marked and decided improvement in the size and general good qualities of our stock of horses. The "Badger" stock stood preeminent, as spirited, active, and fleet travelers, with surprising powers of endurance. The writer recollects most marvelous stories which were told fifty years ago of the facility with which this strain of horses could carry men eight and ten miles per hour, under the saddle, without exhibiting signs of distress. These horses, and the numerous "Young Shakespeares" and "Young Badgers," which did not discredit their illustrious sires, prepared the way for further improvements, which were made through the introduction of other horses of good quality and high blood. Among these we are enabled to name "Kirkland" and "Miami Chief," both thoroughbred horses, "Flag of Truce," "Defiance," and other horses of other like good qualities.

About 1831, a fresh impetus was given to the improvement of our horse stock by the introduction into our county of the fine horse "Cadmus." He was a colt of "American Eclipse," out of "Di Vernon," by Ball's "Florizel," and consequently a horse of unsurpassed breeding qualities. He became the sire of a large number of popular stallions, and of many fine breeding mares. Among the number of his colts was a stallion called "Sheppard's Cadmus," the sire of the unequaled "Pocahontas," who was described by Frank Forester as "one of the most superb, most sumptuous of animals, as well as the fastest of the day."

Subsequently, a horse called "American Boy" was brought from Monmouth County, New Jersey. He had a large infusion of good blood in his veins, from such noted horses as "Seagull," "Imported Expedition," and "Imported Royalist." This horse produced much valuable stock, among which may be mentioned "Belmont," "American Boy, Jr.," and these in turn had their descendants, also much esteemed.

The original stock of our improved horses, which were at an early day brought into this part of the State, came from New Jersey, Long Island, Virginia, and Maryland. Their get constituted the base upon which subsequent improvements have been made. And in addition to the strains of horses, and particular horses above given, it is proper to state that many other horses of good qualities have been used by our breeders. Among these we can give the names of "Orphan Boy," "Comet," "Miami Chief," "Friendly Tiger," "Top Gallant," "Young Cadmus" (by "Cadmus," and dam by "Sumpter"), "Bell Founder," "Archie," "Lightfoot," "Mambrino," "Victor," "Highlander," and "Perfection." Others of equal merit, whose names are not readily called to mind, have had their part in the improvement of our stock.

We have not relied alone upon our own stock. That which has been introduced into neighboring counties has been used, and its improving influence is manifest. One thing we have carefully avoided: We have not deteriorated our stock by using what Dr. Clemens styles the "Morgans of to-day," and what he describes as stock "not suited for any thing, badly gotten up, and bogus."

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

YEARS.	No. horses.	Value.	YEARS.	No. horses.	Value.
1836, . .	7,846	$313,840	1862, . .	11,817	$603,160
1843, . .	7,970	318,800	1863, . .	11,512	666,366
1844, . .	8,102	324,080	1864, . .	11,375	803,422
1845, . .	8,618	344,720	1865, . .	11,055	925,996
1846, . .	10,690	427,600	1866, . .	11,219	935,500
1847, . .	10,516	400,027	1867, . .	11,165	956,658
1848, . .	10,507	388,513	1868. . .	11,414	975,602
1849, . .	10,632	400,009	1869, . .	10,471	863,499
1850, . .	10,319	412,805	1870, . .	10,342	864,415
1851, . .	10,175	430,767	1871, . .	10,860	850,342
1852, . .	8,465	402,081	1872, . .	10,899	819,410
1853, . .	10,894	586,319	1873, . .	10,504	779,487
1854, . .	11,262	694,233	1874, . .	10,470	769,255
1855, . .	10,963	687,471	1875, . .	10,638	951,822
1856, . .	11,160	801,667	1876, . .	10,809	735,417
1857, . .	11,307	894,093	1877, . .	11,277	722,138
1858, . .	11,400	870,583	1878, . .	11,442	680,147
1859, . .	11,799	859,932	1879, . .	11,482	645,492
1860, . .	12,551	830,511	1880, . .	11,246	635,094
1861, . .	12,023	728,550	1881, . .	11,300	650,019

It will be seen, by reference to the foregoing table, that the number of horses in this county for the last thirty-five years has undergone but a very slight change. Their average price, however, has undergone very decided fluctuations. The average value of horses, as returned for taxation in 1847 was $38.04. The average value in 1866 was $83.39, an increase of about 109 per cent, a decided change in twenty years. The decrease in the value of horses as returned in 1862 was violent and excessive, resulting from the apprehensions of all classes that the effects of the rebellion would be to destroy the value of all of our property. The mistaken views of all were soon made apparent, and the result is that in 1866 the value of horses per head had increased in four years from $51.04 to $83.39, being an increase of 63 per cent.

The average value for 1865 and 1866 of the horses of Butler County was $83.50 per head. That is a higher average than was attained in those years by any county in the State, save the county of Hamilton. Notwithstanding the many fine single horses, and fancy matched horses of great value, owned in the cities of Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, and Cleveland, the averages in their respective counties did not equal the average value of the horses in this county. This fact conclusively sustains the

assertion that we very confidently made, that in the blood, size, fine style, symmetry of form, and enduring qualities of the horses of this county, we are not excelled. With this confident expression of our opinion we conclude what we have deemed it proper to say upon this division of our report.

Mules, by consanguinity, and the uses to which they are applied, rather than by numbers or value, next claim our attention. They have never been received with favor by our farmers. Their appearance was not prepossessing, and a strong repugnance to permit any uncomely mongrel to supersede the noble horse has seriously interfered with their introduction into this county. They were, therefore, slow in gaining a foothold among us. Now they have some fast friends who regard them as indispensable helpmates in the work of the farm—as reliable and enduring slaves, and as profitable stock to raise and feed for market. The slow progress of their introduction, and their numbers and value, will be seen by the following table:

YEARS.	No. mules	Value.	YEARS.	No. mules.	Value.
1846, ...	. . .	. . .	1864, ...	295	$20,585
1847, ...	9	$530	1865, ...	262	25,407
1848, ...	12	438	1866, ...	309	32,180
1849, ...	13	458	1867, ...	303	32,724
1850, ...	25	938	1868, ...	540	45,684
1851, ...	22	1,048	1869, ...	509	44,040
1852, ...	47	2,281	1870, ...	516	47,265
1853, ...	48	2,882	1871, ...	489	46,902
1854, ...	96	5,982	1872, ...	530	49,304
1855, ...	154	9,533	1873, ...	533	47,070
1856, ...	169	13,500	1874, ...	574	47,245
1857, ...	161	14,220	1875, ...	601	50,664
1858, ...	249	21,295	1876, ...	666	52,500
1859, ...	240	18,800	1877, ...	725	56,476
1860, ...	217	16,964	1878, ...	822	53,510
1861, ...	226	14,461	1879, ...	797	51,714
1862, ...	281	11,455	1880, ...	790	52,715
1863, ...	252	15,050	1881, ...	721	51,209

CATTLE.—The quality of the cattle of this county does not compare favorably with the quality of the horses, the sheep, or the hogs. The infusion of improved blood, by crosses of our common cattle with other breeds, has not made much progress. More attention to this important branch of good farming has been given within the last ten years than during the twenty preceding years. Although men can be impressed with the fact that the value of our stock would be enhanced in four years fifty per cent by judicious crossing with the finer breeds of cattle, yet there seems to exist an inveterate repugnance on the part of some who are abundantly able to expend money for the accomplishment of so great an improvement. There are some who appreciate good stock, and who feel the importance of setting a good example before those who, from obstinate prejudices and selfish but short-sighted views, are unwilling even to promote their own interests. Progress has been made in the right direction, and sooner or later we shall have good cattle in abundance. The breeds which have received attention from our farmers are Shorthorn Durhams, Devons, and Ayrshires. The former breed has been more extensively used for crossing than both the others. Devons have been purchased by some under the singular delusion that they stand pre-eminent as a breed of cattle for milk. Those who so highly commend the Devon for their milking properties would most likely disparage the Ayrshire cow as a good milker. Crosses, however, with Devons, even if made under mistaken views, will accomplish good results, and may induce our farmers to consider the propriety of making further experiments in crossing and improving their stock, even at the cost of a few dollars, well invested.

As it will be seen, by examination of a table hereafter given, our stock of cattle has been fearfully reduced in numbers within the last score of years. In 1855 we had 20,914 head of cattle, while now our numbers have been very improvidently reduced to 16,519. This is an actual reduction of twenty per cent in twenty-six years. This great falling off has very unwisely been permitted to take place, notwithstanding the increase of our own immediate population and the exceedingly rapid increase of Cincinnati and of all the principal cities in the country, which are constantly making greater demands upon farmers for beef. The numbers of our cattle should at least grow with the increase of our population. But it has not been so with us.

The above reduction is not only injudicious and improvident, but, if correspondingly continued, will tend to the serious impoverishment of our soil, and must reduce our position from a first-class producing county to one of the second class. The high prices which meats of every kind have commanded has unwittingly induced our farmers to sell not only their aged cattle, but their calves. They have not only parted with the golden egg, but they have foolishly sold the hen that laid it. The places of the aged cattle made into beef have not been filled by younger stock raised upon the farm. On the contrary, a short-sighted and avaricious policy has induced many to destroy their capital by selling off all their calves for veal, instead of bestowing upon them extra care to make them more than fill the places of those previously and properly sold.

As a general rule, every good system of mixed husbandry, in order to be profitable and promotive of the permanent productiveness of the soil, should be based upon the amount of manures that may be relied upon from the domestic animals maintained upon the farm. No arbitrary rule as to the number to be kept can be definitely fixed. All such rules would be liable to frequent modifications, depending upon the character of the soil, the climate, the grains grown, the grasses produced, and numerous other important considerations. Besides, temporary circumstances might, for a brief season, justify a departure from any well-considered rule which may have proved to be generally correct.

In this climate, with our highly productive soil, alike suitable for grains and grasses, it can not be unsafe to prescribe, as a general rule, that the number of our domestic animals should bear that proportion to our population which is found to be wise and appropriate in foreign countries less productive than ours, which proportion to population may be modified by the extent of area upon which such populations, respectively, may be found to exist.

Let us see, therefore, what proportion the cattle of other countries bear to their population, and what proportion they bear to the aggregate number of acres in such countries, so far as we can find the necessary data for giving the proportion.

In Great Britain	to every	head of	cattle,	3.20 of population.
" Prussia	"	"	3.40	"
" France	"	"	2.60	"
" Holland	"	"	2.70	"
" Hanover	"	"	2.20	"
" Austria	"	"	2.20	"
" Sweden	"	"	2.00	"
" Bavaria	"	"	1.50	"
" Denmark	"	"	1.40	"
" Ohio in 1866	"	"	2.05	"
" Butler Co. in 1855	"	"	1.60	"
" " 1866	"	"	2.66	"
" " 1881	"	"	2.57	"

As our population is much less dense in Ohio than in the above-named foreign countries, and our ability to feed stock is far superior to their ability, it is apparent that our cattle in Ohio are not so numerous as they should be. The proportion of cattle to population in Butler County, as it existed in 1855, was no better, all things being considered, than that above given for Ohio. The present exhibit, therefore, for Butler County, is reprehensibly low. Our number of cattle ought to be speedily increased, for our credit as well as our profit.

If we rightly estimate our productive ability to sustain a large amount of stock, the great and increasing demand at remunerative prices for cattle in every condition, and their value in providing the most reliable means for maintaining the fertility of our soil, we can not hesitate to come to the conclusion that Ohio, as well as Butler County, has been pursuing an unwise policy in not maintaining and increasing her stock, not only in number but in quality. The population of Butler County was, in 1855, 33,301, and is now 42,580; and yet while this increase of population of 9,289 has taken place, our cattle have decreased from 20,914 to 16,519. We should resolve speedily to regain our former position, and then put forth new energies to make our county one of the best counties in the West for the production of beef and milk.

No carefully conducted experiments have been made to determine the most economical mode of raising and fattening stock. The general custom of bestowing as little attention upon the stock of the farm as possible often prevails. We have, however, many exceptions, where intelligent and well-directed efforts are given to increase the number and to improve the quality of our cattle.

The number of marauding cattle found upon the public roads has sensibly decreased. The law upon that subject has had a salutary effect, not only in restraining the wayward footsteps of famished cattle, but in educating their owners to a higher sense of their obligations to their neighbors. Yet there are sore-heads who have not yet become reconciled to the necessity of caring for the property, the rights, or the comfort of others.

The following table will give the number and value of the cattle in this county since 1843:

YEARS.	No. cattle.	Value.	YEARS.	No. cattle.	Value.
1836, . .	8,151	$65,208	1862, . .	15,848	$173,714
1843, . .	8,671	69,369	1863, . .	16,236	200,479
1844, . .	8,608	68,864	1864, . .	14,470	232,438
1845, . .	9,077	72,616	1865, . .	12,623	311,673
1846, . .	12,946	103,568	1866, . .	14,781	395,197
1847, . .	11,751	107,063	1867, . .	18,724	421,308
1848, . .	12,838	103,358	1868, . .	17,238	457,993
1849, . .	12,420	107,329	1869, . .	15,732	429,008
1850, . .	12,618	112,861	1870, . .	17,236	461,324
1851, . .	13,044	122,718	1871, . .	17,493	441,710
1852, . .	15,360	135,226	1872, . .	16,800	346,568
1853, . .	20,095	219,045	1873, . .	16,522	339,552
1854, . .	20,913	257,057	1874, . .	17,989	375,000
1855, . .	20,914	227,198	1875, . .	16,054	313,089
1856, . .	19,829	256,881	1876, . .	15,630	336,183
1857, . .	18,252	248,182	1877, . .	15,388	317,228
1858, . .	17,050	245,999	1878, . .	16,404	357,757
1859, . .	17,765	239,283	1879, . .	16,882	328,025
1860, . .	16,558	230,726	1880, . .	16,906	356,401
1861, . .	16,431	211,774	1881, . .	16,519	331,092

The breeding and fattening of hogs is an important branch of the business of farming as conducted in this county. No county in the United States of equal area has produced so many hogs of a superior quality as the county of Butler. The breed which is here so highly esteemed is the result of careful and judicious selection, conducted by the best breeders in this county and the adjoining county of Warren, for the last fifty years.

The precise history of the method adopted to produce this popular breed of hogs can not be given as fully and as reliably as its present value and importance demand. The best information of a reliable character which can be obtained gives us to understand that as early as about 1820 some hogs of an improved breed were obtained and crossed upon the then prevailing stock of the county. Among the supposed improved breeds of hogs there were the Poland and Byefield. They are represented as being exceedingly large hogs, of great length, coarse bone, and deficient in fattening properties. Subsequently more desirable qualities were sought for, and the stock produced by the crosses with Poland, Byefield, and other breeds underwent very valuable modifications by being bred with an esteemed breed of hogs then becoming known, and which were called the Big China. They possessed important qualities in which the other breeds were sadly deficient. At a later period Mr. William Neff, of Cincin-

nati, an extensive pork-packer, and fond of fine cattle and hogs, made some importations of fine stock from England. Among them were some Irish Graziers. They were white in color, of fair size, fine in the bone, and possessing admirable fattening properties. Berkshires, about the same time, were attracting much attention, and both breeds were freely crossed with the then existing stock of the county. The result of these crosses was highly advantageous in the formation of a hog of the most desirable qualities. The Berkshires had obtained, with many breeders, great favor, while others objected to them because they thought them too short and too thick in the shoulder. Nevertheless the Berkshire blood was liberally infused into this stock of hogs, but in such a judicious manner as to obviate the objections urged against them, and to secure their conceded good qualities.

Since the formation period of this breed of hogs, as above stated, there have been no material or decided innovations upon the breed thus obtained. Breeders have carefully selected and judiciously bred from the best animals thus produced among us. Wherever defective points were apparent, they have been changed by careful breeding. There has been for many years no admixture of any other breed of hogs. This breed is now, and has for nearly fifty years been the stock predominant in this county. Breeders believe that they have a well-established breed of hogs, which is unsurpassed in the most desirable qualities of a good hog. This breed of hogs, although of comparatively recent origin, may be regarded as thoroughly and permanently established. They have been bred so long, and with such judgment and uniform success, that they may be confidently relied on as possessing such an identity and fixity of character as a distinct breed as to give assurance that they will certainly and unmistakably propagate and extend their good qualities.

For many years there was some diversity of opinion as to the proper name to be given to the popular and prevailing breed of swine. The subject was thoroughly discussed, and the name definitively and authoritatively determined by the action of the National Swine-breeders' Convention, held at Indianapolis in November, 1872. That convention settled on the name Poland-China. The action of the convention has been almost universally adopted by breeders throughout the country.

While we claim that Butler County has more good hogs than any county in the State, yet we do not desire to do our neighbors any injustice by appropriating all the credit for this breed of hogs to ourselves.

Warren County assisted in the formation and establishment of this breed of hogs. They continue to raise them in their purity and perfection, and take into the market as fine lots of hogs as have ever been raised and sold.

In verification of what we claim we propose to show the averages of hogs sold and delivered to packers—not isolated cases, nor single specimen hogs, but the lots of hogs raised by our farmers and sold in the market. These hogs are usually kept over one Winter, and are sold at ages ranging from eighteen to twenty-one months.

Mr. David M. Magie has made the following sales:

One lot of	63	hogs, average weight,	444
"	40	" "	417
"	80	" "	433
"	60	" "	400
"	72	" "	413
"	100	" "	408
"	43	" "	467
"	35	" "	451
"	120	" "	458

Thos. L. Reeves	sold	39	head, 17½ months old, averaging	459
Jeremiah Beaty	"	35	" averaging	438¾
L. Miltenberger	"	35	" "	449
Abraham Moore	"	40	" "	466
Wm. Gallager	"	71	" "	473
Wm. Gallager, the first 22 head of same, averaging				528

These are individual lots, among many which have been noticed as remarkable for their high average. Although they have never been equaled, so far as the public know, yet some may regard another kind of evidence as more conclusive. To such we submit the following facts, kindly furnished by Mr. Chenoweth, who, for many years, weighed the hogs packed by Jones & Co., at Middletown, in this county. The hogs there packed are mainly furnished by citizens of this county and Warren County. The following table will explain itself:

THE SEASON WHEN PACKED.	No. packed.	Whole average.
In season of 1862 and 1863,	4,956	305 lbs.
" " 1863 " 1864,	5,538	276 "
" " 1864 " 1865,	5,370	282 "
" " 1865 " 1866,	6,003	345 "
" " 1866 " 1867,	5,013	335 "

Such an average, for so many seasons, where so great a number has been packed, we believe to be unequaled.

Below we give a statement of several lots of hogs packed at the above house during the season of 1867:

NO. IN EACH LOT.	Average.	NO. IN EACH LOT.	Average.
Lot of 32 head,	423	Lot of 13 head,	428
" 10 "	461	" 21 "	456
" 17 "	426	" 26 "	444
" 18 "	478	" 6 "	478
" 38 "	492	" 50 "	488
" 32 "	433	" 12 "	510

These figures, which are obtained from unquestionable sources, must decide the superiority of our breed of hogs over all others. To produce such averages, the stock must be of the best quality, and then care and judgment in breeding must be practiced, and good attention given in raising and fattening.

The course adopted in breeding, rearing, and fattening our hogs, as practiced by our successful breeders, is very uniform indeed. Young sows are usually preferred for breeders. They and the boar are carefully selected, so

as to perpetuate good points and to avoid any that may be deemed either defective or unsatisfactory in their appearance. Breeders aim to have their pigs come between the 1st of March and the 15th of April. The sows, with their pigs, are carefully attended until weaning time, when they are duly separated, and the pigs are then abundantly supplied with slop and other feed, so as to prevent them from losing growth or flesh in consequence of their weaning. Whenever they attain sufficient age they are turned into clover, where they remain during the continuance of grass. During the ensuing winter, they are kept in a thrifty growing condition. In May of the second year, they are turned into clover pasturage, where they remain until August or September. This Summer pasturing upon clover is deemed essential to the proper development and growth of the hog. They increase rapidly in size, and become in the best possible condition for receiving fat-producing food, which is given to them with care and regularity until they are ready for market.

Some feeders deem it advisable to give the stock they propose to fatten a slop of meal or shorts during a part of August and September. Others rely upon nothing but corn, fed to them in the ear, or by "turning in" upon standing corn. This latter mode would seem to be a very slovenly and improvident manner of feeding hogs. It is, however, not always so. When the weather is favorable there is economy of labor and no waste of grain in thus fattening hogs. If turned in early they consume a large portion of the stalks and all the corn. There is another reason in favor of feeding off corn by turning hogs early in the season upon the corn: The hogs take off but little from the land, and it is, therefore, less exhausting to the soil than feeding the grain produced in any other way. To feed hogs thus in a wet season is very objectionable. Grain is lost, hogs do not thrive so well, and the land is very liable to become injured by compacting and baking.

As yet, no carefully conducted experiments have been made in this county to test the advantages of cooking food for fattening hogs. Farmers estimate that it requires from eighteen to twenty-five bushels of dry corn to fatten each head of a fair lot of hogs. In two instances the experiment of fattening hogs with corn boiled on the ear has been tried. One gentleman, some years ago, fattened some twenty-five head on boiled corn, and stated that he had done so by using about seven or eight bushels per head. Another gentleman claimed to have produced the same results by using half the usual quantity of corn. There is but little question but what an immense saving would be effected by cooking all our corn used for fattening purposes.

The prevalence of that fearful, and usually fatal disease, the hog cholera, has done its work with us as with others. It does not prevail as extensively now as heretofore, nor is the disease as virulent. Farmers now watch the condition of their stock with more care than heretofore. While there is no reliable remedy known for curing the disease, yet careful attention to the health and growth of stock, and the use of some supposed preventives may be efficacious in staying the ravages of the disease, and saving us from great losses.

For the purpose of showing the capacity of Butler County for raising hogs, and making pork for the market, the following statement is submitted, showing the number and value of hogs assessed for taxation purposes:

YEARS.	No. of hogs.	Their value.	YEARS.	No. of hogs.	Their value.
1846, . .	54,077	. . .	1864, . .	39,629	$153,596
1847, . .	60,604	$156,190	1865, . .	27,886	180,932
1848, . .	64,067	97,514	1866, . .	29,959	233,906
1849, . .	63,425	116,446	1867, . .	40,527	239,712
1850, . .	52,467	86,688	1868; . .	38,083	198,702
1851, . .	41,515	87,720	1869, . .	39,034	227,303
1852, . .	51,362	165,360	1870, . .	36,490	264,620
1853, . .	66,249	225,901	1871, . .	43,036	286,751
1854, . .	66,695	184,765	1872, . .	44,856	180,149
1855, . .	53,137	118,504	1873, . .	41,352	272,311
1856, . .	47,399	163,845	1874, . .	41,455	193,101
1857, . .	49,566	201,739	1875, . .	39,524	236,730
1858, . .	49,655	182,162	1876, . .	36,704	276,443
1859, . .	42,012	132,524	1877, . .	44,242	244,095
1860, . .	40,279	154,018	1878, . .	52,706	196,020
1861, . .	49,992	208,367	1879, . .	46,079	157,388
1862, . .	56,306	142,127	1880, . .	32,367	134,709
1863, . .	42,012	126,672	1881, . .	28,255	133,072

This table shows the increase and decrease of numbers, as well as their aggregate values, for the last thirty-six years. It will be seen that the number of hogs reported has undergone decided changes. The largest number was 66,695 in the year 1854, and the lowest number was 27,886 in 1865. While our population was increasing at nearly the rate of 550 per annum, amounting in 11 years to about 6,000, the number of hogs decreased in the same time about 55 per cent. The variableness in price has been remarkable. They were worth, in 1848, $1.52 per head; in 1855, $2.23; in 1863, $3; and in 1866, $8.

SHEEP.—At a very early period in the agricultural history of Butler County, John Reily, Daniel Millikin, and possibly one or two others, strongly imbibed the mania, which prevailed at that time, for raising Merino sheep. This variety of sheep was not generally introduced among our farmers, owing to the high prices they then commanded. They therefore constituted a very small portion of the few sheep then in the county. "Common sheep," as they were called, were the predominant breed. They possessed no very desirable quality, save that of a high capacity to endure excessive bad treatment. Their wool was coarse and hairy, and only suitable for the manufacture of such goods as were denominated "home-spun."

From the introduction of the Merinos, a few years previous to 1820, some change in some localities was affected in the quality of the wool. A very few appreciated the value of having a better grade of wool than that furnished by the common sheep, and hence the introduction of the Merino blood was very limited indeed.

Subsequently new breeds of sheep were sparingly introduced, and were received with greater favor. Some Southdowns were introduced as early as 1830, and subsequently Leicesters, Cotswolds, and their crosses were occasionally seen. At this time we have creditable flocks of "improved Spanish Merinos," of Southdowns, of Leicesters, and Cotswolds. Considering the little interest which had existed for many years in sheep husbandry, the present prospect for increased attention to that interesting and profitable branch of the farmer's business is very encouraging indeed. Our contiguity to the Cincinnati market, and the rapidly increasing consumption of choice mutton, which exceeds the increase of population, has induced many farmers to give more attention to raising sheep which are esteemed to be best for mutton, quality and quantity considered. Here, as elsewhere, great difference of opinion exists as to the best breed of sheep for making mutton. Some prefer the Southdowns, while others pre fer the larger breeds.

Those who prefer the Merino rely upon the superior quality and quantity of wool, claiming that for a given quantity of food they realize more money on their small sheep than can be made with the larger breeds. It is probably best that this diversity of opinion should prevail as to the relative value of the several breeds of sheep. It excites more interest, and a rivalry that is neither unpleasant nor unprofitable, and thereby our manufacturers are furnished with a better variety of wool, and our markets are more abundantly supplied with mutton of an improved quality.

Recently a new breed of sheep has been introduced, which attains a mammoth size, and which promises to be a great addition to the stock of this county. It is known as the Oxfordshire Downs.

The condition of sheep husbandry in this county can be seen by an examination of the following table, giving their number and value in the years named:

YEARS.	Number.	Value.	YEARS.	Number.	Value.
1846, . .	23,535	. . .	1864, . .	10,684	$40,399
1847, . .	19,923	$11,278	1865, . .	13,628	63,658
1848, . .	17,358	9,683	1866, . .	15,834	52,046
1849, . .	16,262	8,986	1867, . .	13,470	47,666
1850, . .	12,447	7,597	1868, . .	13,630	36,557
1851, . .	9,515	6,043	1869, . .	9,559	24,878
1852, . .	8,298	8,918	1870, . .	7,652	21,849
1853, . .	9,095	12,730	1871, . .	6,005	17,224
1854, . .	10,253	17,145	1872, . .	5,488	20,895
1855, . .	10,073	14,745	1873, . .	5,992	21,860
1856, . .	7,958	13,323	1874, . .	10,043	29,571
1857, . .	6,364	10.287	1875, . .	7,009	24,932
1858, . .	5,356	9,121	1876, . .	6,653	23,584
1859, . .	5,320	8,830	1877, . .	7,712	26,975
1860, . .	5,500	8,523	1878, . .	9,448	28,307
1861, . .	5,135	8,474	1879, . .	10,180	34,115
1862, . .	5,568	10,086	1880, . .	11,328	44,775
1863, . .	7,114	23,025	1881, . .	13,091	54,186

From this statement it will be seen that the number of sheep decreased from 23,535 in 1846, to 5,135 in 1861, and that their average values have fluctuated between 55 cents and $4.74 per head. These extreme fluctuations, in numbers and in price, are not credible by those who have not bestowed immediate attention upon such questions. Precisely why such remarkable fluctuations have taken place, it would be difficult to determine to the satisfaction of many. Causes have existed which legitimately would tend to affect not only the number but the price of sheep. Yet no adequate reason can be assigned for such extreme changes in numbers or price. The figures show that men have been influenced in their movements as sheep are—the one follows the bell-wether, while the other regulates his business by the movements of his neighbors. There has been nothing which should have produced these violent changes. Sheep husbandry, for the last fifteen years, has, upon an average, been as profitable as the ordinary business of the farm for the same period.

Present pecuniary profits should not be regarded as the only motive which should influence the operations of the careful and considerate farmer. The cleanliness of his farm, the preservation, if not the increased productive capacity, of his soil should not be lost sight of in deciding in what manner he should conduct his farming business. If experienced English farmers are content to fatten sheep for the butcher, only asking the manure made as their clear profit, then surely our farmers ought to consider whether they will not be able to enrich their farms to so great an extent by feeding sheep that they will be content with a small profit for the grain and labor expended.

Our sheep bear no proper proportion to the number of acres of land which we have, nor to our population.

These comparisons show that we in Butler County are greatly behind in the number of sheep. Our population, our acreage, and our ability to raise and keep sheep, all suggest that we should give more attention to sheep husbandry, and should speedily increase our flocks. If other countries, or other parts of our own State, less favorably situated, find it profitable to keep so large a number of sheep, surely this county, in such proximity to Cincinnati, where good mutton always finds ready sale at a fair price, can find abundant warrant for increasing their flocks of sheep, and for improving their quality.

Thus far no serious disease has prevailed among our sheep. They have been exempt from ailments of almost every kind. Their only enemy has been found in the four thousand ravenous dogs which infest the county, and which not only annoy and disturb the quietude of whole communities, but which do, annually, injuries exceeding in value all the dogs of the county one hundred fold.

Butter and cheese must not be passed unnoticed. As to the latter article, neither the quantity made nor its quality give it any special claims upon our attention. We do not aim to make enough cheese for domestic use. The amount manufactured is consequently very inconsiderable,

and its quality is not such as to give it a high marketable value.

Butter making, however, has grown to be an important business. In no branch have we made greater improvements than in this domestic department. Formerly good butter was a rare commodity in our markets. Now they are pretty well supplied with a fair quality, in many cases a superior quality, of butter. Our housewives, in this department, as in most others over which they have special supervision, have made most commendable progress in improving the value of their products.

There are other topics connected with the agricultural interests of this county which most probably should have received attention. In considering the multitude of the more important questions, they have been overlooked.

In conclusion, it affords us great pleasure in being able to bear favorable testimony to the general progress which has been made in the intellectual, moral, and social culture of our agricultural population. This improvement has been more general and more marked among females than among males. In substantial educational attainments, in moral culture, and in social accomplishments, our young women of the county are far in advance of our young men. Even in the same families, the daughters have more refinement and more propriety of deportment than the sons. It is greatly to be desired that there will be no abatement of effort on the part of our young women to attain a high position, and that, by increased manly exertions, our young men may make more rapid progress, so that they may soon occupy a like honorable position in the good opinion of worthy men and women everywhere.

THE MIAMI CANAL.

The navigation of the Miami River did not please our forefathers. They could go down the stream, but not up, except with so much difficulty that it was practically never tried. Enlarging and digging out its bed was discussed for many years, as is related in a preceding chapter; but nothing ever came of the project. No canal of great size had been made in this country when the idea was first entertained of uniting Lake Erie and the Ohio River by digging a navigable channel from the one to the other. But it was not long after the second war with Great Britain that New York began its surveys from the Hudson River, along the channel of the Mohawk, to the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, under the leadership of DeWitt Clinton. The result of the labors of the surveyors of this route was before the people of the world when, on the 14th of December, 1819, Governor Ethan Allen Brown, the chief magistrate of the State, incited by the example set him by a long list of worthies, from Christopher Colles and Eliakim Watson down to the latest advocates of internal communication, sent a message to the Legislature of Ohio, in which he called their attention to the necessity of improving our highways of travel, and the importance of constructing canals.

His words did not fall on unwilling ears. They were repeated year by year, and inquiries were made of those who had gained experience by the construction of these water-ways in New York, as well as of capitalists and money-lenders in the great commercial centers of the East. It was necessary not only to find out that canals were practicable, but that they would pay; and not only this, but that money enough could be borrowed by the State in its corporate capacity to arrange for their construction. All these questions were in the end answered satisfactorily.

Before making any recommendation on the subject, Mr. Brown had had an extended correspondence on the subject with DeWitt Clinton, then the head of the Board of Canal Commissioners of New York State. This was in 1816. In February, 1820, an act was passed by the Ohio Legislature appointing three commissioners to locate a route for a navigable canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and providing for its location through the Congress lands, then lately purchased of the Indians. This act also proposed to ask of Congress a grant of one or two millions of acres of land. The enactment was not thoroughly carried into effect by reason of some failure to appoint commissioners or to have a suitable survey made.

In a communication sent by Governor Brown to the House of Representatives in the preceding month he treated at some length the idea of a canal through the two Miami valleys. In the valley of the Mad River little more than excavation and a few locks would be required. Following down the route of the Great Miami no obstacle would be met with until the hills at Franklin were reached. Near Hamilton there was the choice of two routes—one by the valley of the Great Miami down the stream, or the other following the line of Mill-creek, the valleys of both coming together in Fairfield Township.

On the 3d of January, 1822, Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati, a representative from Hamilton County, and chairman of a committee to whom the report had been referred, made an elaborate report, discussing the question at length. He said:

"It is a well-established fact that man has not yet devised a mode of conveyance so safe, easy, and cheap as canal navigation; and although the advantage of cheap and expeditious transportation is not likely to be perceived when prices are high and trade most profitable, yet the truth is familiar to every person of observation that the enormous expense of land carriage has frequently consumed nearly, and sometimes quite, the whole price of

provisions at the place of embarkation for a distant market. This is essentially the case in relation to all commodities of a cheap and bulky nature, most of which will not bear a land transportation many miles, and consequently are rendered of no value to the farmer, and are suffered to waste on his hands. The merchant who engages in the exportation of the produce of the country, finding it a losing commerce, abandons it, or is ruined; and crops in the finest and most productive parts of the State are left to waste on the fields that produce them, or be distilled, to poison and brutalize society."

The valuable report of Mr. Williams concluded with the introduction of a bill authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River by a canal, which was read the first time, and finally passed January 31, 1822. The second section appointed Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelley, Thomas Worthington, Ethan Allen Brown, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Miner, and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., commissioners, "whose duty it shall be to cause such examinations, surveys, and estimates to be made by the engineer as aforesaid as may be necessary to ascertain the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, by a canal through the following routes, viz.: from Sandusky Bay to the Ohio River; from the Ohio River to the Maumee River; from the lake to the river aforesaid by the sources of the Cuyahoga and Black Rivers and the Muskingum River; and from the lake by the sources of the Grand and Mahoning Rivers to the Ohio River."

In a letter addressed to Micajah T. Williams, one of the Ohio canal commissioners, by DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, on the 8th of November, 1823, in response to inquiries from Mr. Williams, Governor Clinton thus refers to the project of constructing a canal from the lake to the Ohio River:

"The State of Ohio, from the fertility of its soil, the benignity of its climate, and its geographical position, must always contain a dense population, and the products and consumptions of its inhabitants must forever form a lucrative and extensive inland trade, exciting the powers of productive industry, and communicating aliment and energy to external commerce. But when we consider that this canal will open a way to the great rivers that fall into the Mississippi; that it will be felt, not only in the immense valley of that river, but as far west as the Rocky Mountains and the borders of Mexico; and that it will communicate with our great inland seas and their tributary rivers, with the ocean in various routes, and with the most productive regions of America,—there can be no question respecting the blessings that it will produce, the riches it will create, and the energies it will call into activity."

James Geddes, one of the most honored names in the State of New York, was employed as engineer, on the recommendation of the governor and canal commissioners of that State. He retired within the year, and was succeeded in September, 1824, by Mr. David S. Bates, also of New York, who remained here as principal engineer until March, 1829. The engineer in charge of the preliminary work upon the Miami Canal from the first, Samuel Forrer, was superintending engineer of the line from Cincinnati to Dayton. Mr. Forrer is still alive, as are also three of the other engineers, Jesse L. Williams, Francis Cleveland, and Richard Howe.

In the second annual report of the commissioners they say:

"The unhealthiness of the season, and other causes which have operated to retard the prosecution of the surveys and examinations, have prevented the location of a line of canal on the Western or Miami route.

"The canal line south from the summit would probably cross Mad River near its mouth, thence pursuing the valley of the Great Miami to a point where it may be thrown into the valley of Mill Creek; thence along that valley to Cincinnati. The waters of Mad River may be thrown into this line near Dayton, and those of the Great Miami below, and, being conducted in sufficient quantities to the termination of the canal at Cincinnati, would afford power for extensive and valuable hydraulic works, which are there much needed.

"This line of canal would pass through a section of country inferior to none in America in the fertility of its soil or the quantity of surplus productions it is capable of sending to market. That part of the canal between Dayton and Cincinnati may be with great ease supplied with water, could probably be constructed for a moderate expense, and would become a source of immediate and extensive profit."

In their next report the commissioners say:

"From Dayton to Cincinnati this line, sixty-six miles seventy-one chains in length, assumes generally a very favorable aspect. To Middletown, a distance of about twenty-three miles, it is of the most favorable character, with the exception of two points. The first is situated about three miles below Dayton; the second at and immediately below the mouth of Clear Creek, below Franklin. The first of these difficulties is occasioned by the contact of the river (the Miami) and the highlands for the distance of forty-eight chains. To pass this will require a wall of stone-work at low-water line, or an embankment of earth and loose fragments of stone, protected from the outside from abrasion by the floods, by loose stones. This wall or embankment must be raised of sufficient height to protect the canal from the floods of the river, which rises from twelve to fifteen feet. It is believed that such a work can be built and sustained without difficulty. The bottom of the river is composed of detached masses of rock, and at this point the river is very shoal. The adjoining hills and bank are composed of loose masses of stones, gravel, and other materials necessary for the construction of the embankment or wall.

The second of these difficulties is of a character very similar to that of the first, though of an aspect somewhat less formidable. The river does not bear so hard upon the hill as at the first point. A wall or embankment will be required to pass this difficulty very similar to that above described. This line, as far as Middletown, can be supplied with water without any cost on account of feeders. The crossing of Mad River above Dayton with the line of canal by means of a dam will afford any supply of water from that stream which may be required for the purposes of navigation, and an additional quantity may be drawn from it for the supply of hydraulic works along the line below, without injury to the valuable works already in operation at Dayton.

"From Middletown to the Ohio River at Cincinnati, a distance of about forty-four miles by the line of location, there are few serious obstructions. With the exception of half a mile of side-hill near Irwin's mill on Mill Creek, which has a tendency to slip, and three or four miles in the same vicinity of side-lying ground, and a few points of inconsiderable difficulty on the Miami between Middletown and Hamilton, this line is of the most favorable character. It presents nothing but proper cutting of the easiest character. The line follows the immediate valley of the Miami River to Hamilton, and then bears off from the river on a level plain, with proper cutting, and passes into the valley of Mill Creek along the margin of some ponds and swamps, which in flood-time flow into that stream. The excavation to get into the valley of Mill Creek from that of the Miami does not exceed five feet depth at any point. There is not in the whole a half-mile of the line which amounts to that depth. Down the valley of Mill Creek there are no obstructions until the line reaches the side-lying grounds near the Ohio. These, though presenting difficulties, are not of the most serious character.

"From a point on Mill Creek near White's mill, about nine miles from the Ohio, two lines were run,—one on the principle of keeping up the level so as to command the upper plain on which Cincinnati stands, entering the Ohio at the mouth of Deer Creek, above the town; the other by locking down the valley of Mill Creek as it descends, and passing on the west of that plain to the lower plain of the town. The first of these lines, in consequence of keeping so high a level, will cost something more than the second or lower level. The difference, however, will not be great, as the lockage, which on the lower line is distributed along the valley of Mill Creek for a distance of seven miles, is on the plan of the upper line thrown into the valley of Deer Creek near the river, where suitable stone for their construction can be had from the bed of the Ohio, without the cost of hauling them from six to seven miles. But should the difference in the cost of these two lines be considerable, the superior value for hydraulic purposes, which the surplus water which might be thrown to that point would have on the upper plain over its value on the lower plain, will probably more than compensate for the difference in the cost of the two lines. The upper plain is elevated one hundred and eight feet above high water in the Ohio. The surplus water that might be conveyed into a basin on the upper plain, with so great a power for its use, might be made a very considerable source of revenue to the canal without interfering with its usefulness for navigation, the primary object of its construction. This section, from Middletown to Cincinnati, may be supplied with water from the Miami with but very little expense. By a cut of twenty-four chains the mill-race of Abner Enoch, near Middletown, may be turned into the canal. Building a dam, and enlarging this race, will be all that is necessary to command from the river any quantity of water which may be required for the supply of the canal to the Ohio. As much water may be introduced at this point as can be thrown forward through the canal without injury to the navigation, without sensibly affecting the mills on the river below. This surplus water may be very profitably used at several points in the valley of Mill Creek, by throwing it at the heads of locks, on to wheels, and taking it again into the canal on lower levels, losing nothing except the extra evaporation and absorption occasioned thereby. The surplus water which may be passed through the canal and used for hydraulic purposes, both in the valley of Mill Creek and at Cincinnati, would unquestionably be a source of considerable revenue to the canal and of general benefit to the surrounding country. It may be remarked, also, that at no points within the State would this hydraulic power be of so great a source of revenue as at these. The surrounding country sustains a dense population, and is almost entirely destitute of water-power. The same remarks will apply, in some degree, to the line from Dayton to Middletown. Suitable stone for the construction of locks may be obtained near Dayton and in the bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati. Through the intermediate parts of this line stone of the proper quality for that use has not been discovered convenient to the line. Stone of a good quality may, however, be transported from Dayton and points above that by water, and deposited near the sites of the locks between Dayton and Hamilton."

In their next report the commissioners enter into a calculation of the revenue to be obtained from the lower section of the Miami Canal. They say:

"The following statement will exhibit the probable revenue which may be derived from the proposed canals during the progress of the work and after their completion. So soon as that part of the line extending from the Miami above Middletown to the Ohio shall have been completed, which will be in three years from the commencement of the work, an extensive and valuable water-power at the southern termination of the canal in Cincinnati, where that power is much needed, and as valuable as at any other place, will be at the disposal of the State.

This power may be estimated as follows: Any quantity of water which can be permitted to pass in the canal without injury to its banks or to its navigation may be taken into the canal at Middletown. From a close calculation, it is thought safe to introduce 8,000 cubic feet per minute. Admitting 4,400 cubic feet per minute of this quantity to be expended on the forty-four miles of canal between Middletown and Cincinnati, equal to 100 cubic feet per minute for each mile, and 600 cubic feet per minute to be used in locking boats from the Ohio River into the canal and from the canal into the river, which will be sufficient to pass eighty boats per day, there will remain a surplus of 3,000 cubic feet per minute applicable to hydraulic purposes at Cincinnati. The descent from the proposed basin, on the upper plain at Cincinnati, to high-water mark in the Ohio, is fifty feet, and to low-water mark one hundred and eight feet. This water may, therefore, be applied on three overshot water-wheels of fifteen feet diameter each, in succession, before it reaches the level of high-water mark. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that 300 cubic feet of water per minute, if applied to the best advantage on an overshot wheel of fifteen feet, will give power sufficient to keep in operation two pairs of four and a half feet mill-stones. Calculating from this datum, twenty pairs of mill-stones could be driven on the first descent of sixteen and a half feet of the surplus water from the basin, the same number on the second descent, and the like number on the third descent of sixteen and a half feet, in all power sufficient to keep in operation sixty pairs of mill-stones in the descent of the surplus water from the basin to the level of high-water mark. Two hundred and fifty dollars would certainly be a moderate rent for water-power sufficient to drive a pair of mill-stones, or the same power applicable to any other machinery, in such a place as Cincinnati, especially when it is considered that the power would be constant, not subject to interruption from high or low water. At this rate the water-power from the basin to high-water mark in the Ohio would rent for fifteen thousand dollars per annum. And this rate is much lower than that for which power is rented in other places. The power obtained by descent from high-water to low-water mark would not be as valuable as that above estimated, as it would be subject to occasional interruptions from high water. These interruptions on the upper half of the descent from extreme high-water mark would seldom occur; and it will be safe to estimate the rent of water-power from high to low-water mark at five thousand dollars per annum; making the total amount of water-rents twenty thousand dollars per annum. Much water-power may also be obtained in the descent between Middletown and Cincinnati, which is one hundred and seven feet. The amount of tolls arising from transportation on the canal extending from Dayton to Cincinnati it is not so easy to estimate. The following, however, is the most correct view we are able to give of the subject. It is ascertained, from information on which the utmost reliance can be placed, that thirty thousand barrels of flour have been exported from the county of Montgomery alone in one year. It will undoubtedly be safe to estimate that the same quantity will be exported when additional facilities are offered by the canal for exportation; and that at least an equal quantity will be exported from the counties of Clarke, Champaign, Miami, Darke, and other adjoining counties. The lowest price for which flour can now be transported from Dayton to Cincinnati is fifty cents per barrel. A toll of twelve and a half cents per barrel from Dayton to Cincinnati will not be unreasonable, and this on sixty thousand barrels will give a revenue of $7,500. On all other articles exported from Dayton to Cincinnati on the canal it will be undoubtedly safe to calculate on receiving a toll of $2,500 per annum, making on the descending navigation from Dayton an aggregate of $10,000. From the business which will naturally fall into the canal from the intermediate counties of Warren, Butler, and those adjoining them, together with the whole ascending navigation, it will be safe to calculate on receiving an equal amount of toll, making a total product from tolls of $20,000 per annum, which, added to the estimated rents for water-power, will produce the annual sum of $40,000."

The preliminary measures having been taken, the acting commissioner issued the following advertisement:

"MIAMI CANAL.

"Proposals in writing will be received by the undersigned at Hamilton, on the 15th of July next, for the construction of about fifteen miles of the Miami Canal, extending from a point on the Great Miami River two miles above Middletown, to a point near Hamilton.

"Persons who are disposed to contract for the construction of any part of this work are invited to examine the ground before the day of sale. Any information as to the character of the line, manner of constructing the work, or terms of contracting, may be had on application to Samuel Forrer, Esq., engineer on the line.

"A profile of the line, with the estimates of the value of the work, will be exhibited on the day of letting, for the information of all who may be disposed to take contracts.

"M. T. WILLIAMS, *Acting Commissioner.*

"CINCINNATI, *June* 27, 1825."

In that year (1825) his excellency DeWitt Clinton, governor of the State of New York, visited Ohio, on the invitation of the citizens of this State, in order to be present at the commencement of the internal improvements of the State by our canals. As soon as it was known that he would be present on that date, an invitation was extended to the most prominent gentlemen of the vicinity to meet him, on the 11th of July, in Hamilton. The invitation read as follows:

"SIR,—You are respectfully invited to attend, at Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 12th July instant, at an early hour, for the purpose of partaking of a dinner to be prepared for their excellencies DEWITT CLINTON and

JEREMIAH MORROW, governors of the States of New York and Ohio. Invite any of your friends who can make it convenient to attend with you.

"By order of the committee of arrangement.

"LEWIS P. SAYRE, *Chairman.*

"HAMILTON, *July* 11, 1825."

The dinner which was provided on the occasion, of which one hundred and fifty persons partook, was elegant and abundant. It was prepared by T. Blair, and served up under the shade of the locust-trees in the court-house yard. The day was fine, and the pleasure which was universally felt at welcoming the "father of internal improvement" was heightened by the presence of Jeremiah Morrow, governor of the State of Ohio; Ex-Governor Ethan Allen Brown, the Honorable Benjamin Tappan, and Micajah T. Williams, Esq., canal commissioners; Judge David S. Bates; the chief engineer, Samuel Forrer, Esq., and a number of other distinguished citizens and strangers, who honored the occasion by their presence. John Reily presided at the table, assisted by John Woods, as vice-president. Governor Clinton was met at Middletown on the previous day by a deputation from Hamilton, with Captain Dunn at the head of his fine company of cavalry, together with a large concourse of citizens, who escorted him to Hamilton, where rooms had been prepared for his reception.

The enthusiasm which was excited by the presence of Governor Clinton was, if possible, heightened by the toasts and sentiments which followed the removal of the cloth. Thirteen regular toasts had been prepared, as follows:

TOASTS.

1. "*The President of the United States and heads of departments.*—If talents, virtue, experience, and patriotism at the helm will afford security, the ship of state is in no danger of foundering."

2. "*The Heroes of the Revolution.*—They are fast dropping into the grave, but the memory of their deeds survives them."

3. "*Internal Improvements.*—Whether their accomplishment legitimately belong to the States or the nation, a prophetic spirit may look forward to the period when, in times of trouble and difficulty, the works of the present age may become the safeguard of our national independence and the bond of national union."

4. "*The State of New York.*—She has given a noble specimen of what the genius and enterprise of one man may accomplish. Let Ohio profit by the example."

5. "*The States of Ohio and New York.*—Connected by mutual interests, and not less united in policy than in their admiration of the illustrious father of internal improvement."

6. "*The Miami Canal.*—When completed as far as its location has been authorized, may no sectional interests prevent its extension to Lake Erie!"

7. "*The Republics of South America.*—Let no unholy interference of the allied sovereigns disturb their independence!"

8. "*Greece.*—The land of ancient renown and modern glory."

9. "*The Bunker Hill Monument.*—When it shall have moldered into dust, the names and the deeds that it commemorates will not be forgotten,"

10. "*Lafayette.*—His honors and rewards as far exceed those of princes as his merits surpass theirs."

11. "*The Friends of the Manumission and Colonization of the Blacks.*—They are the friends of man, and their exertions will promote the best interests of their country."

12. "*The Press.*—It needs no other check to preserve it from licentiousness than uncorrupted public opinion."

13. "*The Literary Institutions of Ohio.*—May they continue to be encouraged by an enlightened and liberal policy until the Western wilderness shall become an academic shade!"

After the regular toasts, Mr. Reily, from the chair, addressed the assembly as follows:

"I rise, gentlemen, to propose a toast in obedience to the instructions of the committee of arrangements; and, in thus becoming the organ of my fellow-citizens, I have the satisfaction of performing a duty highly gratifying to myself.

"It is only an act of justice to testify respect to men of distinguished worth and talents, whose lives have been devoted to the service of their country. But this is an occasion of more than common interest. Our State has just commenced a stupendous work of internal improvement similar to that which New York has nearly completed, under the auspices of our distinguished guest—a work which is destined to elevate her to a proud rank among the States of the Union. Under such circumstances it is natural for her to look to New York for her model, and to DeWitt. Clinton as her presiding spirit. I shall, therefore, meet the cordial response of this assembly when I propose—

"*DeWitt Clinton,* the friend and promoter of internal improvement."

To which Governor Clinton replied:

"Fellow-citizens,—I receive with grateful sensibility this expression of approbation, and I fully appreciate its importance. Its communication through so respectable an organ in behalf of this respectable company renders it peculiarly interesting, and I offer to you my sincere thanks for your kindness to me on this occasion, and during my visit to this place.

"For fifteen years I have devoted myself to the great cause of internal improvement, and it has been my good fortune, during my administration, to witness the commencement of the canals of New York, and in a very short time I hope to witness their completion. To the moral power and intelligence of the people we must ascribe the success of these stupendous undertakings. Ohio

in her infant state, with inferior revenues and a less numerous population, has followed the example set by her elder sister, and has undertaken an enterprise without a parallel in the history of mankind, considering all the circumstances under which it has been commenced; and the whole exhibits wisdom, patriotism, and magnanimity that would reflect honor on any age or country. The success is as certain as the resulting advantages, unless some destroying spirit should be let loose among you and darken the brightest days that ever opened upon the West. I beg leave to present as a toast:

"*The public-spirited State of Ohio* and her excellent chief magistrates who have pointed out her way to greatness and glory, and supported her in her illustrious career."

By John Woods, Esq.:

"*Governor Morrow.*— His long-tried public services have tested the purity of his principles.

"Under his administration the State of Ohio has commenced the great work of forming by internal improvement the bonds of union between all the members of our government, and by whose wisdom and prudence were pointed out the only means by which we shall be enabled to march with firmness to the accomplishment of the magnificent work."

Governor Morrow rose, and said:

"Gentlemen, it would manifest insensibility on my part were I not to acknowledge the gratitude I feel for your kind expression of regard. That I have performed public services in which important interests were rendered, early in the settlement of our country, is certain. But it is equally true that these, which are overrated, have been more than compensated by the repeated expressions of your confidence.

"Permit me, then, to say that I express the feelings of my heart when I assure you that I entertain a sincere respect for the people of this town and its vicinity, and tender my best wishes for their welfare. I propose—

"*The Citizens of Hamilton and Rossville.*—Their interests assured and prosperity promoted by the Miami Canal."

Arrangements having been made at Cincinnati to entertain the distinguished gentlemen as guests in that city on the day succeeding, the company retired at an early hour, and Governor Clinton, accompanied by the gentlemen who had attended him hither, together with an escort of military and citizens, proceeded, that evening, to Martin's tavern, where he was met by a military escort from Cincinnati.

After Governor Clinton had been entertained at Cincinnati, he visited the falls of the Ohio; then returning to Hamilton, which he reached on the 18th of July. The next day he proceeded to Middletown. One of the local papers thus speaks of the day:

"On Thursday last the people of the Miami country were gratified with one of the most interesting spectacles that ever was, or perhaps ever will be, witnessed by them. It was the ceremony of commencing that great work of internal navigation which is destined to raise their character as an enterprising people, promote their happiness, both in a political and moral point of view, and increase their wealth as individuals and as a community. They saw the first sod raised by the great father and patron of internal improvement; and, notwithstanding it will be a matter of much exultation to see the completion of the work, yet it will not detract from, or even equal, the excitement produced by viewing the first breaking of the ground—the first step to the daring and stupendous undertaking.

"Although notice had been given but three days previous, thousands of freemen, drawn by the interest and novelty of the scene from different parts of the country, were on the ground; and never, perhaps, was observed a greater degree of harmony in a like assemblage than what prevailed on this occasion. Unanimity in the object for which they had assembled to view the commencement seemed to be the prevailing sentiment, and was strikingly expressed in almost every countenance; and all appeared to be animated by the importance of the matter, and to take a deep interest in the ceremonies of the day.

"The appearance of several independent companies, attended by an excellent band of music, from Cincinnati, added greatly to the occasion. A fine troop of cavalry, commanded by Captain Morsell, escorted Governor Clinton from Cincinnati; the other companies, three in number, were the Cincinnati Guards, commanded by Captain Emerson, Captain Avery's company of light infantry, and the Lafayette Greys, commanded by Lieutenant Burley. They deserve the unbounded thanks of our citizens, and are most certainly entitled to the highest commendation for the patriotism displayed in marching so great a distance, and for the good discipline and soldier-like conduct evinced during their stay in this place and in Middletown; and we sincerely hope that their reception and entertainment was fully equal to their expectations of the hospitality and patriotism of our citizens.

"Captain Crane's company of Jacksonburg artillery and a troop of horse belonging to Middletown were likewise observed among the military.

"Among the distinguished guests, in addition to Governor Clinton and Governor Morrow (the latter of whom arrived about 11 o'clock, A. M.), we observed our late governor, E. A. Brown, General Harrison, General Beasly, Judge Bates; Dr. Drake, of Lexington, Ky.; Mr. M. T. Williams, acting commissioner, and Mr. Forrer, principal engineer, together with many others, whom our memory does not sufficiently serve us to particularize at this time.

"The ceremony was commenced by an appropriate and impressive prayer to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Vickars, chaplain of the day; after which Judge Crane, of

Dayton, rose, and, in a commanding strain of eloquence, delivered an excellent address. Nothing we could say by way of commendation would add to its excellence; for it amply speaks its own superior merit, and attaches great credit to its intelligent and classical author. It is sufficient to say that it was received by the audience with loud and repeated acclamations.

"Governor Clinton and Governor Morrow then descended from the rostrum, which had been prepared for the occasion, followed by the commissioners, contractors, and other persons of distinction who felt an interest or were to assist in the enterprise. The governors each raised a sod, as the commencement of the work; after which the other gentlemen assisted. The latter part of the ceremony was greatly enlivened by the continued volleys of musketry and by the many appropriate airs performed by the band of music.

"After partaking of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. J. P. Reynolds, a number of toasts were drunk. The one given by Mr. Clinton was received with loud cheers. He responded with the following toast:

"'*The Miami Canal*, like the Nile, will enrich and aggrandize the region of its transit—not by fertilizing a soil exuberantly rich, but by opening lucrative markets for its production.'

"The company separated at an early hour. Governors Clinton and Morrow, with their respective suits, departed the same evening for Lebanon."

The place at which these ceremonies took place was in a field about a mile south of town, at the place where the first lock is now constructed. The land was then owned by Daniel Doty, and is in section 28.

As we have elsewhere said, the northern portion of the route, that part going from Dayton to Lake Erie, had been partly located in 1824, and the next year it was regularly surveyed. This section of the work was not done till some time after the other, and, indeed, was for a period in danger of not being done at all. But the general government, in response to a petition from some of the best men in Ohio, made a grant of land equal to one-half of five sections in width on each side of the proposed route, between Dayton and the Maumee, so far as the same should be located through the government lands. In return it was simply provided that all persons or property of the United States should forever pass through or over the canals free of tolls. The amount of this grant, as afterwards ascertained, was three hundred and eighty-four thousand acres. Its market value could not have been very far from a million of dollars. The same act granted the State half a million dollars more, in aid of its canals. This grant was conditioned upon the completion within five years of the canals already begun at the time of the passage of the act, and the grant for the Miami extension upon the commencement of the work within five and its completion within twenty years, on penalty of payment by the State to the federal government of the value of the lands. The Legislature accepted the former, but declined the latter grant, as it was feared that it might be impossible to fulfill the conditions. These were the initial grants by the general government in aid of internal improvements, and were the forerunner of those to the Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific railroads, as well as to a hundred others of less length. When Judge Jacob Burnet, of Ohio, was sent to the United States Senate in 1830, he succeeded in getting a bill through which repealed the forfeiture clauses and made the grant equivalent to five sections for every mile of canal located on land previously sold, as well as that unsold, by the general government. The land so given was located by the governor, and by it, undoubtedly, the extension was effected.

Work was speedily begun above Middletown, taking the water from Enoch's dam, and running to the head of Mill Creek, a distance of twenty miles. The *Advertiser* of August 23d says:

"It will be remembered that twenty miles of the Miami Canal was put under contract on the 20th of July last. It was divided into forty-three sections. On the 28th of July the sod was first broken on section No. 8, a part of a contract taken by Seymore Scovel, Esq., of the State of New York. On the 23d the whole of this section was taken by a sub-contractor, who commenced active operations on it on the 24th, and has now, August 23d, completed thirty rods ready for inspection. No less than thirty-nine parties, or near five hundred workmen, under original and sub-contractors, are now engaged on twenty-seven sections. Many of these sections are in a rapid state of forwardness, and present a scene more like the effect of magic than reality, and can only be accounted for by the number of workmen so suddenly thrown upon them, and the determined perseverance of the undertakers. A little more time will be necessary for farmers to remove their corn from the ground occupied by a part of the canal line, when all the sections will speedily be commenced; and, from the number of persons continually flocking in for employment, and the character of the contractors, there can be no doubt that the whole twenty miles will be completed within the stipulated time. We understand that the resident engineer will set out in a few days to prepare the south end of the line for contract, which has been delayed in consequence of the great press of business occasioned by the immediate commencement of labor by so many of the contractors on the part of the line already let, and that the acting commissioner intends to dispose of fifteen miles more on or about the 15th of September next."

In their next report the canal commissioners give an account of what work had been done, and of the actual beginning of labor. They state:

"Towards the latter part of June, the commissioners were enabled to commence the preparation of a part of

the Miami Canal for contract; and on the 20th of July, in pursuance of public notice previously given, contracts were made for the construction of twenty miles of that canal, including six locks, extending from a point of the Miami River near Middletown to the head of Mill Creek. These contracts were, as in the former cases, effected at prices in all cases as low, and in most lower, than the original estimates. On the day following, the work was commenced on this canal in the presence of the distinguished chief magistrates of Ohio and New York and an immense concourse of deeply interested citizens; since which it has progressed with spirit and effect, and is now in a flattering state of progression.

"As early as the 27th of September twenty-two miles in addition, including six locks, extending to a point near Cincinnati, were prepared and placed under contract upon terms still more favorable to the State; making, in all, forty-two miles of this canal now under contract. Upon the whole of this line, with only two exceptions, the contractors have already commenced the work on their jobs, and are prosecuting it in a manner highly satisfactory. Thirty miles or more are now grubbed and cleared; the excavation already performed exceeds two hundred thousand cubic yards; three large culverts are built, and the other items of the work have progressed in the same proportion. The most serious difficulty which has been experienced or is anticipated in the prosecution of the work on this line arises from the scarcity of stone of a suitable character for the construction of the locks, and from the difficulty of procuring water-lime. It was, in the first instance, thought most advisable to construct the locks of timber, and contracts for the first eight locks were made accordingly. It was, however, soon ascertained that to obtain timber in sufficient quantities would be attended with difficulties, be more costly than was anticipated, and, in most cases, would inflict a serious and measurably irretrievable injury upon the adjacent country. It was determined, therefore, to suspend the construction with timber of most of the locks, and to make further efforts for the discovery of stone, which have so far been successful as to induce a belief that stone will be obtained within a reasonable distance for their construction. The cost of obtaining the stone will, however, be such as to forbid the hope of constructing the locks for a sum below the original estimates of their cost. If the saving in the cost of the locks could have been in the same proportion with that on the other items of the work under contract, this line would be constructed for a sum very considerably less than that at which it was estimated. From the best estimate which can be made from the other items of the work at contract prices, making a liberal allowance for all contingencies which will probably occur, and placing the cost of the locks at $4 per perch, the line under contract will be constructed for the sum of $358,984.14. This is less than the sum at which it was estimated in the last report of the board by $25,000, and makes an average cost per mile, including twelve locks, of $8,547.24.

"Abstract marked F will show the name of each contractor, the extent of contract, the contract price of each item of work, the average price of each kind of work, the total estimated amount of each contract, and of the whole line under contract at contract prices. The value of work performed on this line up to the 21st November is estimated at $31,994. The number of laborers engaged upon this line in the month of November amounted to nearly nine hundred. The contracts for the first thirty miles of this line require its completion by the first day of October next, and for the last ten miles by the 5th of May, 1827.

"In the last report of the board to the Legislature two points of termination at the Ohio River, near Cincinnati, were named. The one, by preserving with the line a high level from a point about ten miles up the valley of Mill Creek, as it descends, and passing the western margin of the city upon a low level, to unite with the river at a point immediately below it. Estimates of the cost of each of these lines were made, which showed a difference in favor of the line upon the low level of about $45,000; and the cost of the Miami Canal, as stated in the report, was estimated upon this line. Upon a full investigation of the question of the proper point to terminate the canal, which was made in August last, it was deemed advisable, with reference to all the interests connected with the canal, notwithstanding the estimated difference of cost, to adopt the line upon the high level, and terminate the canal at the mouth of Deer Creek. The superior value of the hydraulic privileges afforded by the high level, the favorable position which the mouth of Deer Creek affords, when compared with the other point of termination, for a safe harbor for steam and canal boats, both in low and high water, the great facility it affords over any other for the construction of dry and wet docks, which the increasing commerce of the Ohio River and the interests of the public will soon imperiously require, and the prominent and mutual advantage, both to the surrounding country and the city, which the level, uninterrupted by locks for a distance of ten miles back into the country will afford,—all conspired to produce the conviction upon the minds of the commissioners that the adoption of that line was required by the general interests connected with the work.

"It will be recollected that, in the last report of the board, calculations were made upon the extent and value of the surplus water which it was believed could be drawn from the Miami River to that point. With a view to this object, the capacity of the upper end of this section of the canal is enlarged, for the purpose of receiving and passing forward a greater supply of water. The first ten miles from the river are constructing with an increase of one foot in depth and three and a half in the width of the top water-line; and the next fifteen

miles with an increase of half a foot in depth, and one foot and three-fourths in the width of the top water-line. The increase of the capacity of the canal must proportionately enhance its cost, and is another reason for the apparent disparity between the savings on this line at contract prices, compared with original estimates, and the other lines under contract. It is, however, believed that the cost of this increase of the capacity of a part of the line will be more than reimbursed to the State in the value of the surplus water which is anticipated from it. Propositions have already been made by responsible individuals to contract for the use of the whole amount of surplus water which can be delivered at Cincinnati, at the price placed upon it in the last report of the board.

"It will be recollected, when examining this comparative statement, that on the locks in this line there is no saving from the estimates owing to the scarcity of stone, and that the first ten miles of the canal, below the feeder from the Miami, is constructing with an increased depth of one foot and an increased width of three and a half feet, and the next fifteen miles with an increase in depth of six inches and in width of one foot, nine inches. The estimates of last year were made for a canal of the usual dimensions."

The contractors on the Miami Canal, with their respective sections in this neighborhood, were: John Hepburn, 1, 2, 25, 34, 43; Warren Jarvis, 4, 19, 28, 31, 32; A. Amsden, 37, 41; Hale & Lyons, 26; Sells & Jewett,

"RECAPITULATION,

SHOWING THE SEVERAL KINDS OF WORK UNDER CONTRACT ON THE MIAMI CANAL FROM MIDDLETOWN TO CINCINNATI—FORTY-TWO MILES—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND, AND THE AVERAGE PRICE AS CONTRACTED.

THE KINDS OF WORK.	AMOUNT OF EACH.	AVERAGE PRICE AS CONTRACTED.	TOTAL.
Grubbing and clearing,	42 miles,	$4.08⅓ per chain, about $327 per M.,	$13,735 38
Excavation,	1,519,133 cubic yards,	Average cost per yard, $7.17,	118,959 32
Embankment,	688,628 cubic yards,	Average cost per yard, $10.04,	69,159 50
Culverts (26),	8,083 perches,	Average cost per perch, $207,	16,731 42
Culverts, pits, foundations, etc.,		Estimated to cost,	10,270 00
Locks (2), 100 feet lockage,	18,910 perches of masonry,	Average cost per perch, $4,	72,640 00
Aqueducts,	9,882 perches of masonry,	Average cost per perch, $1.88¾,	18,559 00
Excavations of lock-pits,	17,350 cubic yards,	Average cost per yard, $14.38,	2,495 00
Wooden trunks,	478 feet,	Average foot-run, 703,04,	3,361 50
Excavations of pits and foundations,		Estimated to cost,	4,020 00
Waste-weirs,			1,430 00
Road-bridges, wood-work,	Twenty-two,	Average cost, $104 each,	2,295 00
Road-bridges, embankment,	Twenty-two,	Average cost, nearly $68 each,	1,497 80
Wall of timber in the river,	1,200 feet,	Average cost, .67 per foot,	804 00
Pavement or protection wall,	4,300 yards,	Average cost, .36 per yard,	1,554 00
Miscellaneous items, such as stone walls, channel of creeks, land-drains, etc.,			1,816 22
Mucking the whole length of the forty-two miles, 246,000 cubic yards, at 8 cents,			19,680 00
Total cost,			$358,680 14
Corrected,			358,294 14
Average cost per mile of 42 miles, including 12 locks,			$8,547 24

"The locks in the above abstract are placed at $4 per perch. They were mostly contracted for to be built of timber, but have since been changed, and are to be built of stone, so far as it can be obtained at reasonable cost.

The line from the Ohio River to the Miami near Middletown, on the low level, was estimated in the last report to cost,		$381,140 00
To which add the difference in the cost of the high level, as estimated,		45,000 00
		$426,140 00
To which add ten per cent to cover contingencies as stated in the report,		42,614 00
Total cost as estimated,		$468,754 00
Amount of contracts as above shown,	$358,984 14	
Estimated amount of line not under contract to the Ohio,	75,926 00	
Ten per cent, to cover contingencies on the above items,	7,592 00	
		442,502 14
Balance in favor of contracts,		$26,252 86

5; Thomas Freeman, 6; G. Perrine & Co., 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 38, 39; Dean and others, 23, 24, 29; S. Scoville, 11, 12, 13, 27; Scoville & Dean, 8; Sam'l Ward, 9; William H. Lytle, 3, 7, 35, 36, 40; John Babcox, 10; Bower, Adams & Co., 16, 18; Barney Sweeney, 42; Kay & Lyons, 33; James Dryer, 30; Joseph Evans, 21; Peter Carney, 44; James C. Cascadding, 45; William Patton, 46; Brannon & Boyle, 49; Everett & Co., 47, 48, 81, 87, 89; Hepburn & Jarvis, 50, 74, 82, 83; Otho Craig, 51; McGonigle & Co., 52, 56; John Lytle, 53; Israel T. Gibson, 54; Thomas Sinnard, 55; Lyons & Thompson, 57, 60; Richard Fallis, 57; Groghan & Lennard, 59; Elias Murray, 61; James Glenn, 62; D. Perrine & Co., 63, 68, 69, 70, 72, 79, 86, 90; John A. Hays, 64, 67; 71; Jacob Reinerson, 65; De Kay, 66; Shether & Thayer, 80, 84, 85; John Waldron, 73; Geo. Hepburn, 75; Thomas Heckwelder, 76; Price & Beard, 77, 78; E. Farrington & Co., 88.

In their next year's report the commissioners say:

"A considerable portion of this line running through a dry and gravelly soil, the operations of the contractors were continued through the Winter and Spring with considerable success, and during the Summer and Autumn the work has progressed in a vigorous and efficient manner. Of the forty-three miles of this canal now under contract, thirty-four are completed, and the remaining twelve miles, consisting mostly of heavy work at the lower end of the line, are in such a state of forwardness as to afford strong assurances that the whole line will be finished by the 1st of July next. No apprehension of a failure of this desirable end is felt, except as to two or three heavy embankments on Mill Creek; and these, if the Winter should prove favorable for work, it is believed can be completed within that time. The finished work on this line, in addition to the excavations and embankments of the thirty-one miles, consists of nine locks, five aqueducts, twenty stone culverts, varying in size from three to twenty feet chord, numerous paved waste-weirs, road-bridges, etc. The aqueducts and culverts on the whole line are completed, excepting the planking of the aqueduct trunks, which was directed to be omitted until Spring. Of the three locks remaining unfinished, one is very nearly completed, the walls of the second are raised to the upper meter-sill, and of the third to the height of four feet. They will be completed at an early day in the ensuing season.

"On the 2d of June last a contract was made for the construction of a dam across the Great Miami River above Middletown, a guard-lock, and a feeder forty-three chains in length from the dam to the canal. The work under this contract has progressed so far as to afford an assurance that it can be accomplished in the next season as the stage of the river will admit. In the mean time the canal may be supplied with water through the mill-race of Abner Enoch in sufficient quantity to answer all the purposes of navigation. It was found, by observation during the last Spring, that the ponds at the head of Mill Creek, in the county of Butler, through which the canal passes in leaving the valley of the Great Miami, would in that season of the year entirely overflow the banks of the canal, and for some months remain in that situation. To prevent this evil—which would not only at times interfere with the use of the canal, but would in a measure destroy it—it was found to be necessary to drain the ponds by making a cut one mile and seventy chains in length. A contract was, therefore, made for cutting this drain, the cost of which is estimated at one thousand dollars. It is probably by this time completed.

"Contracts have also been made since the date of the last report of the board for the extension of the canal into and through the city of Cincinnati, to a point near the head of the proposed locks, by which it is to be connected with the Ohio. These contracts, including those for the dam-feeder and pond-drain, have been made upon terms as favorable to the State as those heretofore made for the construction of other parts of the work. So far the work is now completed, and the final accounts of it made out. It is found that in plain line the original estimates of the work in each section correspond very nearly with the true result, and that the actual cost of such line will not exceed the estimated cost as stated in the last report of the board; in some cases it is found to fall considerably short; but on rough, uneven, and side-lying ground, where heavy embankments and steep bluffs are encountered, a heavy portion of which is on this line, the engineers' final accounts, so far as they are now perfected, show that the number of yards of excavation and embankment in each section, as then estimated, will fall considerably short of the true result. This deficiency in the estimates on the rough line is to be accounted for in the following manner: In making out an estimate of the amount of excavation and embankment for the accounts of last year, no other data could be had than a single line of levels divided into stations of three chains each, from which the average depth of cutting or height of the embankments was inferred. The result now shows that the number of yards then produced falls short, particularly on inclined grounds and steep bluffs. In addition to this, it has been found advisable on the heaviest parts of this line, with a view to greater security, to increase the base of the banks, and, where heavy bluffs are encountered, to throw the center line of the canal farther into the hill or bluff bank, which has necessarily added much to the number of yards of earth to be removed. It has also been found necessary to relet some of the heaviest of these embankments at higher prices. From the scarcity of stone on the line, it was found necessary, in making the contracts for the locks and other stone-work, to stipulate a given distance within which it was then supposed stone could be obtained, and to agree to pay where the acting commissioner or engineer should be convinced of the necessity of going farther for stone for such extra hauling. It has been found impracticable to procure the necessary quantity of stone of a suitable quality within the distance assigned, and an extra allowance for hauling stone has been necessarily made to a considerable amount. Some lock excavation has been also unexpectedly encountered, and several paved waste-weirs, culverts, and some pavement of the banks, have been added to it. These items of increased cost and the unforeseen variations in the amount of work to be performed will add considerably to the final cost of this section of the Miami Canal when compared with the estimates of last year. The exact amount of the increase, which is chargeable principally to the stone-work and the heavy embankments and bluffs, can not now be ascertained, as the heavy work on the line is not yet completed; nor is it in such situation as to permit accurate estimates of the cost to be made. On that part of the

line between Middletown and the locks near Reading—thirty-one and a half miles—the excess of the actual cost over the estimates of the last year will be upwards of seventeen thousand dollars.

"There has been paid to contractors on this canal and the works connected with it, during the year ending on the first of the present month, $265,302.78, which, with $31,994, the amount of payments last year, makes the total sum of $297,296.98 which has been paid on this line. The amount of the contracts which have been made on this canal from the final accounts of that part which is finished, and from the best estimate which can now be made of the unfinished parts, is as follows:

The thirty-one and a half miles contracted to be completed by the 1st of October, terminating at the head of the locks near Reading (twenty-seven and a half miles finished),	$228,867 20
The line from the head of the locks near Reading to the junction of the Hamilton and Indiana roads, contracted to be finished by the 15th of May next,	164,442 99
The dam, guard-lock, and feeder, from the Miami,	15,000 00
The pond-drain at the head of Mill Creek,	1,000 00
New line to and through Cincinnati,	19,500 00
Total estimate of contracts on line,	$433,809 20

"Deducting the total amount of payment on this line from the estimated amount of contracts, as shown above, will leave the sum of $136,512.22, required to accomplish the works now under contract. The acting commissioner on this line, as provided by law, has appointed Matthias Corwine, of Warren County, James McBride, of Butler County, and Arthur Henry, of Hamilton County, to be a board of appraisers for the assessment of the damages claimed by individuals in consequence of the construction of the canal through their lands, and for the materials used in the construction of the works connected with it. The operation of the law in relation to the use of materials for the construction of the canals has produced considerable dissatisfaction on this line; but it is confidently believed there will be a disposition among the citizens of that part of the State to acquiesce cheerfully in the awards of a board of appraisers composed of men of unquestionably high standing for uprightness of character and good judgment."

In the mean time canal-boats had been running on the portion which was completed, and many of the citizens of Butler and Hamilton counties had availed themselves of the opportunity of a ride upon the canal. One of the Hamilton newspapers, on November 30, 1827, says:

"The *S. Forrer*, of Middletown, returned to this place on Wednesday evening last, on her way from Hartwell's basin, near Cincinnati, accompanied by the *Washington* and *Clinton*, of the Farmer's and Mechanic's line, with a party from Cincinnati. Yesterday morning they all left here in fine style for Middletown. The *Washington* and *Clinton* returned again in the evening of the same day, and left this place again early this morning for Cincinnati."

A little later the same paper says:

"The water was let into the lower section of this canal to the city of Cincinnati several days since (March, 1828). Boats are now running regularly from Middletown to Cincinnati, a distance of forty-four miles."

On the 28th of March it reports the progress already made:

"It will certainly be pleasing to some of our readers to learn the result of the first week's experiment on this canal. The first entries that were made on the collector's books at this place were on the 19th of March. Between that and the 26th there was entered for Cincinnati 991 barrels of flour, 432 barrels of whisky, 138 barrels pork, 576 kegs lard, and 86 barrels oil, besides a great variety of other produce of the country for the Cincinnati market. The boats on their passage outward were also generally full-freighted with merchandise and passengers. The tolls entered upon the collector's books at this place during the first week, between the 19th and 26th, amounted to $229.36. Thus fair is the beginning."

In its issue of April 25th it has the following notice:

"Arrival Extra.—The *Miami Rambler*, a large pine canoe, arrived at the Hamilton Basin on Friday last, in eight days from Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, a distance of seven hundred miles. Mr. Samuel Scott, a citizen of this county, with his son, were the passengers of the canoe in her novel trip. They embarked on the head waters of the Alleghany River, proceeded down that river to its confluence with the Ohio River at Pittsburg, then down the Ohio River to Cincinnati; from thence they proceeded on the Miami Canal, about thirty miles up the line; their canoe was then hauled over the bank of the canal into the Miami River; then down the Miami to the mouth of Four-mile Creek; then up Four-mile to Mr. Scott's residence."

In May the newspaper reported that Packet No. 1, Farmers' and Merchants' Line, P. A. Sprigman, master, had arrived at the Hamilton basin, and would ply regularly between Cincinnati and Middletown when the canal was passable.

In November, 1828, the commissioners announce the completion of the lower level from Cincinnati to Middletown, although some unexpected difficulties had been met with. They report:

"The first division of this canal, extending from the head of Main Street in the city of Cincinnati to the mouth of the Miami feeder, a distance of forty-four miles, has been completed during the past season. Its full completion was delayed until the latter part of the season in consequence of the multiplied difficulties which had to be encountered by the contractors in completing their work on the heavy cliffs and embankments in the valley of Mill Creek. The greater part of the line was finished as early as midsummer. The introduction of water into this canal was commenced about the 1st of July, and was attended with serious difficulties. By continued and

persevering efforts thirty-eight miles of it were sufficiently filled by the 1st of November for the running of boats. The extensive beds of very coarse gravel over which the first twenty miles of the canal are constructed, with the dry condition of the earth and pure state of the water at this season of the year, rendered the operation of filling it difficult and tedious. The process was rendered more difficult from the circumstance of there being but one point from which water could be drawn to supply the demand produced by the great absorption throughout the line below. Experience soon established the point that a patient perseverance was the only safe, and in the end the most expeditious, course which could be pursued. To increase the volume of water introduced from the river, with a view to hasten its progress forward in the canal, only added to the liability of the new banks to give away, and thus to produce delays much more serious than would be experienced by the flow of water in smaller quantities, proportioned more nearly to the powers of resistance of the new and porous banks. The first view of the difficulties in filling this section of the canal seemed to wear a discouraging aspect; but a little observation and reflection only were necessary to satisfy the mind that the evil was merely temporary. The result has proved it to be so. Though by very slow degrees, and for a time scarcely perceivable, the absorption continued to lessen, until, with but little increase of the supply from the river, the canal was filled to a natural basin about six miles by the line of canal north of Cincinnati. It was deemed prudent to arrest the progress of the water at this point, with a view to allow the heavy clay embankment below it, under the seasoning influence of the Winter frosts and rains, time to settle and to acquire that solidity and strength which it is necessary they should have to render them safe, and which can only be acquired by the aid of time and the seasons. Embankments of the magnitude of these, where clay is the only material of which they are composed, can not be used while in a green and unsettled state without incurring greater risk than the dictates of prudence will sanction. In the present case the obligation to adhere to the counsel of prudence was the more binding, as the season had too far advanced to permit the idea of doing much business on the canal before Spring. Navigation on this division of the canal may commence as early in the Spring as the bank can be raised, and such repairs made as the effects of the Winter upon this part of the line may render necessary; and a full confidence is felt that the business which will be done upon it, and the benefits resulting to the country, will be equal to the most sanguine expectations of the commissioners.

"On the 28th of November three fine boats, crowded with citizens delighted with the novelty and interest of the occasion, left the basin six miles north of Cincinnati, and proceeded to Middletown with the most perfect success. The progress of the boats was equal to about three miles an hour through the course of the whole line, including the detention at the locks and all other causes of delay, which are numerous in a first attempt to navigate a new canal, when masters, hands, and horses are inexperienced, and often the canal itself in imperfect order. The boats returned to the basin with equal success, and it is understood have made several trips since, carrying passengers and freight. The success of these experiments in canal navigation and the obvious facility with which heavy burdens were moved by the power of even a single horse, must go far to convince the most incredulous of the high interest and importance of such a channel of commercial intercourse passing the heart of a country as populous and productive as that through which this canal passes.

"The levels throughout this line prove to have been taken with the nicest accuracy, and the work generally appears to have been constructed in a substantial manner. Some breaches have occurred on the first introduction of the water and in consequence of the late heavy rains, but not to a greater extent than must be expected in all new canals. The liability to evils of this nature will gradually lessen, as time and the effects of the water upon the banks increase their solidity and strength. Two breaches occurred in the course of the season at a point about five miles from Hamilton, where the canal was constructed in the face of a bluff bank with the river, and considerable depth of water immediately at its base. The embankment at its base yielded to the pressure from above, and spread in the deep water of the river. The breaches are repaired, and probably have added to the security of the other parts of the same line of embankment. Another breach occurred in the embankment at Gregory's Creek, produced by the interference of an individual in closing the lock-gates below without the knowledge of the superintendent, before sufficient wasteways had been prepared to pass off the accumulated water. But the most serious injuries were experienced at the aqueduct over Mill Creek. From the peculiar character of the bottom of that stream, the spring-floods undermined the foundation of one of the piers so as to require the rebuilding of about ten feet of the head of the pier: and one of the wing walls of the same work also gave way a few days after that level was filled with water. The space within the wing-walls not occupied with puddle was filled with a very fine sand (the adjoining material), which, on being exposed to the influence of the water, became a quicksand, assuming a semi-fluid state. The powerful pressure of this mass overcame the wall, which, on a careful inspection, was found to have been built in a very unfaithful manner. The wall has been rebuilt, and the breach fully repaired, and measures have been taken, as far as practicable, to guard against similar evils.

"The feeder from the Great Miami was completed at an early day in the season; but the dam did not progress with equal success. When nearly completed, a swell in

the river, produced by the rains in October, caused a breach in the unfinished parts, which, from the advanced stage of the season and a constant succession of rains and high water, could not be then repaired, and its final completion was necessarily postponed until another year. In the mean time a sufficient supply of water for the canal may be drawn from the river by the aid of the brush-dam, which gives the present supply. Immediately after the injury to the dam was sustained, the contract was declared to be forfeited on the part of the contractor, the work taken possession of by the State, and measures immediately taken to secure the dam against further injury, which, it is believed, will be effectual. The principal engineer was directed to make a particular examination of the state of the work and of the accounts connected with it, from which it appears that the acting commissioner had retained from the contractor money sufficient to admit of the completion of the dam by the State within the sum which would have been payable had it been completed under the contract. This opinion is predicated upon the idea that the work will sustain no further injury. Several floods have occurred in the river since, which do not appear to have extended the injury.

"Contracts were closed on the 26th of May for the construction of the remaining division of this canal, which begins at the mouth of the feeder from the Miami River, and terminates in a dam in Mad River about one mile above Dayton. That part of it from the saw-mill at Dayton to the Mad River dam is designed upon the present arrangement to serve as a feeder; but, in the event of the extension of this work to the north at any future period, to be used as a section of canal. This division to the dam is twenty-three miles and twenty-eight chains in length. It embraces ten locks, one aqueduct with a wooden trunk, three of heavy stone arches, with embankments of earth over them, and a dam across the Mad River. The remaining work is generally of the ordinary character, with the exception of the cedar bluffs near Dayton, and a very heavy bluff bank at Vail's mill, immediately below the mouth of Clear Creek. At each of these points the river comes in contact with the high lands, presenting passes for the canal expensive and somewhat difficult to encounter. The work on this line has progressed since its commencement with much activity, and is already in a very forward state. By the terms of the contracts, it is to be completed on the first day of June next. The advanced state of the work justifies the opinion that it will be completed all in the month of July.

"The stone-work on this division, which has heretofore, on the Miami Canal, cost much more than it was originally estimated to cost, has been let at rates about equal to the first estimate; and the earth-work at as low rates as on any other part of the canals. But throughout the line of the Miami Canal it has been found that the quantities of most of the different items of work upon which the first estimate was founded fall short of the actual quantity, and that its actual cost must necessarily exceed its estimated cost. The plans for crossing the different streams now adopted are, in many cases, more costly, but probably more substantial than those upon which the original estimates were made. In several instances heavy arches of masonry have been adopted, where wooden aqueducts or dams were the plans upon which the first estimates were founded. The item of locks is, however, the great cause of the difference between the actual and estimated cost of this canal, compared with that of the Ohio Canal, north of the Licking Summit. The principal saving on that part of the Ohio Canal, now under contract, will be in the cost of the locks. A very large proportion of the lockage is embraced in that line, and from the great facility of procuring stone of the easiest quality to work the locks from the summit to Kaldersburg, will be constructed at an average of $1,500 each less than the first estimate of their cost, and those from the latter point to Lake Erie upon terms but little less favorable; while on the Miami Canal the locks, instead of being the chief item of saving, have necessarily cost a sum considerably above the original estimate. The heavy bluffs and embankments encountered on the line have also contributed to swell the actual over the estimated cost of it.

"The payments made on the entire line, within the year ending on the first of December, amount to $258,525.79, which, with the sum of $297,296.98 previously paid, makes the total payments to contractors on this canal, $555,822.77. There has been paid on the line from Cincinnati to the Miami feeder the sum of $456,854.52, and there remains yet to be paid the sum of $1,115.16, making $10,403.40 its average cost per mile. This sum includes what has been paid in raising banks, in strengthening, securing, and repairing the canal, and in building lock-houses, up to the first of December. There has been paid on account of the dam and feeder to the contractor, $10,614; and to the superintendent, since the work has been taken into the hands of the State, $600—in all, $11,214. The original estimate of the cost of this division of the canal, commencing at the Ohio River, and including the dam and feeder, was $474,254. The actual cost of the same, beginning at the head of Main Street, in Cincinnati, including the payments on account of the dam and feeder, is $469,183.68. The estimated cost of the upper division of this canal under the contracts is $234,686.54. The work performed agreeably to the certificates of the engineers amounts to $96,040.41, leaving work to be performed to the amount of $138,646.13. To this should be added the probable sum of $3,000, which will be required to complete the dam across the Miami River. Awards have been made by the board of appraisers in favor of individuals for damages sustained by the construction of the canal to the amount of $5,011.54, which have been paid to the

amount of $4,521.87. The sums awarded have been mostly for stone and timber used in the construction of the canal. There are several claims for the value of land occupied and for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the separation of the different parts of a farm, which have not yet been decided upon by the appraisers. A schedule of the awards which have been made is herewith submitted, marked *A*.

A.—SCHEDULE OF AWARDS FOR DAMAGES

ON THE MIAMI CANAL, MADE BY THE BOARD OF APPRAISERS, UNDER DATES JULY 4TH, OCTOBER 22D, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1828.

IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	D. C.	D. C.
	July 4th.		
Moses Vail	The destruction of a grist mill and mill site on the Miami River	1,000 00	
John Allen	Damage done his mill on the Miami River by cutting off the communication between said mill and the surrounding country, and the consequent deterioration in the value of the mill and other improvements	300 00	
Ira White	Timber taken for use of canal	18 50	
Oliver Martin	Stone " " "	2 50	
Stephen Hall	" " " "	3 37	
Alexander Pindery	" " " "	2 62	
Joseph Moore	" " " "	59 75	
Moses McCall	" " " "	39 62	
Solomon McCall	" " " "	36 00	
John Hildebrand	" " " "	5 18	
Ephraim Brown	" " " "	16 87	
John Adams	Injury done a lot of land	150 00	
Jacob Madeira	" " "	100 00	
Heirs of Joseph Ross	" " their farm	100 00	
Cincinnati Water Company	Cutting and removing water pipes	125 00	
			4 959 41
	October 22d.		
Samuel Hughes	Injury to a crop of corn	12 50	
Hannah Kenies	" to a lot of land	60 00	
Frederick Cristman	" " "	40 00	
Heirs of Daniel Horn	" " "	130 00	
Christian Kohr	" " "	60 00	
Nath. Woodward	" " "	10 00	
Alex. Cummins	" to a crop of oats	6 00	
Ethan Stone	Stone taken from his land	31 62	
John Coon	Timber " "	57 75	
Isaac Vannest	" " "	24 00	
Andrew Brininger	" " "	25 38	
Heirs of Sam'l Rhoads	Timber and stone " "	39 47	
Christian Hawn	" " " "	11 56	
John Taylor	Timber taken from his land	5 50	
Trustees of Section 16, T. 4, R. 8, M. R. S.	" " "	1 00	
Andrew Emert	" " "	4 00	
			518 78
	November 24th.		
Jno. Stoughtenborough	Timber taken from his land	10 12	
Abner Vannest	" " "	20 40	
			30 52
	Total		5,508 71

With the report of next year we conclude our series of extracts:

"The injury which this canal sustained in consequence of the floods of the last Winter was not so great as, from its exposed position, was expected. The cost of repairing the several breaches which occurred on that part of the line below the Miami feeder did not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars. The effects of the Winter on the line, in the lower part of the valley of Mill Creek, were of a nature calculated to cause serious difficulty, and to require a very considerable expenditure to prepare that portion of the canal for navigation. The settling of the heavy embankments, and the sliding of the earth lying in its natural condition from under the banks of the canal on the lower side, and into it from the upper side, were evils of much magnitude, which were increased by the peculiarly wet Winter and Spring. The breaches caused by the flood were repaired, and the effects of the Winter upon the lower part of the line so far overcome as to permit of the passage of boats throughout the line from Middletown to Cincinnati, on the 17th of March. Navigation on this division of the canal has been continued throughout the season with frequent interruptions, arising out of the peculiar character of the lower part of the line, and the unpropitious nature of the forepart of the season for the safety of a new canal, constructed upon clay side hills and artificial banks. A very salutary change has been produced in the appearance and character of this line since the termination of the Spring rains. The base of the embankments generally had been extended with a view to their greater security, the inner slopes and bottom of the canal, where it was deemed necessary, have been puddled, and the banks have now become much more solid and compact, and the evils arising from the slips are evidently lessening so far as to give assurances of less difficulty hereafter. But it will require time, with the exercise of much vigilance, to render this part of the canal entirely free from the evils incident to its peculiar character.

"The measures which had been taken at the date of the last annual report of the board to secure the dam across the Miami River from further injury proved effectual. It sustained little or no further damage through the Winter and Spring, and on the arrival of the proper season the breach through which the river had flowed for more than six months was closed in a very substantial manner. The sum expended in securing and rebuilding the dam, added to that which had been previously paid to the contractor, still keeps the cost of the dam and feeder within the sum which would have been payable had it been completed under the contract without the occurrence of the breach.

"The causes, in part, which delayed the progress of the work on the Ohio Canal have operated in their full force to retard the progress of the work on the upper division of the Miami Canal. It was confidently believed that this line could all have been completed in the month of July; its full completion was, however, delayed until the month of November, notwithstanding every reasonable exertion was made by the contractors to finish their work at an earlier period. The transportation of stone for the locks and aqueducts, the quarries for which were situated seven miles from the line, was necessarily delayed until the middle and latter part of the Summer, in consequence of the impassability of the roads during the Winter and early part of the season. This unavoidably delayed the completion of these works until late in the season. The entire canal from Cincinnati to Dayton, with a feeder from the Miami River a short distance above Middletown, and one from Mad River near Dayton, is now completed with the exception of the dam

over Mad River, which was injured by the floods of January last. The water of this river continued so high up to the month of July as to induce the postponement of the rebuilding of the dam until another season. The feeder has been extended a short distance further up the stream, which, with the aid of a temporary brush and stone dam, gives an ample supply of water for the present.

"The filling of the new line with water has proved to be a tedious operation. That part of it nearest to Dayton, being first finished, the water was introduced into it as early as the 27th of September, and with an intermission of ten days made necessary by the unfinished state of a job, and another of twelve days, in consequence of a breach in an embankment, there has been a continued flow from Mad River in the canal of from six thousand to ten thousand cubic feet of water per minute up to the present time. Such has been the absorption of the water by the gravelly plains through which the canal is constructed, that with the utmost exertions on the part of the superintendent the water of Mad River has but just reached the head of the lower division of the canal. This portion of the line being filled with water, a change in the temperature of the weather is all that is now required to open navigation from Cincinnati to Dayton.

"With the exception of about seven miles of the line near Cincinnati this canal is believed to be a very safe and permanent work, which will require for its annual repairs an expenditure comparatively small. It embraces twenty-two locks, overcoming one hundred and eighty-eight feet of lockage. These are built in a permanent manner, most of them in a character of workmanship that will bear a comparison with other works of the kind in the United States. The aqueducts on the lower division are constructed with wooden trunks, those in the upper division, with one exception, upon stone arches with embankments of earth over the arches. That over Clear Creek, supported by three arches of forty feet chord, is built in a style of workmanship which, for strength and beauty, is not surpassed by any work of the kind. It reflects much credit upon the skill and fidelity of the contractor. A side cut to connect the canal with the town of Hamilton has been laid out and constructed under the authority of the board within the past season, the length of which is fifty-three chains and sixty-two links. The cost of this cut is between six and seven thousand dollars, two thousand of which have been paid by the State, and the remaining sum by the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville.

LENGTH OF THE MIAMI CANAL.

	Miles.	Chns.	Lnks.
The length of the Miami Canal as now constructed, from an accurate survey of it made since its completion, is	65	20	34
Length of Hamilton side cut,	53	62	
" Miami feeder,	42	00	
" Mad River feeder, say,	1 40	00	
	2	55	62
Total length of canal side cut and feeders,	67	75	96

SCHEDULE OF FURTHER AWARDS

SUSTAINED BY INDIVIDUALS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MIAMI CANAL MADE BY THE BOARD OF APPRAISERS ON THE 16TH AND 18TH DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1829.

IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	D.	C.
Egbert T. Smith,	For injuries to his farm, dwelling-house, garden, water pipes, etc.,	200	00
Heirs Daniel C. Cooper,	Timber taken from their land	52	50
Henry Bacon,	" " his land.	25	50
Daniel Doty,	" " "	30	00
Nathaniel Woodward,	Injury to his land,	40	00
Christian Kohr,	" "	40	00
	Total,	388	00

The canal has continued to be in use ever since, and has been of immense value to the people of this section. Its usefulness, however, has been much lessened by the railroad, and those who are best informed on the subject look forward to the day as not far distant when the tolls will not pay the expense of keeping it in order, and it consequently will be abandoned. The dimensions of the channel are twenty-six feet at the bottom and forty feet at the top. In depth it varies in different sections from four feet to five feet. The locks are eighty feet long, and fourteen feet inside chamber. The maximum size of canal-boats is eighty tons.

The Hamilton side-cut has been abandoned and filled up.

WARREN COUNTY CANAL.

The Warren County Canal Company was organized February 22, 1830, and led from Middletown to Lebanon, a distance including the feeder, of twenty miles. There were six locks upon it,—four at or near Lebanon, with an aggregate lift of twenty-eight feet, locking up into the western part of the town; two locks were located at Middletown, each with a fall of eight feet, locking down into the Miami and Erie Canal. At Lebanon was a dam on Turtle Creek about one hundred feet long, and also a reservoir of forty-five acres, the water from which, together with water furnished by the pool of the dam, supplied lockage water to the canal. To supply the canal from Middletown to the locks at Lebanon, two thousand cubic feet of water per minute was brought from Mad River by the Miami and Erie Canal, then known as the Miami Canal, and introduced into the Warren County Canal feeder above the second lock, north of Middletown. This canal was commenced by a company, and estimated in 1833 to cost $123,861. By an act of the General Assembly dated February 20, 1836, the canal was made an appendage and part of the Miami Canal, and placed in charge of the canal commissioners. The canal cost, when finished, the sum of two hundred and seventeen thousand, five hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixteen cents. The reservoir, situated in the north-west part of Lebanon, when full of water, is very much elevated above the old dam site, and the water, when drawn therefrom for lockage pur-

poses, was used to propel machinery in its descent to the canal. The canal was suffered to go into disuse, and in 1855 was sold and abandoned. At the time the company turned over the canal to the State they had expended $21,742.33.

The channel may still be traced above Middletown, and in some places in Lemon Township to the east.

LEADERS OF THE HALF CENTURY.

We have found it expedient under this head to group together a list of names of those who, in the earlier half of the century, were the leaders of public opinion in this remote Western country. It only includes a few persons, and others as eminent are to be found outside of this roll. All are now dead. The list begins with the venerable president of Miami University,

ROBERT H. BISHOP.

Robert Hamilton Bishop, D. D., first president of Miami University, was the son of William and Margaret Bishop. He was born in the parish of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, North Britain, on the 26th of July, 1777. Having early evinced a fondness for books, as well as a mind of more than ordinary vigor, he entered on a course of classical study, and in November, 1794, became a member of the University of Edinburgh. After completing his course at the university, he entered the Divinity Hall at Selkirk, under the Rev. George Lawson, in August, 1798. Here he passed through the prescribed course of theological study, and on the 28th of June, 1802, was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Associate Burgher Presbytery of Perth.

In the Spring and Summer of 1801, the Rev. (afterwards Dr.) John M. Mason, of the city of New York, visited the Burgher Synod of Scotland, as the commissioner from the Associate Reformed Synod of North America, partly with a view to obtain a supply of preachers for the American Synod. Mr. Bishop, being at that time a student under Professor Lawson, was casually introduced to Dr. Mason, and the brief interview which he had with him led, some two months after, to a partial engagement to accompany Dr. Mason to America, provided the synod, at whose disposal he was, should so direct.

The synod met in April, 1802; and, under their special order, he was licensed to preach, with a view to his engaging in the contemplated mission. In September following, he, with five other ordained ministers, embarked with Dr. Mason at Greenock, and arrived at New York before the close of October. Having attended a meeting of the Associate Reformed Synod, which took place shortly after his arrival, he set out with two other clergymen for Kentucky; but, being left to supply two new congregations in Adams County, Ohio, for two months, he did not arrive there until March, 1803. He had been appointed to labor in Kentucky by the casting vote of the moderator of the synod—what was then called the Second Congregation of New York having made application for his services. Five years afterwards the same congregation sent him a pressing invitation to return to them, which, however, he did not accept.

In the Summer of 1803 he had three calls presented to him in due form; but that which he finally accepted was from Ebenezer, in Jessamine County, which was connected with New Providence, in Mercer County. The two congregations united contained about thirty families spread over a tract of country at least fifteen miles square; and, as the Kentucky River and the Kentucky cliffs intervened between the two places of worship, the two Churches were not expected to worship together much oftener than twice in a year. About the same time a professorship in Transylvania University was offered him, and, accepting it, he combined the duties of that office with those of his charge.

Having accepted the call from the above-mentioned Churches in the Autumn of 1804, subjects were given him for his trial discourses to be delivered in the Spring; but at the Spring meeting he was informed that he could not be admitted to trial for ordination till he should dissolve his connection with the Transylvania University. The reasons assigned for this were that the presbytery had the exclusive disposal of his time, and that his duties in connection with the university were of such a nature as to interfere greatly with his usefulness to the Associate Reformed Church. This brought him into unpleasant relations with the presbytery; and ultimately he was regularly prosecuted upon a charge of disobedience, the result of which was that he received a presbyterial rebuke, by which the matter was considered as judicially settled. The case, however, being subsequently referred to the synod, it was decided that the resignation of his place in the university should not be an indispensable condition of his ordination, and that the Presbytery of Kentucky should proceed to ordain him as soon as circumstances would permit. This decision was given in June, 1807; but, owing to certain circumstances, his ordination did not take place till June, 1808. Thus, for nearly four years he was virtually under ecclesiastical process; and, although only a probationer, had yet the charge of two congregations, to which he preached alternately every Sabbath—the one fifteen miles, the other twenty-seven miles distant from his residence.

For some time after his ordination, Mr. Bishop seems to have exercised his ministry with a good degree of comfort and success. In the year 1810 the presbytery appointed him, in connection with the Rev. Adam Rankin, of polemic notoriety, to prepare an address to the Churches, in the form of a pastoral letter, designed to

illustrate the obligation of sustaining Christian institutions, and especially the ministry of the Gospel. The document was written by Mr. Bishop, assented to by Mr. Rankin, and passed without opposition by the presbytery, though it gave great offense in certain quarters, and especially in Mr. Bishop's own congregation. The presbytery, with a view to prevent erroneous impressions and to avert threatening evil, directed their clerk to address an official letter to the Ebenezer congregation, distinctly stating that the offensive circular was to be considered the act of the presbytery, and not of an individual. This letter Mr. Bishop caused to be printed, with some explanatory remarks of his own, in the close of which he made an allusion to the conduct of Mr. Rankin, which he afterward pronounced "imprudent and unnecessary," and which occasioned him great embarrassment in his ecclesiastical relations. His original connection with the pastoral letter led to the dissolution of his relation to the Ebenezer congregation in October, 1814.

In the Autumn of 1811 Mr. Bishop entered into an arrangement with two or three other clergymen for conducting a monthly religious publication, to be called the *Evangelical Record and Western Review.* This was the first thing of the kind ever attempted in Kentucky, and the second west of the mountains. The work, however, owing chiefly to a deficiency in the subscriptions, was discontinued at the close of the second year.

In the second volume of this work Mr. Bishop published, as part of the history of religion in the State of Kentucky, an article entitled "The Origin of the Rankinites," which gave great offense in various circles, and which he himself subsequently regarded as extremely ill-judged and unfortunate. After considerable private and extra-judicial conference on the subject, a regular judicial inquiry was entered into by his presbytery, and in October, 1815, he was brought to trial on a charge of slander; the result of which was, he was regularly suspended from the ministry. An appeal to the General Synod from the sentence was immediately taken. The synod met in Philadelphia in May, 1816, and, on an examination of the case presented by documents, they decided that Mr. Bishop should be publicly rebuked by the presbytery for the offensive publications; that the presbytery should use means to bring the parties immediately concerned into harmonious relations with each other; and that, if this could not be effected, there should be a regular trial instituted, and that the presbytery should make one of the parties prosecutor and the other the defendant; and that, in the meantime, the sentence of suspension passed by the presbytery should be reversed. Nothing, however, was satisfactorily accomplished under this decision, and the case came again before the synod in 1817. At this meeting a committee was appointed to proceed to Kentucky to take whatever depositions might be considered necessary; but that committee, after some correspondence with the parties and others concerned, concluded not to fulfill their appointment. A synodical commission was, therefore, appointed in 1818, to go to Kentucky and adjudicate the case, subject to the review of the next synod. This commission, consisting of John M. Mason, Ebenezer Dickey, and John Linn, ministers, and Silas E. Weir, an elder from Philadelphia, proceeded to Lexington in September following, and in the execution of their trust made Bishop the prosecutor and Rankin the defendant. The latter claimed his legal ten days to prepare for his defense; but when the time had expired, he declined the jurisdiction of the court. The trial, however, went on in his absence, and the decision was, "that the prosecutor should be publicly rebuked for the publications he had issued, and that the defendant, being convicted of lying and slander, be, as he hereby is, suspended from the Gospel ministry." It is honorable to Mr. Bishop, considering the relations into which he was brought by Rankin, that he has left the following testimony concerning him: "Mr. Rankin, with all his bitterness on particular subjects and on particular occasions, was also, in all other matters and on all occasions, a kind-hearted, benevolent man."

Mr. Bishop's twenty-one years' connection with the Transylvania University was marked by no serious difficulties or disagreeable circumstances, so far as he was personally or officially concerned. Upwards of twenty young men, who were more or less under his special care during this period, afterwards entered the ministry, and several of them rose to eminence. During one of the three years in which he considered himself as virtually suspended from the ministry, he devoted nearly all his Sabbaths to the instruction of the negroes, and organized the first Sabbath-schools ever opened in Lexington for their benefit. He has been heard to say that this was one of the most agreeable enterprises in which he ever engaged; and that in no other year of his residence in Kentucky had he so much evidence of the gracious presence of the Holy Spirit in connection with his labors.

In October, 1819, Mr. Bishop, having dissolved his connection with the Associate Reformed Church, joined the West Lexington Presbytery in connection with the General Assembly. From 1820 to 1823 he officiated as stated supply to the Church in Lexington, which had been gathered by the labors of the Rev. James McChord; and his connection with this Church he seems to have considered as highly favorable to both his comfort and usefulness.

In the Autumn of 1824 he accepted the presidency of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and was inaugurated on the 30th of March, 1825. Here he found a few Christian people who had been under the care of the Rev. James Hughes, for some years principal of the grammar school in that place; and the pupils of this he gathered and formed into a Presbyterian Church, and preached to them regularly on the Sabbath in the college chapel, until the year 1831, when, as the result of a

revival, in which Dr. Blackburn was the principal instrument, the Church gathered so much strength that they undertook to build a place of worship and call a pastor. In 1825 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the college of New Jersey.

In the great controversy which divided the Presbyterian Church in 1838 Dr. Bishop's sympathy and action were with the New School. In 1841 he resigned the presidency of Miami University, but held the professorship of History and Political Science until the Autumn of 1844, when his connection with the institution ceased. He then removed to Pleasant Hill, a beautiful spot in the immediate neighborhood of Cincinnati, where there was already an academy which, partly through his agency, was now enlarged into a college, under the name of the "Farmers' College." Here he remained actively and usefully employed to the close of life. Dr. Bishop preached regularly in the chapel to the students as long as he retained the presidency of the university, but after that had no stated charge. He preached, however, very frequently during his subsequent years, and his last sermon was preached on the 15th of April, 1855, but two weeks before his death. As he left his house to preach this sermon he distinctly told his wife it would be his last. He heard his classes as usual on Thursday, and was just going to the college on Friday morning, when his strength failed, so that he was no longer capable of making an effort. He lingered until five o'clock Sabbath morning (April 29th), his usual hour of rising, and then died, as he had often expressed a wish to die, "in the harness."

On the 25th of August, 1802, just as he was on the eve of embarking for America, he was married to Ann Ireland, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. All his sons were graduates of Miami University. Two of them became clergymen, and one of them a professor in the university at which he graduated. Mrs. Bishop survived her husband but two weeks.

The following is a list of Dr. Bishop's publications: "Sermons on Various Subjects," 1808. (This was the first volume of sermons printed west of the mountains.) "Memorials of David Rice," with an Appendix, 1824; "Elements of Logic, or a Summary of the General Principles and Different Modes of Reasoning," 1833; "Sketches of the Philosophy of the Bible," 1833; "Elements of the Science of Government," 1839; "The Western Peacemaker," 1839. He published, also, several occasional sermons and addresses, among which was a sermon on the death of the Rev. James McChord, 1820, and the address at his inauguration as president of Miami University in 1825. He contributed, also, liberally to several periodicals.

The local papers in speaking of the funeral services of Dr. Bishop, said:

"Yesterday a number of the Alumni of Miami University—of which he was for a long time president—directors of Farmers' College, instructors and pupils, with a numerous concourse of friends, attended his remains to their final resting-place on earth. Members of the Burritt Literary Society, preceded by the directors, bore the body to the college chapel, where religious exercises were commenced by Rev. Professor Cary. Dr. Allen, professor of Lane Seminary, delivered an elegant and instructive sermon from the text, Second Timothy, fourth chapter, seventh and eighth verses, 'I have fought a good fight,'" etc. In the course of his remarks he read a portion of his will, to the effect that being then (14th May, 1855) seventy-four years of age and much reduced in strength, though of sound mind, he first gave, as he always had attempted to do, his soul to God, and he expected to be received as was the thief on the cross. Second, his body after death to the directors of Farmers' College, to be placed in a plain coffin, and then inclosed in a strong square box and deposited in an artificial mound in a designated spot in the college-yard, to consist of successive layers of earth and sand, not to be less than eight feet, solid measure. No artificial monument to be erected on it, unless it should be a few evergreens or shrubbery. Another portion of the will spoke of the aged wife he left behind him. He commended her, during the few remaining years of her life, to the friends of Farmers' College. During the fifty years she, with him, had assisted in the education of young men, she had, on principle, never spent any thing for entertainments, but devoted all for the tuition and books of those needing assistance.

Dr. Scott, late president of Miami College, and long connected with the deceased in educational efforts, gave personal testimony to the worth and noble efforts of Dr. Bishop. His personal history he gave with interest, mentioning that, "during the changes and controversies originating in skeptical views among those controlling that (Miami) university, there was always one who nobly stood by the faithful Christian soldier, Dr. Bishop, and that was the national statesman, Henry Clay. He continued to implore the directors to retain Dr. Bishop, for, if they did not have one praying man in the university it surely would go down."

WILLIAM BEBB.

William Bebb, who was governor of this State during the Mexican war, was born on the Dry Fork of Whitewater, in Morgan Township, December 8, 1802. His father, Edward Bebb, emigrated from Wales, Great Britain, in 1795, traveled across the mountains to the valley of the Miami on foot, purchased in the neighborhood of North Bend an extensive tract of land, returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Roberts, to whom he had been engaged in Wales, and, with his bride, riding in a suitable conveyance, again crossed the mountains, and settled on his land in what was then but a wilder-

ness. He was a man of sound judgment, and, in common with many of his countrymen, of a joyous and ever-hopeful disposition. His wife was a lady of culture and refinement, and her home in the valley of the Miami, with no near neighbors, was a great change from her previous life. There were, of course, no schools near to send her children to, and this was matter of grave concern to the parents, and the son was, in consequence, taught to read at home. In those years the *Western Spy*, then published in Cincinnati, and distributed by a private post-rider, was taken by his father, and William read with avidity the contents of it, especially the achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte. A strong desire to acquire a better education induced him to make extraordinary efforts, and in this matter he was much assisted by Mr. David Lloyd, a graduate of a college in Philadelphia, who resided in the neighborhood. Bebb began teaching school at Oury's school-house, in the village of New Haven, Hamilton County, and afterwards at North Bend, the residence of General Harrison. He remained in this latter place a year, during which time he married Miss Sarah Shuck, the daughter of a wealthy German resident of the village.

Proving a success as a teacher of boys, he conceived the idea of extending his usefulness, and resolved to open an extensive boarding-school on part of his father's large place and farm, some two miles north of the Oury's school-house. With the assistance of his father and the encouragement of his neighbors, who had much confidence in him and his learning and ability, and with the good-will and aid of some Cincinnati friends, he had a large and commodious two-story-and-a-half frame house and additions erected on the banks of the Dry Fork of Whitewater. The large building consisted of a middle two-and-a-half story house, and commodious wings on each side one-and-a-half story high; one of these, the northern wing, being devoted to himself and young family as a dwelling; the other, the southern wing, being the school-house, and dormitory for the boys above. The center building contained a large dining-hall, entered from a beautiful covered portico, reached by a flight of steps extending the whole length of the building, and as large a dormitory for the boys immediately above, and rooms and large kitchen at the rear. The whole house was painted white, adorned with blue. Thus situated, Mr. Bebb began his boarding-school about the year 1827 or 1828, and, being an energetic man, he began to prosper, and his school was soon filled with pupils and boarders from the boys of Cincinnati and elsewhere. This was the first and pioneer boarding-school in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It was distant just twenty-five miles from that city, and it was reached by tolerably good roads for those days, either by way of Millcreek and Colerain townships, through the town of Venice on the Great Miami, or through Green and Miami and Crosby townships, through the villages of Cheviot, Miamitown, and New Haven. In and about the locality, particularly on the Dry Fork Creek, there were a great many large, full-foliaged, and grand sycamore-trees, and Mr. Bebb named the place Sycamore Grove. This name became celebrated in Cincinnati and throughout the country, and Bebb's school and Sycamore Grove became a distinguished place. He carried on his school until the end of the year 1832, when, being filled with ambition to make a still greater mark before the public eye, he gave up his well-established school.

In 1831 he rode to Columbus on horseback, where the supreme court judges examined him and passed him to practice in the State. He then removed to Hamilton, Butler County, and opened a law office, being for a long time in partnership with John M. Millikin, where he continued quietly and in successful practice fourteen years. During this period he took an active interest in political affairs, and advocated during his first, called the hard-cider campaign, the claims of General Harrison, and no less distinguished himself during that "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," campaign, in which the persons indicated were successful, and the Whigs, in 1840, for the first time succeeded in electing their candidates. Four years afterward he was elected governor of the State, and the war with Mexico placed him, as the governor of Ohio, in a very trying position. As a Whig he did not personally favor that war, and this feeling was generally entertained by the party who made him their leader in the State; but he felt that the question was one not of party but of cordial support of the general government, and his earnest recognition of this fact eventually overcame the danger that had followed President Polk's proclamation of war. His term of office (1846–48) was distinguished by good money, free-schools, great activity in the construction of railroads and turnpikes; the arts and industry generally were well rewarded, and high prosperity characterized the whole State. In 1847 Governor Bebb purchased five thousand acres of land in Rock River County, Illinois, of which the location was delightful and the soil rich. Five hundred acres were wooded, and constituted a natural park, while the remainder was prairie of the best quality, with a stream of water fed by perpetual springs. No man of moderate ambition could desire the possession of a more magnificent portion of the earth's surface. Three years after making this purchase he removed to it, taking with him fine horses and a number of the choicest breeds of cattle, and entered upon the cultivation of this fine property. Five years afterward he visited Great Britain and the continent of Europe. In the birthplace of his father he found many desirous to immigrate to America, and, encouraging the enterprise, a company was formed, and a tract of one hundred thousand acres purchased for them in East Tennessee, where he agreed to preside over their arrangements and the settlement of this land. In 1856 a party of the colonists arrived on the land, and Governor Bebb resided with

them until the war of the Rebellion began, when he left the State with his family. The emigrants, discouraged by the strong pro-slavery sentiment, scattered and settled in various parts of the Northern States. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, Governor Bebb was appointed examiner in the Pension Department at Washington, and held this position until 1869, when he returned to his farm in Illinois, and the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. His scale of farming was the cultivation of two thousand acres in a season, while another thousand formed his cattle pasture. While in Washington he received the appointment of consul at Tangiers, Morocco, but declined.

He took an active part in the election of General Grant, and the first sickness of any consequence he ever experienced was an attack of pneumonia following an exposed ride from Pecatonica, where he had addressed the electors, to his home. From this he never recovered, and, although he spent the following Winter in Washington, occupied mainly as a listener to the debates in the Senate, he felt his vital forces gradually declining. Returning home the next Summer, and feeling that he was no longer able to superintend his farm operations, he purchased a residence at Rockford, and there resided until his death, which happened October 23, 1873. His widow still survives him, and has now reached the age of seventy-eight. She lives in Rockford, Illinois.

DAVID MACDILL.

The Rev. David MacDill, D. D., was born in the Northern District of South Carolina, December 27, 1790. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, though quite young, served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, under Colonel Horry. The son in his youth enjoyed the advantages afforded by the Churches and schools which then existed among Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in the South. At the age of sixteen he had studied as much mathematics as was then usually studied in college. He had a thirst for knowledge and a love of books.

In 1806 the MacDill family removed from South Carolina to what was then regarded as "the far West," and settled in Preble County, Ohio. The country was almost an unbroken forest. A section of land, consisting of six hundred and forty acres, was purchased, and the work of erecting a log-house and other buildings and of clearing off the timber, mostly beech, was begun. In such work as this young David MacDill spent three years—teaching school, however, for three months during each of those years. At the end of this time, being about nineteen years old, he commenced the study of languages under the Rev. William Robertson, at Lebanon, Ohio. He finished his literary course in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. Among his classmates were the Rev. J. Finley Crowe, D. D., the founder of Hanover College, and the Rev. David Monfort, D. D., pastors for many years of the Presbyterian Church in Hamilton, Ohio. In 1813 he entered the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary in New York, then under the care of the celebrated Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason, one of the ablest pulpit orators of our country. Here he spent four annual sessions, and had as fellow-students many who afterward became leading ministers in their respective Churches. He spent the Summer vacations in teaching in the vicinity of New York. When he graduated, in 1817, from the Seminary, he delivered by appointment the valedictory address to his class. He was licensed to preach August 6, 1817. He began to preach in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian (United Presbyterian) Church, in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, in October, 1817. He was ordained and installed pastor of the congregations of Hamilton and Concord, October, 1818. He continued in charge of these two congregations for eight or ten years, and then demitted the Concord branch. The Concord meeting-house was about eight miles north of Hamilton, and just this side of Collinsville. He continued pastor of the Hamilton Church until 1848, a period of more than thirty years. During the most of this time he preached three times each Sabbath—twice in his own church, and once in a school-house or unoccupied church. In addition to these labors he edited the *Christian Intelligencer*, a monthly religious periodical. He was also for many years (about twenty-four in all) a member of the board of trustees of Miami University, and was always punctual in attending its meetings. His influence did much to promote the prosperity of that institution.

In 1848 he removed with his family to Sparta, Randolph County, Illinois. Here he became pastor of the Union congregation, which, in a few years, became too large, in his opinion, to be cared for by one of his age. He resigned this charge, and removed to Monmouth, in order to edit the *Western United Presbyterian*, in 1857. He was appointed to this position by the synod of Illinois. He was now nearly seventy years of age. He continued to discharge the duties of editor until 1862, when he resigned. He died in Monmouth, Illinois, June 15, 1870, in the eightieth year of his age.

In regard to the character and talents of Dr. MacDill, the writer prefers to present the testimony of others.

Professor Morrison, in his biography, says: "The fruit of his untiring labors in and about Hamilton is not all seen in the congregation he there collected, or the number of persons brought into that branch of the Church of which he was a member. . . . The influence of Dr. MacDill was felt all over that country. . . . There was perhaps no man in Butler County who did more to mold public opinion for good than Dr. MacDill. He was ever on the lookout for opportunities of doing good to men and advancing the glory of God." (Pp. 18–20.)

The following testimony of a contemporary editor is also given: "As a writer he had few superiors. He was

a skillful and cultivated logician, a profound and vigorous thinker, a general and accurate scholar, and a courteous and attractive Christian gentleman." The same writer speaks of Dr. MacDill's editorials as being "among the liveliest and best specimens of thought and style anywhere to be found." (Page 33.) Dr. J. B. Scouller, in the *United Presbyterian Manual*, says of him: "He wrote more for the periodical press than any man in the Church, having written very frequently during forty years for all the papers. The style of his articles was always clear, pointed, and terse, and the matter seasonable and judicious. The same qualities characterized his preaching, while his manner was quiet and subdued. He was reverent and devout in the pulpit, and yet frequently indulged in sarcasm, of which he was a thorough master."

Dr. J. G. Monfort, editor of the *Herald and Presbyter*, speaks of him as follows: "Dr. MacDill was one of the ablest and best ministers this country has ever produced. His delivery was slow, and not impressive; but his sermons were models of rich, pure, accurate, and sound thought. For fifteen years, from 1820, we heard him preach almost every other Sabbath in Hamilton, Ohio, and no other minister has so excited our higher affections and veneration. His reputation where he lived and labored is a sweet perfume."

Of course, such a thinker and writer would be an opponent of injustice and the advocate of true moral progress. Dr. MacDill was among the earliest advocates of temperance and anti-slavery views. It was for the special purpose of advocating anti-slavery principles that the *Christian Intelligencer*, of which he was the editor, was established in 1825. At that time it required some courage to be an anti-slavery man.

JOHN WOODS.

Alexander Woods, father of John Woods, was a native of Ireland, born in the county of Tyrone, in 1768. In 1790 he left his native land and came to the United States, and resided for some years in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. He afterwards came to the West, first to Kentucky, and afterwards to Warren County, Ohio; where he purchased a farm a few miles east of the town of Franklin, which he improved, and on which he resided until the time of his decease. He died on the ninth day of January, 1848. He was married in 1793, in Pennsylvania, to Mary Robinson, who was born in 1762, and who died on the 16th of August, 1828, having become the mother of eight children. John Woods, the oldest son, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Jonestown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of October, 1794. When Alexander Woods settled upon his land, in what is now Warren County, in the year 1797, the country was a primitive wilderness; the lofty trees had to be prostrated, and the dense forest cleared by hard labor, before the land could be brought to a fit condition for cultivation. His son John, then in almost infancy, was reared in a log cabin, and as soon as his strength would admit, had to participate in the labors of the farm. He received such an education as the common schools of the country at that time afforded, which, by severe study at nights and such times as he could spare from hard labor on the farm, he improved, much to his advantage in after-life. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was included in the last draft of the Ohio militia which was made in 1814, and was in the garrison at Fort Meigs when peace with Great Britain was proclaimed. On his return from the army he opened an English school in the neighborhood of Springborough, which he continued for one or two years.

From boyhood Mr. Woods had formed the resolution of acquiring an education and finally becoming a lawyer; and for the purpose of enabling him to carry out his design he contracted, for a certain compensation, to clear a piece of ground adjacent to where his father lived, as a means of support. He built a hut or camp on his clearing, and after chopping and mauling the heavy timber all day, at night he often read and studied law in his rude cabin while others slept. He pursued his course of reading under the direction of Hon. John McLean, who had been a member of Congress, and was afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Woods prosecuted his studies in this manner for some time, and went regularly once a week to Lebanon, where Judge McLean then resided, to recite to him and receive instructions. He afterwards devoted his time more exclusively to the study of law. Having qualified himself for admission to the bar, and having undergone an examination touching his legal knowledge and abilities, he made application to the Supreme Court of the State, sitting at Dayton, in Montgomery County, at their June term, 1819, and was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law in the courts of Ohio. Afterwards, in January, 1825, he received a license as attorney and solicitor-at-law to practice in the courts of the United States.

In August, 1819, he established himself in Hamilton, and, opening an office on the 19th of that month, commenced the practice of his profession. The courts of Hamilton were then attended by some of the old and able lawyers from Cincinnati and Lebanon, with whom Mr. Woods had to come in competition. At his first attempts at the bar Mr. Woods said that he sometimes felt himself in rather an awkward predicament, with a confusion of ideas; but, reflecting that but few of a large audience could immediately perceive what was sound sense or the reverse, that those who were capable of thus discriminating were probably the most generous and indulgent to youthful orators, and that it was necessary, at all events, to succeed in his profession, he made it a positive rule never to sit down or to hesitate or halt, but to talk on and go ahead. And he did go ahead. In 1820

he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county of Butler, in which office he served till 1825, at which time his services as member of Congress commenced, when he resigned.

On the 20th of June, 1820, John Woods was married to Miss Sarah Ann Lynch, of Springborough, Warren County. She was a native of South Carolina, born on the 29th of December, 1801. They forthwith commenced housekeeping in Hamilton. At the general election in October, 1824, he was elected a representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, composed of the counties of Butler and Warren, over Thomas R. Ross, of Lebanon, who had been the former representative. His term of service commenced on the 4th of March, 1825, but he was not required to take his seat until the first Monday of December following.

On the 18th of October, 1824, Mr. Woods formed a partnership with Michael B. Sargent in the practice of the law. Mr. Sargent was a fine classical and literary scholar, as well as a thorough lawyer. His qualifications and strict attention to business in superintending the affairs of the office, while Mr. Woods was absent attending Congress, were of great advantage to Mr. Woods. Mr. Sargent died suddenly on the 19th of May, 1830.

When Mr. Woods's first term in Congress expired he was again elected for a second term, so that he served four years from the 4th of March, 1825, until the 4th of March, 1829. While there he was distinguished for his industry and attention to business. On the 18th of January, 1828, Mr. Woods, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, made a report accompanied by a bill "to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie." The bill was twice read and committed, and finally passed, and became a law on the 4th of May following. By this law there was granted to the State of Ohio a quantity of land equal to the one-half of five sections in width, on each side of that canal between Dayton and the Maumee River, at the mouth of the Auglaize. The same law also granted to the State of Ohio the further quantity of five hundred thousand acres of land for the purpose of aiding the State in the payment of the debts which had been or might thereafter be contracted in the construction of her canals. Mr. Woods was a warm friend of internal improvements, and while in Congress advocated these measures with all his energy. At the session just referred to, the subjects of the tariff, internal improvement, Indian appropriations, and Indian affairs were largely debated, in all of which he took a prominent part. He was decided and ardent in politics as he was in every thing else. He warmly opposed the election of General Jackson to the presidency. This threw him in the minority in Butler County, which was then about three-fourths in favor of Jackson. The consequence was that, at the end of his second term, he was defeated by the election of James Shields.

After Mr. Woods retired from Congress he became the proprietor, publisher, and editor of the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, which he conducted with great ability for three years, a portion of the latter part of the time in connection with Lewis D. Campbell, who assumed the business management of the concern. Although Mr. Woods was engaged in editing a newspaper and attending to various other kinds of business, he did not relinquish the practice of his profession as a lawyer, but prosecuted it vigorously until the year 1845.

On the 30th of January, 1845, the Legislature of the State of Ohio elected him auditor of state for the term of three years from the 15th of March ensuing, at which time he went to Columbus and entered on the duties of his office. At that time the State of Ohio had been running in debt from year to year, borrowing money to pay the interest on the State debt, and thus compounding it, until the public obligations loomed up in fearful magnitude. John Brough, the former auditor, had vainly endeavored to accomplish a reform in taxation; fear brooded over the members of the Legislature, and none dared to touch the dreaded subject. It was necessary that something should be done. Mr. Woods represented the condition of affairs to the Legislature, and strongly urged upon them to take measures to remedy the evil; and it was mainly through his instrumentality, and by his courage, industry, and perseverance that the State was saved from repudiation, bankruptcy, and ruin. By virtue of his office, Mr. Woods was one of the board of fund commissioners who contracted the loans on behalf of the State, and had the control of the public debt. When he went into office there was not to be found in any of the offices at Columbus a book in which was entered an account by which the condition of the State debt could be clearly seen. Mr. Woods procured a set of books, and from the loose papers found in the office of the fund commissioners and in the auditor's office he had a set of accounts opened, showing the amount of each description of public debt and the balance remaining standing. He also introduced important reforms in the mode of keeping some of the accounts in the office, by which they were simplified and rendered more intelligible. As auditor he left indelible marks on the policy and history of the State. He had determined to relinquish his office at the expiration of his first term of three years, but through the persuasion of a number of his influential friends throughout the State, he was induced to serve for another term, and accordingly was re-elected, and remained until March, 1851, when he returned to Hamilton.

His habits of industry and restless energy would not, however, permit him to remain idle. He became president of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company, and brought his strong powers to bear on the prosecution and completion of that work. Previous to the second election, after Mr. Woods became president,

a proposition was agitated and advocated by many for the construction of a branch road from Eaton to Piqua by the Eaton and Hamilton Company. This Mr. Woods strongly opposed, and, in consequence, was defeated at the second election. Subsequent events have proved the correctness of his judgment on this subject. With some difficulty and trouble the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company have since been released from their obligation to construct that branch road. Immediately after retiring from the Eaton and Hamilton Road, Mr. Woods was appointed and accepted the office of president of the Junction Railroad, leading from Hamilton to Oxford, Connersville, and thence to Indianapolis; to the prosecution of which work he brought his energy to bear, and faithfully attended to the business of the office, with honor to himself and to the advantage of the company.

Until the time of his death Mr. Woods was indefatigable and persevering in every thing he undertook. His energy was untiring, and his firmness indomitable. His early course of life had rendered his constitution hardy and capable of great endurance. At the bar his conduct was a model for imitation, despising all low and illiberal practice. To the junior members of the bar he was ever prompt to extend his friendship and patronage; and as an adviser to young men beginning life he won many friends among rising men by his generous treatment and sympathy. To the judges of the court he was polite and respectful; and to witnesses he was considerate and candid, never attempting to puzzle or embarrass them, except when there were strong signs of falsehood or corruption. No one, it is believed, ever discharged his trusts as a lawyer with more scrupulous fidelity and spotless integrity. The strong mind and energy of Mr. Woods have left their impression on almost every public improvement in and about Hamilton. He was a liberal contributor to every thing which had for its object the promotion of the happiness of man. Many years ago he took a leading part in founding and establishing the Hamilton and Rossville Female Academy. He was active in the construction of the Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike Road, of which he was a director. He was president of the Darrtown and Fairhaven Pike. He was one of the leading spirits in projecting and constructing the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Works. He spent considerable time in procuring subscriptions for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, in which he was largely interested, and of which he was a director during his life. Indeed, far more of the energy displayed in carrying forward that great work came from Mr. Woods than from any other man.

In his temperament he was decidedly amiable, and of a most kind and forgiving disposition. His walk through life was without any deviation from the paths of honor and rectitude. In his dealings and business relations he was prompt, honorable, and expert, and a pattern of integrity. Law and order had in him an undeviating advocate. He was always found on the moral side of every public question. He was a regular attendant at the house of worship of the Associate Reformed Church, of which he was a consistent member. The purity of his private morals has never been questioned.

In the early part of the month of July, 1855, Mr. Woods was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, so severe as to cause strong apprehensions of its fatal termination. However, he became better, and hopes were entertained that his system would rally, but the disease finally terminated in typhoid fever with ulceration of the bowels, which ended his existence on Monday, the thirtieth day of the month, in the sixty-first year of his age. His funeral took place at five o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the thirty-first. The services on the occasion were by the Rev. William Davidson, of the Associate Reformed Church, of which Mr. Woods was a member; after which the corpse was conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, followed by one of the largest concourses of citizens ever assembled in Hamilton on a similar occasion. His remains were consigned to the tomb amid the regrets of numerous friends, and with the respect due to a life of integrity and useful public services.

Mr. Woods left a widow, who survived until 1881, and several children. They had born to them six daughters and two sons.

Mary Woods was born June 3, 1821. She married Dr. Cyrus Falconer, and died September 18, 1870. Sarah Woods was born January 18, 1823, and died Friday, February 21, 1823. Martha Woods, who married William Beckett, was born February 14, 1824. Sarah Woods (second) was born October 10, 1827, and died July 23, 1840.

Rebecca Woods was born February 17, 1831. She married William H. Miller, a lawyer of Hamilton, who went out as lieutenant in the Twelfth Ohio Regiment of infantry, and fell in the Western Virginia campaign under General Rosecrans, in August, 1861. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Rachel Woods was born April 6, 1835, and was married on the 13th of September, 1855, to Samuel Worthington, a commission merchant of Buffalo, New York.

Cyrus Falconer Woods was born December 8, 1840, and died November 24, 1844. John Woods, the youngest, was born on the 19th of June, 1838. He graduated at Miami University in 1860, subsequently studied theology at Alleghany and Princeton seminaries, and was ordained to the ministry in the Old School Presbyterian Church by the presbytery of Oxford.

GEORGE JUNKIN.

George Junkin, president of the Miami University, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of November, 1790. He was the son of Joseph Junkin and Eleanor Cochran, both descended from Scotch cov-

enanters who had settled in Ireland. Nowhere, probably, have religious duties been more strenuously attended to than among those of this descent, and the Junkin family were no exceptions to the rule. In his eleventh year he became impressed religiously, but made no public acknowledgment of his conversion until his nineteenth year, when he united with the Church.

George Junkin was a boy of exceeding diligence, and as a man he fulfilled in this respect the promise of his youth. There was nothing to help him in his efforts to obtain an education; but, by dint of industry, he qualified himself to enter Jefferson College in 1809. In 1813 he graduated, although not having been the whole term at college. For the sake of lessening his expenses he had been much of the time at home, studying, and keeping pace with his classes.

He had early entertained the idea of becoming a minister, and immediately after graduation entered the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, then under the supervision of the illustrious John M. Mason, the great pulpit orator. In this place he stayed the customary three years, and was then licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Monongahela of the Associate Reformed Church, in September, 1816. He was immediately sent to the presbyteries of New York and Saratoga, preaching in various places in 1816, and afterwards laboring in the same way in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In June, 1818, he was ordained at Gettysburg, and was soon invited to take charge of the united congregations of Milton and Pennell, a call which he accepted.

He preached to these flocks about eleven years, but in 1824 changed from the Associate Reformed Church to the Presbyterian Church. In 1830 he resigned this charge, accepting the position of principal of the Manual Labor Academy at Germantown, near Philadelphia. Two years of successful labor followed. Easton offered him, however, inducements to remove his students to that place, and, taking advantage of the opportunity, a charter was procured from the Legislature of Pennsylvania granting the institution the title of a college, named after the illustrious Lafayette, who had shortly before been in this country on his last visit. The new institution was successful, and it has since performed a great work. Mr. Junkin toiled assiduously. He gave regular instruction in the college, and, besides, preached on the Sabbath. In 1833 he was made a doctor of divinity by Jefferson College.

In 1841 he came out to Ohio and entered upon the presidency of the Miami University at Oxford. He can not be said to have been very successful in this place. He was a man naturally of an autocratic disposition, and he found in the free West difficulties in maintaining the same discipline that was to be enforced in the East. Many friends of the institution considered him as the choice of a cabal which had ousted Dr. Bishop and the other professors who were not meek-minded, and he was offensive also to some patrons who were not Presbyterians. This was a State institution, and yet entirely controlled by one sect. There was still another grievance which was felt, although not in the university. Dr. Junkin had imbibed a strong friendship for the "peculiar institution," or at least for its friends, and his politics were tinctured by the Jeffersonian school of State rights. The anti-slavery discussion had then begun, and was not to be stopped. Dr. Junkin became involved in a controversy with the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, of Rossville, one of the most eloquent preachers of the day, in which these questions were brought up. The discussion was oral, but was afterwards published in a very large volume. No decision, of course, was reached satisfactory to the minds of the public. Each party thought as before. Finally Dr. Junkin concluded to resign and give up his unquiet seat. He did so, and went back to his former place at Easton.

There he continued till the Autumn of 1848, when he accepted an invitation to become president of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, to which he was followed by twenty-six of his former pupils, who thus indicated their high appreciation of his merits. He continued in this place until May, 1861, when he was admonished that it was time to withdraw. The clouds and portents of disunion were thickening fast, and he felt that he could no longer remain in this college, which was a hot-bed of secession, or even occupy an equivocal position. His love for the Union was strong and ardent, and he foresaw the certain ruin that would follow to the inhabitants of the Southern States if they took up arms against the United States. He went from there to Philadelphia, where, for the remainder of his life, he found a home in the family of his son, George Junkin, an eminent lawyer. He did not desist from labor. He preached earnestly and often. To the soldiers he was a friend; their encampments were visited, their wants inquired into, and their souls' prosperity solicitously regarded. He visited the Southern prisoners at Point Lookout and Fort Delaware, and looked after the unhappy wounded made at the battle of Gettysburg. He also wrote much. For a long time he contributed articles to the newspapers on the proper observance of the Sabbath. He published a "Treatise on Sanctification," a "Treatise on the Ancient Tabernacle of the Hebrews," and some smaller works; and he left behind him in manuscript a full commentary on Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews.

He was married in June, 1819, to Julia Rush Miller, of Philadelphia, and by her had five sons and three daughters. One of the daughters married General Jackson ("Stonewall"), of the Confederate army. Mrs. Junkin died in February, 1854.

Dr. Junkin was a man of great general ability. Impatient of contradiction or procrastination, he had an excellent insight into the ways of remedying difficulties. Church matters were thoroughly understood by him, and

he was at home in a Church trial. He knew instinctively the measures to be taken. He was well liked by those with whom he was brought into contact unofficially, and his memory will long be cherished by those who had the honor to know him. He died May 20, 1868.

JOHN B. WELLER.

John B. Weller, who filled more important public stations than any one else who ever lived in this county, was born in the village of Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1812. He was of German descent, his ancestors originally settling in New York. From that State his parents removed to Ohio some few years before his birth. He was educated at the Miami University, but did not graduate. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law in the office of Jesse Corwin, in Hamilton. Lewis D. Campbell, his principal competitor in the politics of this county, came here at the same time, and the two young men slept together in the same bed. They were then of the same politics. Before attaining his majority young Weller was admitted to the bar, and soon after was nominated by the Democrats for the office of prosecuting attorney, his opponent being Jesse Corwin, his old tutor, whom he defeated by a handsome majority.

In 1838, when barely of legal age, he was elected to represent the Second Congressional District in the lower house of Congress, consisting of the counties of Butler, Preble, and Darke. He held his seat for three terms, twice defeating the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell. Mr. Weller, though very young, early took a leading part in all debates before the House, and proved himself a ready and powerful speaker.

At the end of six years' service he declined a nomination for a fourth term, and returned to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Weller, at an early age, had married Miss Ryan, daughter of one of the leading merchants of Hamilton; but this lady lived but a short time. Early in his congressional career he married Miss Bryan, whose father, the Hon. John A. Bryan, was auditor of the State at that time. His second wife lived but two years. In 1845 he married Miss Taylor, a niece of Thomas H. Benton, senator from Missouri. She lived three years.

Mr. Weller was not allowed to practice his profession for any length of time; for on the breaking out of the war with Mexico he volunteered as a private, but was elected captain of his company, which became part of the Second Ohio Regiment, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel. He fought all through the war, and led his regiment in the charge through the streets of Monterey, when the gallant Colonel Mitchell was wounded.

After peace was declared, Colonel Weller returned to his home in Hamilton, and took up his profession, but was called on by the Democrats of Ohio to lead them in the great gubernatorial fight of 1848. His opponent, the Whig candidate, was Seabury Ford, and the campaign was the fiercest and most bitter ever known in this State. This was virtually a fight to decide the presidential question as far as Ohio was concerned; for it was conceded that if Weller carried the State, Cass would get Ohio's vote. After a canvass carried on in all parts of the State, in which Colonel Weller spoke in seventy-eight counties, and after weeks of doubt as to the final result—for it took the official vote to decide—it was found that Weller had been defeated by a majority of three hundred and forty-five votes out of an aggregate of almost three hundred thousand. In one county over four hundred votes were cast for John Weller, which were thrown out. But the great point was won, after all; for Ohio went for Cass.

In January, 1849, President Polk tendered to Colonel Weller the appointment of commissioner under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, to settle the boundary line between California and Mexico. On President Taylor's accession to the office, Colonel Weller was relieved, and proceeded to San Francisco, where he pursued his profession. In 1852 he was elected United States Senator in the place of John C. Fremont, for the long term ending in 1857. Upon his return to California in that year he was elected governor of the State by a large majority. At the termination of his career as governor he settled in Alameda County, near Oakland, but was sent by President Buchanan as minister to Mexico in the fall of 1860. When President Lincoln came into office, Colonel Weller was succeeded by his old Ohio friend, Tom Corwin. In 1867 Governor Weller removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed master in chancery for all of the Gaines cases. Here he lived until his death, on the 17th day of August, 1875.

Governor Weller left two children,—John B. Weller, Jr., whose mother was Miss Taylor, and Charles L. Weller, Jr., who was the only child by his marriage with Mrs. G. W. Staunton in 1854—still living.

FRANCIS MONFORT.

One of the earliest preachers of the Gospel in this neighborhood was Francis Monfort, who, for a long time, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hamilton. He was a descendant of the Huguenots. The founder of the American family fled from France, after seeing the oppressions he would be subject to if he remained a Protestant in that country, first going to Holland, and then coming to the American colonies. The father of Francis Monfort was Lawrence Monfort, and his mother was Elizabeth Cassat, and he was born seven miles north-east of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in what was then York County, but is now Adams, on the 15th of December, 1782. Mr. Monfort moved to the West with his family, in 1799, and arrived in Cincinnati, May 28th. He soon removed to Warren County, remaining for the Summer on a place three-quarters of a mile south of Leba-

non, and in November taking a place eight miles west of that town, on the way to Hamilton. Francis Monfort assisted his father on the farm until he was of age. In 1800 he experienced a religious change, and he united with the Presbyterian Church of Turtle Creek, which was the nearest to his house, and which was then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Richard McNemar. As he grew older he determined to enter the ministry, and began his studies under the supervision of his pastor, occupying more than two years. There was then no theological seminary in Ohio, and it was the common plan for those who could not go East and complete their studies to take them up with some approved clergyman in their neighborhood. The one then best known hereabouts was the Rev. John Thompson, of the place now called Springdale. He taught many, and continued in the labor year after year. Previously to going with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Monfort studied for a time with Mr. Malcolm Worley. After being instructed by Mr. Thompson for a year, he passed eight months with the Rev. Barton W. Stone, at Cane Ridge, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and he was six months with the Rev. Robert Marshall, in Fayette County, of the same State. He then considered himself qualified to preach, and on the 31st of July, 1807, he was licensed to preach the Gospel, delivering his first discourse at New Castle, Kentucky. Through the south of Kentucky he soon after went on a preaching tour, extending it into Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Nashville. Then he came over into Ohio, in the Mad River country, and afterwards preached in Kentucky. He did not at this time belong to the Presbyterians, but from the time he began his studies was a "New Light." His Church, with many others, had seceded from its previous denominational relationship and joined the new body, which was then thought to be more thoroughly moved by the grace of God. On the 6th of June, 1809, he was married, in Scott County, Kentucky, to Sophia Glass, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Glass, formerly of Frederick County, Virginia, and sister of Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Rev. Robert Marshall. After being married he came back to Ohio, being first on Clear Creek and then on Dick's Creek, and preached till October, 1811, when he joined the Presbyterian Church, returning at the same time as the Rev. John Thompson. He was placed on probation for sixteen months, at the same time pursuing additional studies under the direction of the Rev. Daniel Hayden and the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D. No stop, however, was put to his conducting religious meetings, and he continued them until licensed by the presbytery at Dayton, Ohio, in March, 1813.

Not far from the bounds of Butler County, but located in Warren, was at about that time begun a new congregation, known as the New Jersey congregation, from the fact of most of their members having come from that State. There he was asked to preach, and afterwards was settled as pastor of the Church on the 14th of June, 1814. The flock increased and multiplied, and he remained with it until April, 1821, when he began to preach in Hamilton and Seven Mile, places left vacant by the removal of the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace. He removed to this place in the following October. Here he stayed for sixteen years, during ten years of which he preached half his time at Seven Mile.

In 1830 a petition was sent to the presbytery by four of the elders, four trustees, and fifty members, asking for a dissolution of the relations existing between them. This was resisted by Mr. Monfort, who appealed to the synod, and received a decision in his favor. The dissatisfied members would not take this answer as conclusive, and organized another Presbyterian Church in Rossville, both of the Churches flourishing. They were finally united in 1842, under the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas. Mr. Monfort resigned his charge in 1837, and removed to Mt. Carmel, Indiana, where he officiated as pastor for nine years. He then preached at St. Omer and Concord, in the Whitewater Presbytery, remaining with them for five years.

His bodily health, however, had grown weak, and he then ceased regularly to preach or take charge of a Church. For four years, however, he preached occasionally, and at two different times, for three months each, he occupied the pulpit of the Church at Greensburg, Indiana. He never was more useful than at these times. Mr. Monfort was a strong and fervent preacher, and to him many have owed their spiritual birth. He was for forty-eight years in the ministry, and he lost no opportunity of doing good. His piety was constant; no one could be in his society, for a few minutes even, without knowing that he was a religious man. He did not grow lax and idle as he grew old, but was willing to undertake new tasks. He began the study of the Hebrew language when sixty-one years of age, and kept it up until his death. He died June 18, 1855, aged seventy-two years. He had one daughter and four sons, all of the sons being ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES K. SMITH.

Few of the men who have lived in this county have exerted a greater or better influence upon its future than Charles Kilgore Smith, for many years a well-known resident of Hamilton. He was born at the very beginning of Western civilization, and lived to see the humanizing effects of arts and letters spread over the whole of the Northwestern Territory, as this region was at his birth—now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin—and was able to carry them still further, to lands beyond the original limits of the United States, and to help set up there the machinery of government, performing the same duty for Minnesota that was done in Ohio by St. Clair and Sargent.

The father of Charles K. Smith was one of those

enterprising men who aided in setting the tide of emigration in motion. James Smith was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, then wild as Oregon is now, and removed to Ohio in 1792, in company with General James Findlay, an old friend of his, with whom he formed a copartnership after landing at Cincinnati. Elected to several offices in succession, he was an occupant of the shrievalty when his son Charles was born, on the 15th of February, 1799. He gave the boy the best instruction the place afforded, and sent him, in 1812, to a grammar-school at Oxford, conducted by the Rev. James Hughes, a Presbyterian minister of excellent repute. Here for three years he was thoroughly taught in all the common branches and Latin, but was withdrawn, for a brief time, during the second war with Great Britain, in order that he might aid his father in paying off the troops on the frontier. In 1815 he finished going to school; but so great seems to have been his popularity and so solid his claims to respect that he was elected, in 1825, by the Erodelphian Society of Miami University, Oxford, which had succeeded to Mr. Hughes's school, as a member of their body. When he first went out to that town the country was a perfect wilderness; but he lived to see it fully cultivated, and the university strong and respected. James Smith had removed with his family from Hamilton County to Butler in 1805, settling upon section 21, St. Clair Township, at the confluence of Four-mile Creek and the Miami River.

Charles K. Smith came to Hamilton to live, upon the conclusion of his school-days, and entered the employment of John Reily, then postmaster, clerk of the courts, and agent of several corporations and absentee property-holders. For two years of this time he acted as deputy-postmaster and clerk. In 1821 he was chosen recorder of the county, and continued in that occupation until 1835, being also, from 1827, treasurer of the county. He might have remained longer in these positions had he chosen; but he voluntarily gave them up to become cashier of the Bank of Hamilton. There were then few banks of unquestioned responsibility in the West, although there were multitudes of irresponsible ones. The Bank of Hamilton was begun with large means, and was one of the few which had sufficient strength to resist the pressure put upon moneyed institutions by General Jackson during his war upon the United States Bank. It rode through the storm of 1837 triumphantly; but in 1842, on the 9th of February, it made an assignment. This was in consequence of new and stringent regulations in the law, but was also partly occasioned by the lack of surplus capital in the community. It is a well-known principle of banking that these institutions are chiefly valuable for acting as a reservoir to collect the spare earnings of the community. But in this case these conditions did not exist. Depositors were comparatively few, as not many had any surplus of funds, and borrowers were needy and importunate.

Mr. Smith was a man of much geniality of disposition, and a great favorite with all classes of society. He became prominent while yet under age for his contributions to the newspapers, a habit kept up all his life. He was a member of the Thespian Society, which supported Mr. Forrest and Mrs. and Miss Riddle, on their visit to this town in 1823, and he frequently spoke prologues and made introductory speeches in public assemblies. He was an early member of the Masonic order.

On his retiring from the bank he entered upon legal practice. He had previously studied law under John Woods, and had been admitted to the bar in 1840. In this new calling he attained a fair measure of success. He was an attorney in the courts of several of the United States, and also became a member of the American Legal Association of New York. This was in a day when such qualifications were not so common as now.

With his ardent and inquiring disposition it could not be expected that he should remain quiet in political matters. He was heart and soul a Whig. He fought their battles on the stump and in the press, and was one of the pillars of that party in this county. His treatment of opponents, however, was much kinder than is usually the rule, and he never lost or impaired the friendship of any worthy man on that account. He was present at all assemblages of the party, and generally drew up the resolutions, either alone or in conjunction with some one else. In 1848 he was named as an associate judge of the county, and was elected to that position in March by the General Assembly. This office was one of the survivals from an earlier age, but not because of fitness. The associate judge sat on the bench, but was not expected to take any part in the trial of cases, and to leave the management of affairs entirely in the hands of the president judge. No law compelled it, but only the custom of the incumbents. This position did not suit Mr. Smith, and he speedily asserted his right to an equal share of the business of the court. When occasion required, he manifested his dissent, and was sustained by the Supreme Court on appeal. The office, as it had been conducted, was useless, and was abolished by the constitution of 1851. His position was for seven years, but he resigned it at the end of a year to accept an office from General Taylor, whose warm friend he was, and whose election he had striven with all his might to accomplish. Under the limitation of the new constitution his tenure would have expired in another year. The abolition of this office was a change he was in favor of, and was one of many which he had pressed upon the attention of the Constitutional Convention. He had repeatedly addressed popular audiences upon the necessity of a revision of our organic law.

When we acquired, in 1803, by Jefferson's purchase, the vast extent of ground west of the Mississippi River, it could scarcely have been expected by the wisest and most discerning man living, that the current of emigra-

tion would, within a half-century, overleap that great river at the Northwest, and begin a commonwealth which should last as long as the English race. Those of us who were children when the act was passed making the Territory of Minnesota are not now beyond middle age. Before we shall reach our threescore years and ten that State will embrace more inhabitants than Greece in her palmiest days, or as many as the united colonies had in 1776, when they shook off the yoke of Great Britain. We have no age of cloud and doubt in our history, such as had the Greeks. Our annals mount to the fountain-head, and are not lost in legends of Theseus, Hercules, and the interference of the gods. Our adventurers are known, and their names will be preserved for centuries. When this act creating the Territory of Minnesota was passed, Charles K. Smith was made its secretary. This office is equivalent to that of lieutenant-governor and secretary of state in older communities, and is charged with responsibility. Mr. Smith went to his new field of duty in May, 1849. There were no settlements, excepting one at St. Paul, begun a month or two previous, and one or two military garrisons. The whole engine of government was to be set in motion. In addition to the duties of his office, he, for some six months, discharged those of the governor, who was absent, and whose place he took. He was also superintendent of Indian affairs. He discharged these various obligations with ability and success, receiving, in addition, the approval of the inhabitants of the Territory. He found no schools when he went there, but did not rest until public provision had been made for their establishment, as well as carrying them through the Winter. He was the founder of the Minnesota Historical Society. We are indebted to a friendly pen for a description of his exertions in its behalf:

"The history of the act incorporating this society and the published proceedings show that Mr. Smith was the life and moving spirit of it while he remained in the Territory. The pamphlet, containing upwards of two hundred pages, embracing the transactions of the first two annual meetings of the society, was published and circulated throughout the United States at the sole expense of Mr. Smith. The organization of the society was brought about by him, and through his exertions it was incorporated by the first territorial Legislature. Its proceedings were highly spoken of by the press at the time, though it was thought by some to be anomalous to have a historical society in a country without a history, as was supposed, the Territory being but just organized. But the Minnesota Historical Society was a success; and since its organization it has published upwards of one thousand pages of valuable information, and it may be added that the publications of that society did as much, if not more, to attract emigration to Minnesota than any other means.

"Mr. Smith was appointed by the territorial Legislature one of the first regents of the territorial university, located at the city of St. Anthony. He was present at the first meeting, and introduced the first ordinance for the government of the university. Congress had made large appropriations of land for its support; buildings were very soon erected, and shortly after the organization of the Territory the university was in successful operation. Mr. Smith was an active advocate of schools, and made himself very useful in furthering all educational enterprises and means of instruction in the early years of the Territory. The Churches also received his assistance. In 1849 there was not a church-building in St. Paul, except one small log house belonging to the Catholics. In the absence of church-buildings Mr. Smith prepared the rooms used for the first territorial Legislature, and permitted the different denominations to hold religious meetings in them.

"Mr. Smith was president of the board of commissioners of the public buildings of the Territory, and during his services as such all the preliminaries were arranged for the erection of the capitol buildings and the territorial prison.

"The early territorial history of Minnesota is closely connected with the name of C. K. Smith, and we may well say that he had the honor of being one of the most prominent founders of a new empire of the Northwest, from which has sprung the young and vigorous State of Minnesota."

He was an indefatigable worker. He had a love for public employment, and did an immense amount of gratuitous labor. He received an excellent training with Mr. Reily, and his subsequent life increased and accentuated his thoroughness and love of detail. It has already been remarked that he aided his father as paymaster in the war of 1812. This was with Colonel Richard M. Johnson's mounted Kentuckians, while lying at Fort Defiance. He was the recording secretary of the first Bible Society organized in this county, which was in the year 1822. He was an attendant at the services of the United Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member, and contributed liberally to its funds. He gave the lot on which the First Presbyterian Church now stands, and assisted the Catholics with money and advice when they first sought to erect a building in Hamilton. Other Churches also knew his generous hand. In the hard years in which labor nearly ceased and the crops were deficient, no one gave more largely to the poor than he, nor with less pretense.

Among the labors that he performed, and performed well, were sketches of deceased pioneers in the county newspapers. He had a wide acquaintance with them, coming, as he did, to the county just at the close of the first decade of settlement, and never neglected any opportunity that might be offered to learn about their hardships and trials and the growth and development of their communities. He gave many of the papers at his disposal to the Cincinnati Pioneer Society, and gathered

newspapers and books from which the future annalist could draw largely for facts relating to the Northwest. He at one time entertained the idea of writing a history of Butler County, and made numberless memoranda with that aim in view. Some of these were published in the *Intelligencer* forty years ago, under the title of "Notes on Butler County." They comprise the first systematic attempt to reduce the unwritten memories of the early settlers to form, and to place them in print. And the present writer must acknowledge his obligations to this source, and the uniform courtesy he has met with from the surviving members of the family in the use of these materials. They are both rare and valuable. Mr. Smith also wrote largely on other subjects. Few years passed in which he did not contribute to the local journals, many of these articles producing a marked effect upon the public mind. He never wrote from a love of display, but only from a desire to inform and preserve. In both these aims he was successful. His style was clear and compact, never descending to personality. Among other subjects, he made a report on Irish Repeal; Report of the Debate on Slavery in 1842 between Dr. Junkin and the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas; Biographical Sketches of the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, Dr. Daniel Millikin, John P. Reynolds, Esq., and historical articles for the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mr. Smith was a popular man in his community. Although sometimes the victim of a pasquinade in the opposition papers, from which he could not well escape, being so prominent a man on his own side, he never was attacked with that envenomed bitterness which other men felt. He loved his friends warmly, but hated his enemies with equal warmth. He would not injure the latter, but he despised them. Those who knew him longest liked him best, and when once he became a friend he was so always. He had a warm affection for fraternal societies. He was admitted into the ancient and honorable order of Free Masons as soon as he arrived at age, and remained with them all his life-time, being advanced to the highest degrees of the order. When in Minnesota he opened a Masonic lodge. In 1841 he united as a charter member in organizing a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, advancing in this through the higher degrees; and in Minnesota he assisted in establishing a lodge of Odd Fellows there. He was a Knight Templar as a Mason and an encampment member in Odd Fellowship.

Upon his return from Minnesota Mr. Smith came to Hamilton, and bought his father's old homestead, upon which he settled, giving little attention to public affairs, but much to his books and the duties of his farm. He was active and energetic in the prosecution of the war for the Union, and did all that he could to arouse and inform the public mind upon the real merits of the contest. Four of his sons went out to the army, one dying soon after peace was assured. Mr. Smith remained at home until the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of September, 1866, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

On the 21st of November, 1827, he married Miss Eleanor A. McMechan, daughter of the Rev. James McMechan, an early Presbyterian minister of this region, and a native of Ireland. Mrs. Smith survived him, dying March 6th, 1879. He had by this marriage five sons and four daughters, of whom but one died before the father. They are as follows: Mrs. Marcella S. Webb; J. William C. was captain of the Butler Pioneers in the Twenty-sixth Regiment O. V. I., in the late Rebellion, died in 1873; Ada died in 1836, aged three years; Charles Kilgore, colonel and assistant quartermaster in the war, died in 1870; Edward Hudson, Ellen A., Jesse C., Mary Florence, and Park W. Mary Florence Smith was married to Edward W. Schenck, and had four children, Ginevra Eleanor, Zenaide C., Jessie L., and Charles K. Jessie L. died in August, 1871, and Charles K. in April, 1875, in the third year of his age.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

The Associate Reformed Church in Hamilton might have esteemed itself fortunate in its pastors. The Word of Life has rarely been anywhere set forth with more clearness, or its conclusions urged with more thoroughness, than by its first pastor, or by the one who succeeded him, and whose name is at the head of this biographical notice. Their influence was not confined to their own congregations, but extended through the entire county, and beyond its limits.

The Rev. William Davidson was born on the 2d of October, 1817, in Brooke County, West Virginia. He received little education at schools during his early boyhood, but had the assiduous care and watchfulness of his parents, who grounded him in the most necessary portions of learning. When he had arrived at the age of thirteen he was sent away from home to Liberty, Pennsylvania, where he stayed two years. He then went to Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, where he completed a regular collegiate course. As he was designed for the ministry he received in addition instruction from the Rev. J. O. Neal, pastor of a Church at Short Creek, Virginia. Here he spent his days and nights over the Bible, acquiring a wonderful knowledge of it, and ever after being able to quote from any portion with telling effect. The Bible and a few other explanatory works constituted the whole of his text-books.

The denomination to which Mr. Davidson belonged was the Reformed Dissenting Church, and to that body he applied for reception, being licensed by the presbytery in 1840, at a meeting held in the old "Tent Church," near the place of his nativity. To this whole denomination there had never been more than four ministers at one time, and they were scattered far apart. Few instances of societies of this size have been met with, but they are

not altogether unknown. The Old Dissenters, in Scotland, were without a preacher from 1690 to 1706, although they had a number of congregations. Mr. Davidson took earnestly hold of the work which he found to do, and at once began preaching in south-western Ohio and south-eastern Indiana. His labors were not confined to churches, but he discoursed in school-houses, barns, dwellings, and in the open air, meeting with much success.

He was married on the 28th of June, 1842, in Greene County, Indiana, to Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, and for some time after lived near the State line between Ohio and Indiana. He had congregations at Vienna, Indiana; at College Corner, which is in both States, and at Carthage and Piqua, Ohio. To these places he rode on horseback, the farthest being fifty miles, and two of the others not less than thirty. He counted no labor too severe to reach them, and to expound the Scriptures to those who might be gathered. He frequently stopped by the way and held services in addition to those at his four regular places.

In May, 1843, he found that he was weakened by his inability to administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's-supper, and he returned to West Virginia so that he might be ordained. This was done by the presbytery, and he soon returned to his Churches, where he labored until the close of the year 1847. His health had not been good all of this time, and his physical strength seemed at times overtasked, but he did not desist on that account. He was a man of eloquence, and his burning, fiery words will long be remembered in these places, as well as his shining example.

In 1848 Dr. MacDill had grown weak, and determined to remove to Illinois from Hamilton. Mr. Davidson was chosen his successor, and came to this city to live in March of that year. He joined the Associate Reformed Church, leaving the Reformed Dissenting, and ever after was a preacher in the Associate Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, the latter being the successor of the former. Dr. MacDill had served this congregation since 1816, and it was no light task to attempt to fill his place. In this, however, Mr. Davidson was successful, and the Church was never more prosperous. He toiled assiduously to strengthen the cause. No labor was too great to be undertaken for his divine Master. He did not content himself alone with his pastoral labor. He went wherever he was called. He did not refuse to visit those in sickness who when well had never listened to him, and he pronounced the solemn words of the Gospel at the grave of those who, when alive, attended no Church. The seed was sown everywhere.

He was not a mere sectarian. He labored for a union of all Christians in essentials, believing that the saving of souls was of more importance than the promulgation of creeds. Yet, on the other hand, he never uttered any of those phrases which are now so common—phrases which admit every act and every person. The kingdom of heaven was not to be attained without striving for, and its laws were firm and immutable. He compromised with no form of sin, nor did he withhold statements of his own belief because it might be unpopular. Slavery was properly characterized, even in those days before the war, when the truth could hardly be endured in pro-slavery Butler; intemperance and the use of intoxicating drinks were denounced, although this was common; nor did his tongue fail to reprove and condemn the other vices of that day and this. He gave an ardent and thorough support to the war, believing it to be the cause of Christianity. He addressed the volunteers as they were going, preaching discourses replete with the soundest patriotism, but saying nothing that was not also tinged by a deep religious feeling. It must not be disguised that the war was not popular here, but was looked upon with disfavor. He fought this tendency, and lost no opportunity of showing the monstrous ingratitude and injustice of those who supported the rebel cause.

Mr. Davidson was well equipped for such a struggle, or for the work of the ministry generally. His mind ranged its knowledge systematically, and when he desired to call up any fact or to pursue a chain of reasoning founded upon that fact, it could be found at once. He spoke well extemporaneously. His arguments, although usually prepared beforehand, did not necessarily require this. The stream never ran turbidly. He had an excellent knowledge of the Scriptures; he had read and studied much besides; he was familiar with the statements of those who sought to overturn Christianity, as well as with those who explain and gloss the whole away. He was familiar with their whole armory, and feared no weapon they could draw from it. It is the modern phase of infidelity that is dreaded by the truly devout clergyman, not the ancient. Voltaire and Paine do not undermine so insidiously as Strauss, Rénan, or Huxley.

He was attacked, on the 14th of February, 1873, by paralysis, recovering somewhat from it, and preaching a few times afterwards; but his bodily powers were so much lessened that he knew it was time for him to set his house in order. In February, 1874, he gave up his charge, and the pastoral relation was dissolved by the presbytery in April of that year. After that, he prepared for the final hour. In June of 1875 he was confined in-doors, dying on the 21st of July. He had been patient and considerate even in this, his last sickness.

A volume of his sermons was published in 1876 by the Western Tract Society, under the title of "Sermons on the Parables." It contained, in addition, an essay on Mr. Davidson as an orator, preacher, and pastor, by the Rev. Dr. John Y. Scouller, and an excellent biographical sketch by David W. McClung, who was for many years an attendant upon his ministrations.

JOSEPH HOUGH.

Among the earlier merchants of Hamilton Joseph Hough is, perhaps, best known. He carried on the largest establishment, and his operations were conducted with a vigor unusual at that day. He did not inherit this trait from his parents, who were Quakers, but it seemed entirely the offspring of his own genius. He was born on a farm near Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of February, 1783. In 1788 the family removed to Washington County, at the extreme south-west part of the State, where Mr. Hough died, in 1798, and his wife eighteen months later. Joseph Hough then resolved to learn the watchmakers' trade from his brother-in-law, Israel Gregg, who afterwards also became a resident of Hamilton, and stayed with him till he was twenty-one. Immediately upon completing his majority he engaged with another watchmaker and silversmith in Brownstown, and wrought as a journeyman for two years, saving in the course of that period over one thousand dollars. At this time his brother Thomas, who had acquired some capital, proposed to Joseph that they should unite their capital, buy a stock of goods, and go West. The suggestion seemed good to him, and the two young men joined their forces and came out to the Miami country, intending to settle at Lebanon, Warren County. They bought their goods in Philadelphia, wagoned them over the mountains, and on the 1st of June, 1806, committed them to the Monongahela River. The water in that stream was very low, as was also the Ohio, and the journey was slow and tedious. Cincinnati was reached in twenty-five days, and from that place they hired wagons to take on their goods to Lebanon. Saddle-horses were scarce, and from the river they followed their wagons on foot. These had started first, and the Hough brothers expected to overtake them near Reading, but missed their way, being obliged to stop over night at the house of a friendly miller, Jacob White, about nine miles from their starting-place. Mr. White questioned them as to their intentions, and on learning that they meant to go to Lebanon advised against it. There was, he said, no good building to be obtained there; but in Hamilton there was. John Wingate had just given up business in the latter place, and the Houghs could, no doubt, obtain his house. They thanked him for his friendly advice, and determined to follow it. Early in the morning they started out and overtook the wagons, which they turned in the new direction.

They had been just one month on their journey when they reached this town, on the 1st of July. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the house which Mr. Wingate had used, and they immediately commenced selling goods. Their stand was on Front Street, near the corner of Basin, on the ground now covered by the Catholic church. It was of logs. There was then no other store here, except John Sutherland's, on the east side of Front, between Stable and Dayton Streets. Business went well with them; but in September Thomas was attacked with bilious fever, which was then epidemic, and died on the 17th of that month. Four days after his death the surviving brother was taken with the same disease, and for some days his life was despaired of. On his final recovery he settled up the estate, giving to his younger sisters his share of his brother's estate, and still continuing the trade.

The next Spring he entered into partnership with Thomas Blair, Robert Clark, and Neil Gillespie, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Hough, Blair & Co. After a time he erected a frame building on the other side of the street, to which he removed. His partnership with Blair, Clark, and Gillespie lasted until 1811. He then, in partnership with James McBride, who was a little younger, but had come to Hamilton the same year, began to buy wheat, which was ground into flour, and then taken to New Orleans to be sold. He understood thoroughly the method of doing this, and he and Mr. McBride each reaped handsome returns. These journeys were long, and attended with considerable danger. Often when a young man left this neighborhood to go down the Mississippi, he called on all his friends, shook hands, and bade them good-bye, as he now would to go to Australia. Mr. Hough gave, in 1852, an account of the obstacles he met with:

"The difficulties connected with the mercantile business of that early period can not be realized by the merchants of this day. We had to travel on horseback from Hamilton to Philadelphia, a distance of six hundred miles, to purchase our goods. We were exposed to all kinds of weather, and were compelled to pass over the worst possible roads. When our goods were purchased, we had to engage wagons to haul them to Pittsburg, a distance by the then roads of three hundred miles. Their transportation over the mountains occupied from twenty to twenty-five days, and cost from six to ten dollars per hundred. Our goods being landed at Pittsburg, we usually bought flat-boats or keel-boats, and hired hands to take our goods to Cincinnati, and we were able to have them hauled to Hamilton at from fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred. We were generally engaged three months in going East, in purchasing our stock of goods and getting them safely delivered at Hamilton. These three months were months of toil and privation, and of expense of every kind.

"In illustration of the truth of the above remark, I may state that, in one of my trips from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, I was thirty-nine days on a keel-boat, with six men besides myself to man the boat. The river was then as low as has ever been known on many of the ripples in the deepest channel, if channel it could be called where there was scarcely a foot of water. My boat drew one foot and a half, after taking out all such articles as we could carry over the ripple in a large canoe, which was the only kind of lighter we could procure. Conse-

quently, we had to scrape out channels at the low ripples of sufficient width and depth to float our boat. We usually found out the deepest water on the ripple, and all hands would engage in making the channel. When we passed such a ripple we reloaded our goods and proceeded to the next, where the same labor had to be performed and the same exposure endured. The extent of the labor which had to be performed in order to pass our boat can be best understood when I state that we were frequently detained three days at some of the worst ripples.

"At that early day the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was exceedingly bad. It was only graded and turnpiked to Lancaster. The residue of the road in many places was very steep and exceedingly rough. From thirty to thirty-five hundred pounds was considered a good load for a good five-horse team. There was only a weekly line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and the time occupied in going from one place to the other was six days.

"After the receipt of our goods at Hamilton, our difficulties were by no means all overcome. In order to sell them we were compelled not only to do the ordinary duties of merchants and to incur its ordinary responsibilities and risks, but had to become the produce merchants of the country. We were compelled to take the farmers' produce, and send or take it to New Orleans, the only market we could reach. It was necessary for the merchant to buy pork and to pack it, to buy wheat, have barrels made, and contract for the manufacture of wheat into flour, and then to build flat-bottomed boats, and with great expense and risk of property commit the whole to the dangers of the navigation of the Miami, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. The difficulties of the trip were not overcome when we had safely arrived in New Orleans. In returning home we had either to travel eleven hundred miles by land, five hundred of which was through the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations of Indians, or else go by sea either to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and thence home by land. I have descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, before steamboat navigation could be relied on to bring one to Louisville, fourteen times. Thirteen trips were made on flat-boats and one on a barge. I traveled home by land eight times, and we were usually about thirty days in making the trip. The first two trips I made by land; there were neither ferries nor bridges over any water-course from the Bayou Pierre, at Port Gibson, in the Mississippi Territory, to George Colbert's ferry over the Tennessee River. When we came in our route to a water-course which would swim our horses, we would throw our saddle-bags and provisions over our shoulders, and swim our horses over. We were compelled to camp without tents, regardless of rain or any other unfavorable weather, and to pack provisions sufficient to last us through the Indian nations. Notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers of these trips, our spirits never flagged. The excitement incident to the trips sustained us, and we were always ready to enjoy a hearty laugh whenever the occasion provoked it.

"The first time I descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, I left Cincinnati in December, 1808, with five flat-boats, all loaded with produce. At that time there were but few settlers on the Ohio River below the present city of Louisville. The cabins were few and far between, and there were only two small villages between Louisville and the mouth of the Ohio. One was Henderson, known then by the name of Red Banks; the other was Shawneetown. The latter was a village of a few cabins, and was used as a landing-place for the salt-works on the Saline River, back of the village. The banks of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to Natchez, were still more sparsely settled. New Madrid, a very small village, was the first settlement below the mouth of the Ohio. There were a few cabins at Little Prairie, a cabin opposite to where Memphis now is, and on the lower end of the bluff on which that city is built there was a stockade fort, called Fort Pickering, garrisoned by a company of rangers. Cabins were to be seen at the mouth of White River, at Point Chico, and at Walnut Hills, two miles above where the city of Vicksburg now is. From this place to Natchez there were cabins at distances from ten to twenty miles apart. The whole country bordering on the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to Natchez, might be regarded as an almost unbroken wilderness. The Indians seldom visited the banks, except at a few points where the river approached the high lands.

"The bands of robbers who had infested the lower part of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers had not been entirely dispersed, and were yet much dreaded by the merchant navigators of those rivers, so that the men on the boats were well armed, and during the night, when lying at the shore in the wilderness country, a sentinel was kept on deck to prevent surprise."

Mr. Hough descended these rivers shortly after the earthquake which so violently convulsed a great portion of the Mississippi Valley, in the Winter of 1811–12. Many boatmen who had lost, or in their fright abandoned, their boats, were returning home in despair, giving frightful accounts of the dangers they had encountered. Mr. Hough, however, persevered in his trip. On entering the Mississippi and approaching New Madrid, the effects of the earthquake became apparent. On the west side of the river, for a long distance, the cotton-wood and willows that lined the shore were bent or prostrated up-stream, showing that the current had rushed violently in that direction, contrary to its natural course. The town of New Madrid suffered severely. At Little Prairie, about thirty miles below New Madrid, where had been a small settlement, a large portion of the bank had sunk into the river, including the burying-ground. Not

a house was left standing, and the inhabitants had all fled. The surface of the ground was fractured in many places, leaving deep and wide chasms. In other places circular holes, or depressions, resembling sink-holes, remained, from which had issued water and sand, the sand forming an elevation round the margin of the holes. Where these had occurred under large trees they were often riven and split up for ten or twenty feet, and so remained standing. Other trees in the forest were shivered and broken off as by the effects of a great tornado. Large masses of the banks, sometimes many acres in extent, had sunk so as to leave only the tops of the high trees above the surface of the water. Occasionally shocks were still felt, preceded by a rumbling sound like distant thunder, agitating and convulsing the shores and waters of the river, and jarring the boats as though they had grounded on the bottom. An island below Little Prairie had totally disappeared. In some places the bottom of the river had been elevated, and numerous boats were wrecked on the snags and old trees brought near the surface. So numerous were they in some places that they presented the appearance of an overflowed field covered with old deadened timber. On several occasions the boats had to be tied up while Mr. Hough went forward with a skiff to explore for a passage. The earthquake was also felt in Butler County.

Of the early steamboat navigation Mr. Hough says:

"I was at New Orleans, in the Spring of 1816, when Captain Henry Shreve, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was at the wharf of that city with the steamboat *Washington*, a new boat of one hundred and fifty tons burden. She was preparing for her trip to Louisville. The price asked for a cabin passage was one hundred and fifty dollars, and for freight five dollars per hundred pounds. I regarded the charge most exorbitant, and, in preference, bought a horse, and went home by land. Captain Shreve made his trip at that time in twenty-five days, and on his arrival at Louisville the citizens gave him a public dinner for having made the trip in so short a time. In a few remarks he made on the occasion, he told them he believed that the time would come when the trip would be made in fifteen days. He was regarded as being insane on the subject; the event was regarded as impossible.

"Those engaged in steamboat navigation of the great rivers at the present day know but little, if any thing, of the difficulties that were encountered by Captain Shreve and other pioneers in steamboat navigation. Wood could not be obtained as now; no wood-yards had been established. The officers were often compelled to take their crews into the woods, and cut and haul a sufficient quantity to last the usual time of running. The wood thus obtained was necessarily green, and but little suited for making steam. The officers had every thing to learn in relation to their business. Engineers had no science, and but little experience in operating an engine. Pilots were generally flat-boatmen, who knew the channels of the river imperfectly and nothing about the management of a steamboat. In fact, Captain Shreve labored under so many difficulties that it was not to be wondered at that he should have occupied twenty-five days in making the trip.

"My first trip on a steamboat from New Orleans was made in the Spring of 1819, with Captain Israel Gregg (the person to whom I bound myself as an apprentice), on board the steamboat *General Clark*. We were nineteen days in making the trip, and perfectly satisfied with the result."

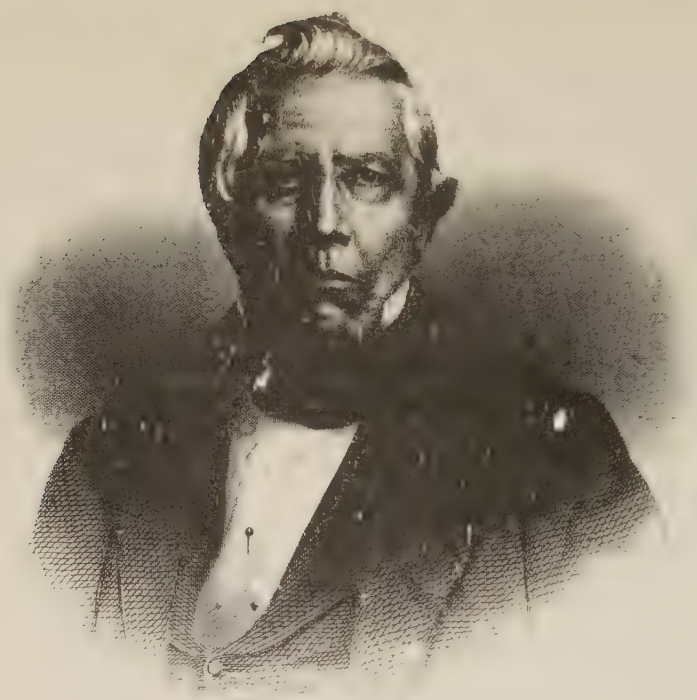
In March, 1815, Mr. Hough made a partnership with Samuel Millikin, and afterwards with Lewis West, and continued in the Orleans trade until 1825, when he removed to Vicksburg, where he conducted a store until 1828. His landed property in Hamilton was not disposed of, and he used to come up to this place in the Spring of the year, returning in the Fall. He owned a valuable farm in the southern part of the county, where, for many years, he raised choice fruit. In 1853 he was attacked with typhoid fever in Vicksburg, which ended his life on the 23d of April, being then seventy years old. His remains were brought to Hamilton by his son-in-law, Major John M. Millikin, and were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, on the 3d of May, 1853.

Mr. Hough had but one child, Mary Greenlee Hough, now the wife of Major Millikin. She was the daughter of Jane Hunter, whose father was Joseph Hunter, a well-known farmer in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hough were married on the 27th of December, 1810, the wife dying in 1840. She was an excellent Christian woman, and was highly respected and loved.

The character of Mr. Hough was eminently practical. He saw instantly what was to be done, and the way to do it. He was not deterred by obstacles, and he was so methodical and punctual that the failure of any enterprise, if it depended upon these qualities, was impossible. He was kind-hearted and generous in his intercourse with the poor, and he did not turn aside from those who were unfortunate, when ill-luck was not the consequence of negligence or bad faith. He was affectionate and kind in his family, and his loss was deeply felt by those who knew him best.

FERGUS ANDERSON.

Fergus Anderson died early in April, 1880, at his residence in Venice, from general debility, aged eighty-three years. His death had been expected for some time, as he had gradually become very weak. The life of Fergus Anderson stands out prominently in Butler County history. His period of greatest activity in political affairs extended from 1828 to 1840. These times are beyond the recollection of men now approaching middle life, but are not forgotten by hundreds of our older citizens, who are more identified with the past than the present.



Fergus Anderson came of good stock. His father was Isaac Anderson, mentioned elsewhere in this book. Fergus was the second oldest son, and was born in Cincinnati June 14, 1797. He was married to Miss Mary Dick, daughter of Samuel Dick, an old associate pioneer of Isaac Anderson, June 28, 1821. Fergus was brought up to the business of farming, and after he was married settled on a farm on Indian Creek, near the residence of his father. In 1828 he was sent to the Legislature. He served two years, and was then elected to the senate, where he stayed the same length of time. In 1835 he was chosen a justice of the peace in Ross Township, in which office he served until he was elected associate judge of Butler County by the Legislature. This office he retained seven years. For many years he was also president of the board of trustees of Miami University, and a member of the county agricultural board. In all these varied capacities he served the public faithfully and well.

In middle life Mr. Anderson was a wealthy man, but he gave much money to his married sons, and two of them dying, many thousands of dollars went out of the home estate, and he finally found himself in embarrassed circumstances—principally through these means.

In disposition his principal characteristics were his kindness of heart and gentleness. Enemies he had none, while his friends, especially among the older generation now living, could be numbered by hundreds.

JAMES McBRIDE.

James McBride, the historian, was of Scotch descent. His grandfathers, on both the paternal and maternal side, were born in North Britain, not long after the incorporation of Scotland with England, and emigrated to Pennsylvania about the time of the French and Indian war. His father was also James McBride. While still a young man he went to Kentucky, then the scene of perpetual Indian warfare, and fell a victim to the attacks of the red men. There was a trace leading from the mouth of the Licking to the site of the present city of Lexington, and while on this path he was cut off by the Indians in 1789, on the Dry Ridge. His wife, whose maiden name was McRoberts, had been left at home, while he was out on the frontier, and there she lived until her death, which occurred in September, 1808. Her residence was on the farm, near Conococheague Creek, where she had been born. She had but one child, the subject of this sketch.

James McBride, the son, was born November 2, 1788, on the farm above mentioned, a short distance from Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He received no set education, but improved what opportunities he had for reading, and, on coming to this county, in the eighteenth year of his age, was discovered to possess a very large amount of useful knowledge. He had been well instructed in penmanship, and his neat and painstaking chirography can be traced in the public records of the county almost from the time of his coming until his death. His first employment, it is believed, was as clerk for John Reily, but he soon found other openings. Every one had the utmost confidence in him, and he was constantly in request. His patrimony was not large, but it enabled him sometimes to try new plans for bettering his fortune. Just before the war with Great Britain, in the early part of this century, he engaged with Joseph Hough in a venture to New Orleans. Flour was bought and shipped to that port with a large profit, and thenceforth Mr. McBride was easy in his circumstances. He never attained riches.

In 1813 he was elected sheriff, and was again chosen in 1815. This office was then considered as being the chief one in the county, and it shows the confidence his fellow-citizens must have had in him, as he was but twenty-five when elected. While holding this office he was married to Hannah, daughter of Judge Robert Lytle, who dwelt a few miles from town, and with her he lived forty-five years, having three sons and two daughters.

Mr. McBride had scarcely removed to this county when he began his researches in the early history of this region. He foresaw its progress, and knew that where there was then only a wooded plain would soon be villages and cities. The pioneers were still alive who could recount the tale of the defeat of St. Clair, the triumphal march of Wayne, the building of the first houses, and the birth of the first children. Some of the older ones had been in the Revolutionary struggle, and yet older ones remembered the last long and tedious war we waged with France, ending with glorious victories in 1763. These stories were not wasted upon an inattentive ear. He listened to the narrations, and put down upon paper the material portions relating to the early settlement of the Miami country. He verified the relations by comparison with others, and then wrote out a rough draft for publication. This again was changed and altered until, in some cases, three drafts of the same narrative were extant at once. It is impossible to say how much he wrote, but there are probably now in existence, in his handwriting, not less than three thousand pages of manuscript bearing upon Butler County and the country adjacent. Among the most valuable of these is the work issued in 1869 by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, under the title of "Pioneer Biography of Butler County." This is in two handsome octavo volumes, and contains sketches of nearly thirty pioneers, besides incidental allusions to more than a hundred others. By the indulgence of Mrs. Stembel, his daughter, and of Mr. Robert Clarke, we have used much of the matter in these pages, without indicating from what source it has been taken. It is safe to say that with these, and what we have been able since to glean, there will be no county in the State better informed of its beginning than Butler. Our "shepherd kings" are not mythical.

Besides these, Mr. McBride wrote a history of Hamilton, and one of Oxford, together with a sketch of the Miami University. These have never previously been printed; but their substance will appear in these pages. No one can read what he has done without being struck with the thoroughness and solidity with which he did his work. He read many volumes to make his annotations, and each page of his writing must represent a day of labor. There are blanks left here and there to be filled up, and in some cases where chapter headings were placed the text had not been written. He hoped to be able to do this, but time was lacking. To the triennial catalogue of the Miami University there are copious additions, and there is included in his papers on the Miami University a list of the graduates, with their subsequent history. This must have taken a great deal of correspondence. He wrote an account of the Hamilton bridge, which was published by the stockholders; he furnished the means, and wrote the book, describing Symmes's theory of concentric spheres; and he occasionally contributed points of Ohio history both to *Cist's Miscellany* and the Hamilton papers. Howe's History of Ohio was largely indebted to him.

But while he was writing what had happened, he was also attentive to gathering up those books and odds and ends of knowledge that would make the preparation of historical works easier to the future annalist. His library was in many branches of knowledge, embracing probably five thousand volumes, at a day when neither incomes nor libraries were so large as at present. He retained files of the Hamilton papers from the beginning, as well as of *Niles' Register* and the *National Intelligencer*. A few of these went to the State library, but the remainder are destroyed. He kept every pamphlet that reached him; and it is not too much to say that, in this respect, the loss that was suffered by his death and their destruction is incalculable to the student of Western history. Beginning his researches in 1806, and continuing them for more than a half century, it is certain that the historical societies of the future, in Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, would be willing to pay their weight in silver for what is now lost. It should be remembered that, seventy-six years ago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Louisville were inconsiderable villages, and St. Louis a hamlet. Mr. McBride's collection was probably the richest in the *incunabula* of the West, if we may borrow a term generally restricted to the fifteenth century, of any made or gathered in the United States. He had the same advantages that Jefferson had when he collected his library of works relating to America, with the exception that our pioneer retained only those which were locally valuable.

Mr. McBride was never happier than when in his library. He had a sincere love for truth, and wished himself to know what it was, even when he had no desire to write or otherwise express it. His books were his fountains of knowledge. He kept continually adding to them, and was equally assiduous in extracting their contents. He was always ready to lend his aid to other investigators, and to place them upon sound ground. He had a strong intellect and a love for letters, and he never seemed to grow tired of these investigations. The result was that, in the end, he had accumulated a vast stock of knowledge, and this without pretense or exciting remark.

As will be seen by our chapter on the mound-builders, kindly furnished by J. P. MacLean, the whole region hereabouts is dotted with the remains of a race who built earthworks and threw up barrows, and of whom no other relics now remain. Mr. McBride was the first observer in this county who gave these tumuli more than cursory attention. He opened some of them, and others he surveyed and described. The one on sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, St. Clair Township, was described in the transactions of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society by him. He spent much time in this pursuit, and, by patience and the use of money, finally succeeded in getting together the finest collection of prehistoric relics ever in this neighborhood. Many of these curiosities were the gifts of his neighbors, who knew his tastes. This cabinet is now in the possession of George W. Vaux, of Philadelphia. Forty years ago Squier and Davis were in this vicinity, making surveys, drawings, and collections for a volume soon to be issued by the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, and enlisted his aid and that of Mr. John W. Erwin in their behalf. Yet, although the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" owe largely to the assistance of these two gentlemen, who furnished near a hundred pages, they received no public acknowledgment, and the community at large believes these drawings, plans of survey, and notes were from the pen of the two editors.

We are apt to forget, in these days of easy locomotion and advanced education, what great benefits were reaped from our early colleges. They deserved all the encomiums lavished upon them by the early historians, although their staff of professors was small, their range of studies limited, and their teachers knew little but the classics. They kept the lamp of knowledge aflame throughout the country, and here and there trained up men who carried the advance of knowledge still further. In this task Miami University had a great share, and, of its board of governors, none took a greater or more intelligent interest than Mr. McBride. From the origin of the institution he was connected with it, and at the time of his death he was the president of its board of trustees. Without himself having attained a collegiate education, he appreciated its advantages. He was sedulous in attendance at the meetings of the trustees; he was treasurer for a long time; he aided on the building committees and elsewhere, and he invariably gave the faculty a full support. That institution acquired an early and great fame, and to no one scarcely can more credit be given than to Mr. McBride.

We should not omit to mention the map drawn by him in 1836. This was published by himself and James B. Cameron, and engraved by Doolittle and Munson. It is a large copper-plate, five feet by four, and of the utmost accuracy. Every little stream is laid down upon it, and every farm, road, church, and school-house, and the meanderings of the Miami can by this be compared with its bed in the present day. No more truthful county map, we have authority for saying, was ever published in Ohio. Some of his manuscript maps are also in existence in the public offices. They are both handsome and accurate, and of marvelous perfection in the lettering.

After ceasing to be sheriff he was in repose several years, until he was urged by his fellow-citizens to become mayor of Hamilton. He showed in this office the same punctual diligence he displayed elsewhere, as is attested by his docket, still preserved, in which he recorded the cases brought before him. While in this position he aided in a codification of the municipal ordinances. After the election of John Woods as auditor of state he went thither to assist him, rendering most valuable co-operation, and in 1846 was chosen clerk of the courts of Butler County, a position he held until 1852.

He was a taciturn and modest man, never frequenting public gatherings, and rarely conversing at any length except with those intimately connected with him. He was averse to display. He was very quiet and unobtrusive, and of sterling integrity. He could not push himself forward. He was charitable almost to a fault, and never let a person leave his door unaided. His probity was of the highest. He never sought to escape the consequences of an action in which he had been unfortunate, through misjudgment or misplaced confidence, but dealt as he would be done by. He was active in every thing that helped to benefit or improve his county or State, and took an interest in every thing that promised these results. He was a stockholder in the bridge, the hydraulic, and the railroad, because he thought they would benefit the town, and not because he thought they would put money in his pocket.

When he had attained the patriarchal age of threescore and ten his wife died. This was on the 23d of September, 1859. He seemed instantly to lose all interest in life, and prepared himself to depart. Ten days after he died, on the 3d of October, aged seventy years and eleven months, and leaving two sons and two daughters. Homer, his oldest son, had died long before, and those who survived were Horace, James, Laura, and Marietta. The last married William Sanders, and on her death left two daughters. Laura married Roger N. Stembel, a graduate of Miami University, who entered afterwards the navy, and was badly wounded at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi, where he was the captain of a gun-boat. He is now a commodore. Both of Mr. McBride's sons are dead.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

John Cleves Symmes, the junior, commonly known as captain, to distinguish him from his uncle, Judge John Cleves Symmes, the leading patentee of the Miami lands, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, on the 5th of November, 1780. He was the son of Timothy Symmes, a Revolutionary soldier, who was afterwards a judge in New Jersey, and who came out to this region soon after his brother. He was twice married,—once to Abigail Tuthill, and once to Mary Harker. By the first marriage he had three children, and by the second six. John Cleves Symmes, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of the latter. He received a good elementary education, and early developed a great taste for reading. This was indulged as far as possible, and he also carefully studied mathematics and the natural sciences.

On attaining the age of twenty-two, or on the 2d of April, 1802, he entered the American army as ensign, the lowest rank of commissioned officer. On the 1st of May, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant; on July 29, 1807, to that of first lieutenant; and on the 20th of January, 1812, he received a commission as captain. He continued to serve in that capacity during the war, and until the disbanding of the army in 1816.

Soon after he entered the army he was ordered to the South-west, and was stationed successively at Fort Coupée, Louisiana; Fort Adams, fifty miles below Natchez, on the Mississippi, and at New Orleans.

While at Fort Adams he fought a duel with one of his comrades, as given in a letter to his brother Celadon, dated Fort Adams, June 28, 1807:

"I sit down to emit from the point of my pen such ideas as may chance to rise in my mind while I imagine myself narrating to you the pleasures and pains I have experienced since I last wrote. The proportion of the latter has far exceeded that of the former, although the six months I spent at Fort Coupée glided away like a pleasing dream, where happiness appeared within my reach; and just as I was possessing it, I was aroused and hurried away to Orleans, where a viperlike enemy had been before me and made several others, who were actuated by hope of promotion and love of mischief.

"This subtle, designing enemy was my late surgeon mate, Dr. John Fowles, who insinuated that I had acted dishonorably in giving him a furlough with prospect of pay, and that I had insisted on his giving me his pay while absent, on account of having to take care of the sick for him; on hearing which I immediately declared his allegation false, and that he should give me a certificate satisfactory or meet me in the field of honor.

"After I had stated the truth that he had built his story out of, declaring I had done nothing but what I was willing the world should know or that I could blame myself for, and pointed out the precedent I was guided by, I obtained with ease a furlough to go to Point Coupée to adjust some unsettled business I pretended to have

there. I went and humbled his (mean) soul as much as mine (but too generous then), and dictated a certificate, which he copied and signed. I then returned in triumph to Orleans, where those juniors, disappointed in the hope they at first had entertained of obtaining promotion by my resigning in a fright, or getting killed by the doctor, continued their nefarious cabals under the rose. But I smelt a rat, felt provoked, and strutted with more confidence than was usual to me at other times. On one of these lowering days I began a letter which I never finished. I here give you a paragraph of it: 'I lately read a French proverb indicating that a man without enemies was no great thing. I then wished for some. I now have my wish, and believe I shall profit thereby. They are a necessary stimulus, calculated to promote energy and perseverance. If I do not take pains to nourish them, I shall not to do them away, unless some one should be so bold as to emerge from under the rose, and refuse to apologize and return.'

"A week or two after my return from Point Coupée, I was told by an old acquaintance, under cover of friendship, that my juniors in rank did not admit my character to be fairly cleared up, and had persuaded several to think with them. I made light of it to him, but advised with a field officer, who happened not to be characterized by decision. His response was evasive. I, therefore, of my own accord, made an official application to the general for a court of inquiry, to examine whether or not my conduct had been correct.

"The general, being much hurried with business at that time, neglected to order the court for several days, during which time I, in the course of duty, had occasion to see the standing order relative to police, which I had not yet seen. I, therefore, went, as I ought, to Lieutenant Marshall, who was adjutant, and, in his office, asked him to see the orderly book. He answered that it was more proper that I should examine the books of the company to which I was attached, and that I should not see them there. I then observed that I did not suppose but that he was a man of his word, and reminded him that he had formerly given a like answer and refusal on the same occasion, with a promise that, in case the sergeant had not recorded the orders (as I suggested), I might see them in his office; upon which he blustered toward me, and demanded what I meant; while I returned him that I meant as I said. He then declared that, since he had promised them, I might see them, and handed me the book, observing, at the same time, that I was not generally considered as a gentleman. At this time our passions were both raised. I quelled mine, and spoke deliberately to this effect, that I should not consult his opinion relative to what other people thought of me, but wished to know if he did not himself say I was not a gentleman. He answered yes, and that he did not consider me one. I continued that I had long observed the ill offices that he was inclined to do me, and that he wanted promotion ('Yes,' said he, 'I do'), and would be disappointed in the way he looked for it, but that I was still willing he should have a chance for it: 'Let us go out and take a shot.' (By this time, besides two officers sitting in the room, five or six had collected in front of the door, which stood open.) He declined, alleging that he did not consider me on a gentlemanly footing with him, alluding to what Dr. Fowles had said of me. I urged that, until I was arrested or officially charged with some misdemeanor, I stood on the same footing of every other officer, and that I was not subject to be insulted with impunity. About this time he began to come down, and endeavored to make out that he had not disputed my gentility, but still refused a second invitation I gave him, alleging the same reason, but said that he would fight me after the court of inquiry (I expected) should acquit me. I consented to the proposition, provided it could not take place sooner, and then proceeded to read the orders I wanted to see, and he sat down to his breakfast. That day I mounted guard, and the next, when relieved, took a sleep after dinner, and went early to parade (I then quartered in town) without consulting any person. I had determined what to do, which was to fall in with Mr. Marshall when he had his sword on, and wring his nose. I did not get an opportunity until after parade was dismissed, when, walking to the barracks, I overtook him and requested to speak to him. He turned toward me; I accomplished my intention, and bringing my hand on the hilt of my sword, and taking one step backward, I involuntarily said, 'Draw and defend yourself.' He did not draw, but stepped toward me—to grapple, as I expected; for he is a large man. I then held my sword horizontally before me, and told him not to advance, but draw and defend himself. He then, after an exclamation of surprise, made for his quarters, beckoning and calling me to follow, which I did to the front of his door, where I passed fore and aft, then went to a group of officers near, and related what I had done, observing that I expected that he would not now hesitate to take the field. Presently he came toward us, calling on me. I advanced to him. He then said that he would meet me, and proposed that our seconds should convene on the gallery as soon as possible. I consented, and glided to my quarters (if possible) like a man intoxicated with pleasurable passion. One of my messmates said I had been drinking wine. Lieutenant Clymer, a messmate, who had at that moment returned, after an absence of two weeks, immediately became my second; met Mr. Marshall, and they agreed that we should meet on the commons at daylight next morning. Mr. Clymer prepared me excellent pistols and a surgeon to attend. We met at the appointed time, and, at the distance of ten paces, standing sideways, fired at the word. The one appointed to give it first asked, 'Are you ready?' We at the same instant answered, 'Yes.' He then said, 'Fire!' and we raised our arms together deliberately,

from a hanging position. My intention was to aim at his hip; his (I learn) at my breast. Consequently, I got the first fire, which drew his shot somewhat at random, though it must have passed within a line of the lower part of my belly, as it pierced through my pantaloons, shirt-tail, and the bone of my careless hanging wrist, close to the joint. He received my ball in his thigh, but where it glanced to the doctors can not find. It is said he is now walking about. I wanted to know if he desired another shot, and being informed in the negative, left my second and surgeon attending to him, and, with my handkerchief wrapped around my wound, went home and ate a hearty breakfast, not expecting to be confined or much afflicted with what appeared to the doctor, as well as myself, little more than a scratch. But many a long day and night I suffered for the error of not losing blood and dieting, as I ought to have done; 't was near two months before it healed, and two weeks of that time it was dangerously inflamed, and disjointed of itself, which is the cause of its looking or being somewhat awry and not working freely in the joint like the other. The pain produced fever, and that debility, which exposed me to a multitude of infirmities. The most obstinate and afflicting was a dysentery, which began with a dropsy, and continued with violence for six or seven weeks. I have now got shut of it; but my feet and legs continue to bloat to a troublesome degree. The court of inquiry I applied for was ordered, agreeable to my request, and as soon as my wound began to mend I wrote an official notice to the recorder that I was ready to come before the court, if they would appoint a place to sit and give me notice; and I repeatedly stated verbally the same to Captain Lockwood, who was president thereof, who alleged that he was under marching orders, and it was intimated to me by numbers that the proceedings would be a needless piece of precaution in me, as every one was convinced of my integrity and gentility. I, therefore, made no further application to be heard, especially as the members of the court were immediately scattered to different posts."

Captain Symmes never fully recovered the use of his wrist; it was always stiff and a little awry. The wound which Lieutenant Marshall received disabled him so that he carried the effects of it through life. He was afterward befriended by Captain Symmes, who always spoke of this duel with regret.

At the time of the commencement of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, the first regiment of United States infantry, of which he was senior captain, was stationed at the mouth of the Missouri River, in the Territory of Missouri. Here they remained until 1814, when they were ordered to join the army of General Brown, on the northern frontier. After a long and fatiguing journey by land and water, they reached Canada on the 25th of July, the very day on which the battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane, was fought.

The battle commenced near sunset. The First Regiment, which was commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Robert C. Nicholas, had not joined the army at the time of the opening of the battle, but were about two miles in the rear. When the firing commenced, without waiting for or receiving orders from General Brown, the regiment was put in motion by Colonel Nicholas, and marched with all possible expedition to the scene of the conflict. When they arrived at the American camp they found General Ripley, to whom they had been ordered to report, had advanced with his brigade, and, without halting, they continued to press forward.

It was twilight when they reached the field; they formed themselves within a short distance of the enemy's batteries, without meeting with any general officer or aid-de-camp to instruct them how they should join in the conflict. Ignorant of the situation of either army, except from the observations made in coming up, and unapprized of the position of General Ripley's brigade, Colonel Nicholas, when he found himself so near a British battery, which had opened fire upon his regiment, ordered the men to retire a short distance. While the attention of the battery was thus directed to the First Regiment, Colonel James Miller, leading his battalion, partly under the cover of the fence of a church-yard moved swiftly up the hill and attacked the artillerists almost before they were aware of their presence, and after a short but desperate hand-to-hand fight, in which he lost a number of his gallant men, he captured the whole park, consisting of seven brass cannon, ammunition-wagons, etc.

After the capture of this position, Colonel Nicholas was enabled to report to General Ripley, and was ordered to assume a position on the left of Colonel Miller's regiment. This order was promptly obeyed, and the position held till the close of the action.

General Brown, in his official report, makes honorable mention of the bravery of Captain Symmes in this battle.

On a partial recovery from his wounds, General Brown took command at Fort Erie, which was closely invested by the British, who were actively employed in surrounding it with batteries. On the 17th of September he resolved to make a sortie, which was accomplished with spirit and success; the British were completely surprised, and, after a severe conflict of two hours, the three batteries, the whole line of intrenchments, and their block-houses were in the possession of the Americans. In this action Captain Symmes and his command captured one of the batteries. He led his men over the intrenchments, and spiked the first cannon with his own hand.

In 1816 Captain Symmes retired from the army, and took up his residence at St. Louis, where he engaged in furnishing supplies for the troops stationed on the Upper Mississippi, and in trading with the Fox Indians, for which he had a special license from Governor Clark, of Missouri Territory.

On Christmas day, 1808, Mr. Symmes married Mrs. Mary Anne Lockwood, widow of Captain Benjamin Lockwood, at Fort Adams. She had at that time a family of five daughters and one son. They were brought up and educated by Captain Symmes as his own family; they were sincerely attached to him, and grew up to maturity with his own children in perfect harmony. They were all married from his house but two, who remained single.

Captain Lockwood at the time of his death owned a section of land in Brown County, Ohio, on which Captain Symmes regularly paid the taxes, even to the neglect of his own. One of his own tracts, four thousand acres, in Licking County, which would have been a fortune to his children, was forfeited by this neglect. When these children arrived at maturity, he turned over this land, free and unincumbered, neither charging them for the money expended on it nor the care he had taken of it.

Captain Symmes's trading experience did not result in a pecuniary benefit to him; so, in 1819, he removed from St. Louis, and settled at Newport, Kentucky, where he resided till 1824, when he removed to his farm, a section of land presented to him by his uncle and namesake, which had been previously improved, near Hamilton, Ohio.

While at St. Louis Captain Symmes promulgated his eccentric "Theory of Concentric Spheres, Polar Voids, and Open Poles." To these investigations relative to the figure of the earth he had devoted many years, and had wrought himself up to a firm and conscientious belief that he had made the great discovery of the age, viz.: "That the earth as well as all the celestial orbicular bodies existing in the universe, visible and invisible, which partake in any degree of a planetary nature, from the greatest to the smallest, from the sun down to the most minute blazing meteor or falling star, are all constituted, in a greater or less degree, of a collection of spheres, more or less solid, concentric with each other, and more or less open at the poles; each sphere being separated from its adjoining compeers by space replete with aerial fluids; that every portion of infinite space, except what is occupied by spheres, is filled with an aerial elastic fluid, more subtile than common atmospheric air, and constituted of innumerable small concentric spheres, too minute to be visible to the organ of sight assisted by the most perfect microscope, and so elastic that they continually press on each other and change their relative situations as often as any piece of matter in space may change its position, thus causing a universal pressure, which is weakened by the intervention of other bodies in proportion to the subtended angle of distance and dimension, necessarily causing the body to move toward the points of decreased pressure." (Symmes's Theory of Concentric Spheres, p. 25.)

In order to make his discoveries and purposes known, he issued the following circular, which, like a lady's letter, is most important for its postscript:

No. 1.

CIRCULAR.

Light gives light to light discover—*ad infinitum*.

St. Louis (Missouri Territory), North America, *April* 10, A. D. 1818.

To all the World,—

I declare the earth is hollow and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles twelve or sixteen degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking. Jno. Cleves Symmes,

Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

N. B.—I have ready for the press a Treatise on the Principles of Matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose Dr. Darwin's "*Golden Secret.*"

My terms are the patronage of this and the new worlds.

I dedicate to my wife and her ten children.

I select Dr. S. L. Mitchill, Sir H. Davy, and Baron Alexander Von Humboldt as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia, in the Fall season, with reindeer and sleighs, on the ice of the frozen sea; I engage we find a warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82. We will return in the succeeding Spring.

J. C. S.

Captain Symmes addressed a copy of this circular to every learned institution and to every considerable town and village, as well as to numerous distinguished individuals, throughout the United States, and sent copies to several of the learned societies of Europe.

Its reception by the public can easily be imagined; it was overwhelmed with ridicule as the production of a distempered imagination, or the result of partial insanity. It was for many years a fruitful source of jest with the newspapers.

The Academy of Science, of Paris, before which the circular was laid by Count Volney, decided that it was not worthy of consideration. The scientific papers of Europe generally treated it as a hoax, rather than believe that any sane man could issue such a circular or uphold such a theory.

Circulars and newspaper articles soon followed circular No. 1, and were kept up for years, despite of the ridicule which was poured on the unfortunate author from all sides. In 1820 Captain Symmes commenced lecturing on his theory; first at Cincinnati, then at other large towns in the West. The novelty of the subject attracted large audiences; but he failed to make converts who possessed wealth or influence enough to secure the means to test by exploration the truth of his theory. The *Western Courier* of November 27, 1822, indulges in a dream of what would happen two hundred and twenty-eight years from that time:

"THE YEAR 2150 ANTICIPATED.

"*Cincinnati, December* 7, 2150.—The marble monument at Newport, which, in 1838, was erected by our ancestors to the memory of that great philanthropist and philosopher, John Cleves Symmes, fell to the ground on the 5th; its base having been undermined and destroyed by the late unprecedented flood of Licking River.

"Thus the records of fame, when committed solely to such perishable materials, live but a few transitory ages, and ultimately fall in with the general decay; but the memory of Symmes shall be as unfading and lasting as time itself. We need no frail stones to remind us of his name, who first separated truth from error, and banished ignorance from the world.

"*Washington, December* 11.—Two members of Congress from the State of *California* arrived yesterday in this city by the inland route. They inform us that the other (twenty-one) members from that State had proceeded through the canal at the Isthmus of Darien, to Mexico, where it was their intention to join the Mexican members, and charter a vessel for their conveyance to this city.

"The members from *Chu-san*, in the interior regions, *via* the North Polar opening, arrived on the 9th inst.; those from *Pestchee-le, via* the South Pole, reached the United States on the 30th ult.

"*New York, December* 2.— By the late return of the marshal, it is ascertained that this city, which, for the last two centuries, has been termed *mistress of the world*, now contains two millions of inhabitants, exclusive of foreigners. Philadelphia, her only rival, is found to contain but one million, five hundred thousand."

In May, 1824, Mr. Symmes explained his theory at Hamilton, to a large audience with such convincing effect that, after the lecture, they "*Resolved*, That we esteem Symmes's Theory of the Earth deserving of serious examination, and worthy of the attention of the American people."

So much did the theory attract popular attention in the West, that the "Polar Expedition" was thought a fit object for a benefit at the Cincinnati Theater, which was given on March 29, 1824. Mr. Collins then recited an address, written for the occasion by Moses Brooks, in which, after recounting the great discoveries to be made, he wound up with—

"Has not Columbia *one* aspiring son,
By whom th' unfading laurel may be won?
Yes! History's pen may yet inscribe the name
Of Symmes, to grace her future scroll of fame."

In 1822 he petitioned the Congress of the United States, setting forth his belief of the existence of a habitable and accessible concave to this globe, his desire to embark on a voyage of discovery to one or other of the polar regions, his belief in the great profit and honor his country would derive from such discovery, and praying that Congress would equip and fit out for the expedition two vessels of two hundred and fifty or three hundred tons burden, and grant such other aid as government might deem necessary to promote the object. This petition was presented in the Senate by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, a member from Kentucky, on the seventh day of March, 1822, when, after a few remarks, it was laid on the table.

In December, 1823, he forwarded a similar petition to both houses of Congress, which met a similar fate.

In January, 1824, he petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, praying that body to pass a resolution approbatory of his theory, and to recommend him to Congress for an outfit suitable to the enterprise. This memorial was presented by Micajah T. Williams, and, on motion, the further consideration thereof was indefinitely postponed.

In 1825 he applied through the American minister at the court of St. Petersburg for permission to accompany the polar expedition then fitting out by the Russian Government, which was readily granted by the chancellor, Count Romanzoff; but the want of means to procure a proper outfit hindered him from accepting the offer.

In one of the copies of the book which was issued to defend his theory, Captain Symmes left notes on the margin, which give as good an account of his theory as we have seen:

"I hoped, ere this, to have been supported in my new theory of the earth by many pupils, but find that most of those who have written are inclined to oppose me. I would prefer having an advocate to state my views, because, in proportion to their extent, I may subject myself to the imputation of extravagance or ostentation, especially as, while I write, I naturally feel elated with my discovery. I am, perhaps, better fitted for thinking than writing. Reared at the plow, I seldom used a pen, except in a commonplace book, until I changed my plowshare for a sword, at the age of twenty-two, not wherewith to earn a fortune (having already an ample farm by the liberality of my revered uncle, after whom I am named), but to merit and obtain distinction, and accumulate knowledge, which I had seldom tasted but in borrowed books. With respect to the latter, the world is now to judge of my success; and in relation to the former, I at least may say I satisfied myself and fellow-soldiers, if not my country, not only at Bridgewater on our left and the sortie at Fort Erie in the van, but throughout my thirteen years' service, ending the war. I presume few have inquired more devotedly than myself into the reason and origin of all that occurred to view. I remember when at the age of eleven, in Jersey, while reading a large edition of 'Cook's Voyages,' my father, though himself a lover of learning, reproved me for spending so much of my time from work, and said I was a book-worm. About the same age I used to harangue my playmates in the street, and describe how

the earth turned round; but then, as now, however correct my positions, I got few or no advocates. I must not, however, say I get no advocates; for I have several. I particularly boast of two ladies of bright and well-informed minds, on the banks of the Missouri, who are able and earnest advocates and devoted pupils. To them is due the credit of being the first to adopt what the world is so tardy in admitting. But Colonel Dixon, who has traded on Lake Winnepeg with the Indians, is, I presume, the most important pupil I have obtained; for he has long been actively engaged in the North-west Company and fur-trade. He declared, in our first interviews, that I was certainly correct, and stated to me many important, otherwise inexplicable circumstances occurring high in the north, that were completely solved by my principle. He is regarded by such as have long known him at St. Louis as a gentleman of a very strong and well-informed mind. In addition to the passive concurrence of several men of thinking minds, among them a venerable member of the American Philosophical Society, in this neighborhood, I have been honored with the offers of several more enterprising spirits to accompany me on the expedition I propose; but as the conditions with regard to my outfit by the world are not yet complied with, I have not positively accepted of their services. I still hold my life pledged, however, for the general truth of my position and devotion to the exploration. I calculate on the good offices of Great Britain and France; for they nurse and patronize the sciences with ardor. My wife boasts her descent from the latter, and I, through five ancestors since the first landing at Plymouth, trace mine from the former. From the emperor of Russia, so well known as a patron of scientific enterprise, I flatter myself with much support. I challenge any opposers of my doctrine to show as sound reasons why my theory is not correct as I can show it is. I refer those who seek for truth to Rees's Cyclopedia, and any other books wherein the quadrupeds, fish, and phenomena of high latitudes are treated of; likewise those books that treat of Venus, Mars, and Saturn, where they will find many tests that, if duly considered, must go to prove my position. In the Cyclopedia, under the heads of 'Fishery,' 'Arctic,' 'Herring,' 'Seal,' and all other migrating fishes, it is shown that most, or all of them, retire annually beyond the icy circle during the Winter, and return, increased in fat and numbers, in the Spring; and under the head 'Reindeer' it is stated that this animal passes annually near Hudson's Bay in columns of eight or ten thousand, from north to south, in the months of March and April, and return north in October, as stated under the head of 'Hudson's Bay.' I propose to follow the route taken by the reindeer northward in Siberia, where they depart every Autumn from the river Lena (as Professor Adams, of St. Petersburg, states), because it is probable these deer choose the best season and nearest route to fertile and habitable lands, and because we can there obtain domestic reindeer and civilized guides or assistants. I propose returning either in the course of thirty or forty days, or when the deer return in the Spring. It is presumable that man can live where deer thrive. I do not think there are no dangers attendant on such a trip, but believe the object will justify risk in all probable ones. In plate 17, Vol. XXXIII, Part II, of the Cyclopedia, the figure of Mars, with his equator toward us, exhibits his pole surrounded with single light circles, whose farther sides extend beyond the periphery of his disc. I hence conclude that his poles are open, and that the light reflected by the farther sides of the verges of the opening is refracted so as to appear extended beyond his disc by means of its coming to us through the atmosphere of the nearest verges. It is a well-known fact that refraction is greatest toward the poles of the earth, owing, probably to the dense atmosphere there. The apparent continuation of the margin of his true disc through these rings (if not an imaginary line dotted there), must be the farther verge of the second sphere within rising by refraction, apparently, as far out of the true periphery of his disc. I contend that the space within the circumference of the arctic icy circles, if not hollow or greatly concave, could scarcely afford space or surface to maintain alive and in health all the fish known to come from thence annually, in the Spring, even if, without resorting to feeding upon each other, this food was inexhaustible and the whole circle water. But floating trees being often found far north of where we see any grow is an impressive circumstance to show it can not be all water, and the fact that those trees are generally such as abound in the tropics, together with several unknown species, shows that there is a hot climate beyond; and the migration of the reindeer, too, shows that moss or other vegetables abound there, and, consequently, land. Pinkerton states that the Dutch, who, at different times, got detained by the ice in high latitudes, could find but few fish to eat in the season of Winter, which proves that the migrating fish do not Winter amongst or on this side the ice. I also refer to Dr. Darwin's notes on winds in his 'Botanic Garden'—which I never read until after I adopted my theory—where that great, although often extravagant, philosopher declared his belief that there was a great secret, yet to be explained, at the poles, and anticipated that the light of the present age would disclose it. The stone spheroid he found hollow, and somewhat disposed in concentric strata, and the concentric iron nodules he describes deserve to be considered. He states that the seeds of several tropical plants are often found in the seas high north, in a state so recent as to vegetate. I recommend the perusal of Mavor's and Pinkerton's Voyages, Pennant and Goldsmith on Animated Nature, and Hearne's and Mackenzie's Travels, wherein many tests of my position exist.

"Pinkerton shows that beyond latitude 75° the north winds are often warm in Winter; that in midwinter

there falls, for several weeks, almost continued rain; and that vegetables and game are more abundant at 80° than at 76°. When my chain of reasoning, drawn from the nature of matter, first led me to the conclusion of hollow spheres and open poles, I merely intended broaching it as a question; but when I found the planets of the heavens and the phenomena and natural history of the polar regions afforded proofs incontestable, I then declared the fact without reserve, and have been considered by many as a madman for my pains. Were I, however, in any degree to feel disconcerted by the playful though ill-timed witticisms of others, I should comfort myself in the reflection that, as soon as I shall succeed in the establishment of my theory, the more it has been decried the more I shall feel honored in the event. Innovations in science or art most commonly excite opposition. If additional reasons are required, I have an ample fund yet in store for the world."

Among his converts was a young lawyer, Mr. J. N. Reynolds, a graduate of Ohio University. With him Captain Symmes entered into an agreement for a lecturing tour through the Eastern States. They set out in September, 1825, accompanied by Anthony W. Lockwood, a stepson of Captain Symmes, and lectured in various towns in Ohio. In about a month Captain Symmes was forced to return home in consequence of ill-health. In January, 1826, he rejoined them at Pittsburg, and they proceeded eastward. Some difficulty soon occurred, however; Reynolds became dissatisfied, and left them. Symmes, undaunted by this desertion, or the constant ridicule with which he was met, continued his tour to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, as far as Maine, and even into Canada, lecturing at the various towns through which he passed.

His health was by this time greatly impaired by his constant labors and excitement, and he was reluctantly obliged to give up lecturing. He retired for a time to his native place in New Jersey, where he remained the guest of an old friend of his father, until his health was sufficiently restored to enable him to travel homeward. When he reached Cincinnati, in February, 1829, he was so feeble that he had to be conveyed on a bed placed in a spring-wagon, to his home near Hamilton. He continued gradually to sink, until released by death on the 29th of May, 1829.

His remains were committed to the grave the next day, in the old burying-ground at Hamilton, with military honors. They were covered with a monument, erected by his son, Americus Symmes, a solid structure of freestone, surmounted with a hollow globe, open at the poles, bearing the following inscriptions:

On the west side—"Captain John C. Symmes, a native of New Jersey, died in May, 1829, aged forty-nine years and six months."

On the north side—"Captain John Cleves Symmes was a philosopher, and the originator of 'Symmes' Theory of Concentric Spheres and Polar Voids.' He contended that the earth is hollow and habitable within."

On the south side—"Captain John Cleves Symmes entered the army of the United States, as an ensign, in the year 1802. He afterward arose to the rank of captain, and performed daring feats of bravery in the battles of Lundy's Lane and sortie from Fort Erie."

On the abandonment of the burying-ground this monument was left standing, and is now the only one there. The globe has been broken off, and is now to be found in one of the neighboring door-yards.

Captain Symmes was a man of great simplicity and earnestness of character—a high-minded, honorable, honest, and exemplary man in every walk of life, and was beloved, trusted, and respected by all who knew him.

So fixed in his mind was the belief of the truth of his theory that for ten years, although laboring under great pecuniary embarrassments and buffeted by the ridicule and sarcasm of an opposing world, he persevered in his endeavors to interest others in it, so as to enable him to test its truth by a polar expedition; but without success.

It should now be remembered to his credit that many of the facts and fancies (as they then appeared) which he brought forward in proof of his theory of open polar voids have since been fully corroborated by the observations of Drs. Kane and Hayes and Captain Hall, but applied by them to the more plausible theory of open polar seas.

Captain Symmes's widow survived him, and made her home most of the time with her oldest son, Americus, though she spent much of her time visiting other members of the family. She died August 5, 1864, at Mattoon, Illinois, while on a visit to her son, Dr. Wm. H. H. Symmes, who was at that time residing there.

They had five children: Louisiana, Americus, William Henry Harrison, Elizabeth, and John Cleves.

Americus Symmes is a strong believer in his father's theory, and has spent much time in elucidating it. A few years ago he published a book giving the additional facts which had been discovered since the death of his father.

PIERSON SAYRE.

The last of the soldiers of the Revolution who died in Butler County was Pierson Sayre. His lamp had burned to the very last, and had finally gone out from mere exhaustion. He was the son of Ezekiel Sayre, and was born at a place now known as Providence, New Jersey, on the 12th of September, 1761. He was too young to enter the service of his country at the beginning of her struggle with Great Britain, but before he had attained his growth as a man entered the army of heroes who had determined to defend their homes and firesides. He was but seventeen when he joined Lord Sterling's division as a private soldier. In no State did the soldiers have more hardships to endure than in New Jersey, and of these Sayre had his part for two years and a half. He was in

most of the battles fought during that time, and in particular was in the battle of Springfield. General Greene was his commander, and the troops bore themselves nobly. He frequently had an opportunity of seeing Washington, and half a century after the general's death loved to recount what he knew of him. Often he would paint from his recollection to those around him that majestic figure, that serene countenance, that power of command that seemed inseparable to him, and would describe his action under trying circumstances.

After Mr. Sayre left the army he went to New York City, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, as there was then a great demand in that city for persons of that calling. Four years before, the place had been set on fire by either British incendiaries or American patriots, it was never clearly known which, and a third part of the town was burned. With the return of peace in 1783, New York became again a center of trade and speculation, and many new houses were built, giving full employment to all. Of this Mr. Sayre had his part; and in 1786, on the 29th of June, he married Miss Catherine Lewis, with whom he lived happily for fifty-two years, until her death in Hamilton on the 25th of December, 1838, at the age of seventy-five. He remained in New York until 1790, when he removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, and settled in Uniontown, Fayette County, where he remained until 1809, when he came to this State. He was an important man in that community, and was sheriff for three years. He also took an active interest in the militia, and was at different times commissioned as lieutenant, captain, and major. The date of issuing the last was August 2, 1800, and it was signed by Governor McKean.

In 1809 Mr. Sayre, with his family, removed from Uniontown to Butler County, buying a farm and tavern-stand seven miles from Hamilton, on the road leading to Middletown. It was then known by the name of the "Cross Keys." It is worth remarking that nearly all the earliest places of entertainment hereabouts were indicated by emblematic signs, such as the Black Eagle, Blue Ball, Lamb and Shepherd, as they are even now made known in Europe and in parts of Pennsylvania. The "Cross Keys" had formerly had much custom, and was widely known. Many meetings of the pioneers had been held here in the days when it had been kept by Andrew Christy. Mr. Sayre conducted this place for a few years, when he sold out to Abraham Miley, and removed to Cincinnati, where he kept a tavern near the corner of Walnut and Front Streets, at the sign of the "Green Tree." Mr. Sayre's father had preceded him on his removal to the West, settling in Cincinnati, in 1790, but afterward removing to Reading.

After going to Cincinnati, Pierson Sayre purchased a tract of land in Lemon Township, which, under another owner, was the site of the town of Monroe. In 1814 he came back to this county, purchasing of John Sutherland lot No. 120, on Front Street, between Dayton and Stable Streets, but only remaining there a few months, when he removed to the Torrence tavern-stand, situated on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets. The building is now owned by Henry S. Earhart.

In October, 1817, he was elected sheriff of this county, and in October, 1819, was again chosen. Being withdrawn at the expiration of this time, in consequence of a constitutional limitation, he was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Millikin. In October, 1825, Mr. Sayre was again elected sheriff by a large majority. On the completion of this section of the Miami Canal he was appointed the first collector of tolls, having his office at the east end of the Hamilton basin. He held this position two years, or until April 1, 1830. In 1835 he was appointed toll-gatherer for the bridge across the river at this place, holding the position until April 1, 1839. He was then seventy-eight years old.

In the year 1820, while sheriff, he contracted with the Board of Commissioners to erect the two public offices in the court-house square, one on the east and the other on the west side of the court-house, and he completed this task to the satisfaction of the people. He also built the Female Academy, on the south side of the hydraulic race, finishing it in the year 1834. This is the building now used for city offices, and in which the fire occurred in the Spring of 1882. He also built several other houses.

Mr. Sayre, more than any other person who ever lived in this county, had an opportunity of witnessing the changes that time has wrought in our land. When he was born the population of the British colonies was but a little over two millions of souls; at his death they were at least twenty-four millions. George the Second had but recently died, and he saw at the head of political affairs George the Third, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, and Taylor, besides the heroic governor, William Livingston, of New Jersey, and the worthies who presided over the Continental Congress. When he entered the army, Philadelphia, our largest city, was smaller than Dayton now is; the inland towns were Albany and Lancaster, and he was married before Ohio had a single settler. This State had as great a population at his death as the whole country had when he was born. He had witnessed great changes in the Miami country. Bridges, roads, canal, and railroad, all were made while he was here, in his long residence of forty-three years.

He did not escape the drawbacks of age. His children had died before him and his wife; his strength became weakness, and his mind worn out. For two years he required to be handled like an infant. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and as a neighbor, father, and husband was universally esteemed. He was not an idle man, and was always ready

to assist others. He died on the 4th of April, 1852, and was buried in Greenwood, the funeral sermon being preached by the Rev. J. W. Scott, of Oxford.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

This neighborhood was very inadequately supplied with physicians at the beginning of the century. The pay was small, and must often be taken in trade; the roads were terrible, and many who were really ill went without a physician because it was so difficult to call one. Only young men could stand the fatigues of practice. This county, therefore, had attained a population of at least four thousand before there were any resident physicians. In the early days of settlement near Middletown the mother of the late Aaron Potter had a child afflicted with a felon. There was no one at hand to attend to it, and the heroic lady mounted her horse; took the child in her arms, and rode the whole way to Cincinnati to have a surgical operation performed. Herbs and simples were the common method of treatment, and the experienced women acted as midwives.

A few wandering disciples of Esculapius may have been in the present townships of Liberty, Union, Lemon, and Fairfield, before 1802; but it is believed the first two who settled in the county were Dr. Squier Littell, of Trenton, and Dr. Sloan, of Fairfield. They came here about the same time, but only Dr. Littell remained for a term of years. We have no further particulars of Dr. Sloan, except that he boarded with the father of Celadon Symmes, and occasionally went over into Ross Township.

Dr. Littell was the son of Captain Littell, of New Jersey, a patriot distinguished for his services and sacrifices in our Revolutionary struggle, and was born in Essex County, December 1, 1776—a year memorable in the annals of mankind. Having completed his early education, he entered upon the study of medicine, and, after practicing his profession awhile in his native State, emigrated to the Northwestern Territory about the beginning of the present century, and stopped in the city of Cincinnati. Here he remained for a brief period, when, following the guidance of circumstances, and failing, in common with all others, to penetrate the brilliant futurity which was reserved for a place whose claims to pre-eminence were disputed by the neigboring village of Columbia, he removed some thirty miles into the interior, and fixed his abode in Butler County, at Trenton, which was then called Bloomfield. Before leaving New Jersey, the doctor had married Mary, one of the daughters of Michael Pearce, who also came out here. Mr. Pearce was a farmer in good circumstances, and had a large family of daughters, who were much sought after, as their manners and acquirements were much more than were then usual in the backwoods. Dr. Littell practiced in Trenton from his first going there until a short time before his death, when weakened by age and infirmities. He devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and the still more laborious duties of a profession, the calls of which, in the scattered population of the country, expanded occasionally to a circle of sixty miles in diameter, extending to Dayton on the one hand, and to Cincinnati on the other. As a medical practitioner he was remarkably successful, being distinguished for his sagacity and observation, qualities which enabled him, in several important instances, to anticipate the discoveries and improvements of later times, and secured for him a wide range of popularity. Notwithstanding the engrossing nature of his avocations, he was repeatedly chosen by his fellow-citizens to offices of local trust and influence. In 1813 he was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment, Third Detachment, of Ohio militia, having for his assistant Dr. Jacob Lewis, who came to Butler County very soon after he did, but had not engaged actively in practice. Colonel James Mills commanded the regiment, which rendezvoused at Dayton. They were ordered to St. Mary's, when the regiment was divided into three divisions. Soon after this, Dr. Littell resigned, and came home. His personal appearance was very striking. He was a tall man, perhaps a little over six feet, and full in figure, even in youth. As his years increased he attained a size truly colossal, with accompanying weight. To accommodate himself, he brought hither a spring-wagon, the first ever seen in this portion of the country, and used that ever after, discarding horseback riding, which was the usual method of traveling for physicians fifty years ago. Arrived at home, after a visit, he would cast himself upon the carpet, preferring this posture of perfect repose to the more dignified but less easy arm-chair. This habit became almost a necessity. His weight increased until it reached three hundred and fifty, and he became the largest man in Butler County. Dr. Littell was of a fiery disposition, and used to domineering. He had a piercing black eye, that seemed to read the very secrets of the soul, and he was possessed of great weight of character. Whatever he desired he generally accomplished. He was a virulent Jackson Democrat, never speaking in public, but using his influence in private. When fair words would not avail, he used harder ones. He was postmaster at Trenton in 1837, having been appointed by Van Buren, through the influence of John B. Weller, and against the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of that village, who had petitioned for another person. Dr. Littell was also an associate judge of this county, being chosen in 1834, and holding for a term of seven years. This was at about the time he had acquired his greatest obesity; and for the other associate judge he had Dr. Daniel Millikin, whose weight could not be less than two hundred and fifty, the sheriff of the county at that

time being Sheely, who was also of herculean proportions, not inferior to Dr. Millikin. Dr. Littell remained in Trenton until the ravages of age, aggravated by corpulency, caused him to retire. He went to Winchester, Preble County, where he soon after died, at the close of 1849. He had accumulated some means, which he divided among his nephews, whom he had brought up. Of these there were three. Dr. Squier Littell, now of Philadelphia, was the second. He is a man of high attainments, and well read, and has published several medical works. Eliakim was the oldest. He first lived in Philadelphia, publishing a magazine called the *Museum*, which was very successful, and then going to Boston, where he began the *Living Age*. It is a magazine of compilation from European periodicals, and contains a vast treasury of facts and fancy. A complete set is contained in every public library. He is now dead, and his sons are carrying on the publication. John was the youngest nephew. He studied law, but never practiced much. He began publishing law-books, and in that pursuit amassed a fortune. He was at one time a candidate for Congress from Philadelphia, and came very near being elected, lacking only a few votes. He contested the election, but it was decided against him. He formerly lived in Germantown, a handsome suburb of the City of Brotherly Love, but is now dead.

Mrs. Littell, the wife of Dr. Squier Littell, the elder, survived him. She was a most excellent woman, and had great power over her husband. Even in his greatest fits of rage she was able to pacify him. The doctor brought up one of the daughters of the Rev. Stephen Gard, his brother-in-law. This was Mary, who afterwards married Ezra Potter. He also brought up another niece, Rachel Taylor, who married William Potter.

Dr. Lanier came to Hamilton about 1805, and remained a short time.

Dr. Charles Este, brother of the distinguished Judge Este, once of Hamilton, but late of Cincinnati, was in Hamilton as early as 1810 or 1811, but did not remain long. We find his name afterwards as one of the medical censors of the district. Dr. William Greenlee occupied a somewhat prominent place between the years 1814 and 1817.

Dr. Jacob Lewis never really practiced much, but was here as early as 1803. He was born in Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, October 13, 1767. His father was in the Revolutionary army, and while in the service was attacked with camp fever and sent home, where he died. He left a wife and seven children. The family had a good farm, upon which they were enabled to raise every thing necessary for comfort. In 1790 Jacob went out on a visit to his sister, who was settled in the western part of Virginia. The neighborhood was exposed; but as there had been no attacks by the Indians lately, the inhabitants began to think that they were safe. One evening in the Spring of 1791 he returned from his work, feeling sleepy, and laid down, waiting the preparation of supper. While asleep, three Indians came into the house and shot his brother-in-law dead. A young man who was sitting by the fire struck at the Indians with a drawing-knife, which fell from his hands, and he immediately bounded out of the back door, passing through the room in which Jacob was lying. The noise awoke the latter, and he, too, made his escape. As he rose he saw through the half-open door the lifeless bodies of his sister and his brother-in-law, with the hostile Indians, and he fled to alarm the neighbors. This he found, however, had been previously done by the other young man; and as soon as a sufficient party could be gathered, the Indians were pursued.

The next day two neighbors went to the house, and found the dead bodies of Kinan, the brother-in-law, his little daughter, and one of the children of Mrs. Ward, a neighbor. Mrs. Kinan was nowhere to be found, so they concluded that she must have been taken prisoner. Six had escaped out of the ten who were in the house at the time.

Jacob Lewis was thus left with the care of two orphan children on his hands. After considering the matter maturely, he concluded to leave the children with one of the settlers and return to New Jersey, where, he did not doubt, he could persuade one of his brothers, who had recently been married, to move out, take the farm, and take care of the boys. Nothing, however, could induce him to do so. The country was too hazardous for him. Two of the family were willing, however, each to take one of the boys, and bring them up in New Jersey. He consequently returned, worked on the place the whole Summer, and in the following Spring conveyed the boys to their uncles, who brought them up as their own.

Mr. Lewis remained in New Jersey, taking up the study of medicine with Dr. John Randolph, of Somerset County. In the fall of 1793 a letter was received from his sister, Mrs. Kinan, who was a prisoner among the Indians. She had been enabled to send it through the hands of a Quaker gentleman, who was in attendance upon the commissioners empowered to treat for peace with the Indians. Her messenger took the yellow fever in Philadelphia, dying of it, and consequently the letter had been long delayed. She said that if her brothers would call on Mr. Albert, an Indian trader, at Detroit, they could find out where she was.

Jacob Lewis was the only unmarried one of the family, and it was resolved that he should make the attempt, his other brothers helping with their means. He set out on horseback about the 1st of November, going by way of Western New York. At Genesee he left his horse, and engaged to help a young man who was just starting for Niagara with a drove of cattle. On the way they suffered much with cold, and were obliged to camp out for two nights. Late on the third day they reached

Niagara. This was still three hundred miles from his destination, with an unsettled country to pass through.

On telling his story, he received a pass from the authorities, and an introduction to Colonel Butler, Indian agent for that section of the country. He gave him a letter to Captain Brant, the chief of the Six Nations, whose camp was about thirty miles in the direction of Detroit. He remained at the Indian camp about a week before he could get a guide. At last Captain Brant, who, in the mean time, had treated him well, procured for him two guides, who agreed to make the trip for twenty dollars. It was a weary journey, traveling through unbroken woods and swamps, in snow and sleet, with little food and little rest, camping every night with only such frail shelter as they could put up after a hard day's tramp. They reached Detroit on the third day of February, 1794. Here he dismissed his guides, and presented his pass to Colonel England, the officer in command at Detroit. These were suspicious times on the frontier, so he had to stand a close examination; but after exhibiting his letters and telling the object of his travel, Colonel England gave him a permit to remain. The next day he fortunately found Mr. Robert Albert in town, and showed him his sister's letter. He said he knew her well, that he had goods with her tribe, and she had often worked for him when he was with them. He appeared very willing to give Lewis all the assistance in his power, but said that he would have to act very cautiously, as, should the Indians suspect that he was at all concerned in her release, that would be an end to his trade with them. He met also Israel Rulin, who knew her, and tried to make an arrangement with him to secure her freedom by purchase. Rulin made application to the old squaw who owned Mrs. Kinan; but she could not be induced to part with her. Much disappointed at this failure, he spent some weeks at Detroit trying to devise other plans for her release. He received the sympathy and friendship of many of the best people in the place, and was advised by all to act very cautiously, as, if the Indians suspected his object, his sister would be hurried off to some of their distant camps.

Weeks passed in this way, alternating between hope and fear. All the traders he met seemed to sympathize with him; but were unwilling to run any risk to aid him. He could not even induce them to acquaint his sister with his presence in Detroit, as it would only result in a useless attempt to escape, followed by greater hardships and her removal to a distant camp. Mr. Lewis, however, was determined to remain in the neighborhood and persevere in his plans, however long it might take. Just as he was looking around for means to get into the Indian country, a contractor came to Detroit to engage men to cut and clear timber round Fort Maumee. This gave him just the chance he wanted; so he engaged at once as a chopper, and in a few days he was at work.

A few weeks afterward the advance of General Wayne and his army was reported at the fort, and with it came large numbers of Indians, who encamped in its neighborhood. Mr. Lewis had enlisted the sympathies of a companion of his daily work, Thomas Matthews, and they resolved to go out to the Indian encampment, though without much expectation of finding the missing one.

"We went out," he says, "and straggled among them in a careless manner for fear of being suspected. While thus walking about, a woman clapped her hands and cried out, 'Lord, have mercy on me!' I knew her at once, but turned my back toward her, and walked off, telling Matthews who she was. We dare not go to speak to her, but turned our course toward the fort, at the same time fixing in our minds the situation of her tent and the lay of the ground and timber about the camp. There was a large burr or white-oak tree lying prostrate near the camp, with a dense top. As we knew the Indians kept no sentries at night, we thought if we only could get her to come there at night we could easily carry her off; but how to make the arrangement with her to meet us was the puzzling part. We had observed that the squaw at whose tent she was had a cow; and it was agreed that Matthews should go the next morning to the squaw with a loaf of bread, and try to exchange it for milk. I was afraid to go myself, lest I should, by my emotion, betray myself. So Matthews went; and, fortunately, my sister was called to interpret. This gave him the opportunity he wanted, and he mingled the bread and milk talk with the plan for escape, which she agreed to. Fortunately the head engineer had command of the outposts that night, and, as he knew my story, when he learned our plans he told the guard to pass us outside of the lines, and allow us to return with any one we might bring with us.

"We went to the tree as soon as it was quite dark, and waited there till near daylight; but my sister did not come, and we were obliged to return to the fort disappointed. The bread and milk strategy was tried by Matthews again. He found that she had been out all night also, but in another tree-top. He soon made her understand which tree was to be our meeting-place, and returned. Again our friend, the engineer, favored us. We waited at the tree but a short time, when my sister came. Our greeting was short, as the slightest noise might defeat our plans. We started at once for the fort. When we got within the lines, not deeming it safe to take her into the fort, we took her to a large brush-heap near the fort, where we had been at work that day, in the middle of which I had made a hollow large enough for a person to sit in quite comfortably. Here we left her, well supplied with water and provisions. The next day had nearly passed, when I heard that a boat called the *Shawanee* had been ordered down the river, and thence to Turtle Island. I immediately went to the boat, and

frankly told the captain how I was circumstanced, and asked him to carry myself and sister to Turtle Island. After studying a few minutes, he said that he would if I could get my sister safely aboard; but said he, 'It will be almost impossible; see yonder, there are almost a hundred Indians scattered along the bank.' I told him to leave that to me. I went to the fort, got an extra suit of clothes I had, and, taking them to the brush-pile, told my sister to put them on. When she was dressed, I took her by the arm as if she was sick, and started for the boat. One of my fellow-workmen saw us, and, not knowing what I had been doing, hallooed to me, 'You are afraid of Wayne, are you, and going to Detroit?' I answered that I was helping this sick man on board the *Shawanee*, and walked on through the crowd of Indians, and got aboard without attracting attention.

"By daylight next morning we were safely moored at Turtle Island. Here we took passage on a brig bound for Detroit; but when we got to the head of the lake we were becalmed, and, fearing delay, at my request the captain landed us on the Canada side, and we walked up to Detroit. Here we procured rooms at a tavern; and I was so overcome with my anxiety and excitement that I was taken sick, and was confined to my bed for a week. We had to remain some time here before we could get a chance to go to Niagara. Colonel England again befriended me. When a vessel was about starting for the mouth of the Chippewa, he procured a passage for us, and gave us a pass. We had a smooth passage down the lake, landed at the mouth of the Chippewa, and made our way down on the Canada side to Queenstown. Here we obtained new passes, and sailed for the mouth of the Genesee River. Thence we traveled on foot to where I had left my horse on my outward trip. I found the horse had been traded off; but I got another. On this my sister rode, and I walked by her side all the way to New Jersey. We reached Somerset in the month of October, lacking only a few days of a year from the time I started out, and there was great rejoicing in the whole family and neighborhood."

Mr. Lewis remained in New Jersey about a year, finishing his professional studies, when he married and moved to the western part of Pennsylvania, and established himself in practice. In the Spring of 1802 he moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where he lived quietly and prosperously.

In 1813 Dr. Lewis was appointed surgeon's mate of the First Regiment, Third Detachment, of Ohio militia. Colonel James Mills commanded the regiment, which rendezvoused at Dayton. They were ordered to St. Mary's, where the regiment was divided into three divisions. Dr. Lewis had professional charge of the two divisions stationed at Wapakoneta and Amanda, which were on the Auglaize, almost twelve miles apart.

His superior officer, Dr. Squier Littell, soon after this resigned, and Lewis had charge of the whole regiment. When news came that the British and Indians were collecting strongly near Fort Meigs, the First Regiment was ordered down the St. Mary's to that point; but Lewis was left at Amanda in charge of a large number of sick and wounded at that place. Here he had comfortable quarters and good attendance. Sheriff James Smith, paymaster, was his room-mate.

At the end of the six months for which the regiment had enlisted they were mustered out, and returned to Hamilton. Lewis then made a visit to his friends in New Jersey, and on his return settled on his farm, which he had purchased in 1804.

Dr. Lewis died July 19, 1851, of apoplexy, it is supposed, having been found dead in his stable on his farm in Butler County.

The first regular physician who practiced in this town for a long time, and whose history was identified with it, was Dr. Daniel Millikin. Several of the other members of his family came here with him, or subsequently, and they and their descendants have maintained a distinguished position up to the present time.

Dr. Daniel Millikin was the first child of James and Dolly Millikin, who resided on Ten-mile Creek, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. James Millikin was born on the fifth day of January, 1752, in the county of Antrim, Ireland. His father was also named James, and was born in 1727, and his mother, formerly Martha Hemphill, was born in 1729.

The father of Dr. Millikin left Ireland, and came to Pennsylvania in 1771, when only nineteen years of age. He did what was then a very unusual thing, but what is now a common undertaking. He separated from his parents, his home, and his friends, and sought the American colonies under the ardent impulses of an adventurous spirit, to seek a home in a new country. He was not impelled to the movement by the importunities of relatives and friends who had preceded him. His example, however, was followed by his brothers William and Robert, who both lived and died in Greene County, State of Pennsylvania. He had other brothers in Ireland; one a "factor," and another a merchant.

As all the children of James and Dolly Millikin are deceased, it is not now possible to ascertain accurately the residence, the pursuits, or the experiences in life of the father after he landed in this country and previous to his marriage to Dolly McFarland, on the 31st of March, 1778. At the time of this union he was twenty-six years old. Mrs. Millikin was born near Dartmouth, in Bristol County, Massachusetts, on the 6th day of June, 1762, and was consequently, when married, under the age of sixteen. This marriage was the union of a young, adventurous Protestant Irishman to a simon-pure Massachusetts Yankee girl, which resulted in a prosperous and happy married life and the rearing of a large family.

Dolly Millikin was the daughter of Daniel McFarland and Sarah Barber McFarland, who were married on

the first day of July, 1752. They had a large family. Eight of their children were born in Bristol County, Massachusetts, and two in Burlington, Burlington County, in the State of New Jersey. One of her brothers, Daniel McFarland, removed from Pennsylvania to Warren County, Ohio. Another brother, Abel McFarland, continued to reside on Ten-mile. He was an active, intelligent man, of more than usual prominence, having represented his county of Washington in the General Assembly of that State. His family was numerous. One of his sons, Major Daniel McFarland, was an efficient and accomplished officer, and was killed at the battle of Bridgewater during the war of 1812.

Another brother, William, continued to reside in Washington County, where he raised a large family. He was the father of Major Samuel McFarland, who became a prominent citizen of the county. He was conspicuous for the maintenance of his convictions, and for his fearless and uncompromising advocacy of antislavery doctrines, and was the candidate for vice-president of the United States of the Liberty party, in 1844, on the ticket with James G. Birney, the candidate for President. William McFarland had also a son named James, who was the father of Noah C. McFarland, who, for many years, was a prominent lawyer and politician in Hamilton. He was the junior member of the law firm of Scott & McFarland, and represented Butler and Warren counties in the Senate of Ohio. Subsequently he removed to Topeka, Kansas, was elected to the Senate of that State, and is now commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States at Washington City.

Dr. Joel B. McFarland was a nephew of Mrs. Dolly Millikin. He took up his residence in Hamilton in 1835. He was a popular practicing physician in this county for many years, and represented the county in the Legislature in 1841–2. He afterwards removed to Lafayette, Indiana. There, too, he practiced his profession, and represented the county of Tippecanoe in the Legislature of Indiana.

Mrs. Dolly Millikin, in view of the privations of her early life, residing, as she did, before and after her marriage, in the almost extreme Western settlements, where even limited opportunities for mental culture were not to be found, proved to be a woman of good sense and of great usefulness to the community in which she so long lived. She was highly esteemed for her intellect and her energy and exemplary life. The father and mother were industrious, frugal, and thrifty for their day and generation. They did not accumulate wealth, as others did not; but they became comparatively easy and independent, so that they could provide for the wants of their large family, and give them such advantages as existed for the acquisition of a very imperfect rudimentary education. Their children left the paternal roof well trained in their morals, and with characters that were unblemished, to make their own living, and to stand or fall according to their own merits. They had born to them eight sons and one daughter, all of whom attained to manhood or womanhood. They were Daniel, James, John H., Samuel, William S., Robert B., Andrew, Abel, and Mary. All of them married. All of the sons, with a single exception, have been residents of Ohio, and five of them were residents of Hamilton, and now have their final resting in Greenwood Cemetery.

Daniel Millikin, the first of the family, was born on the fourteenth day of February, 1779, on Ten-mile Creek, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The early incidents of his boyhood life are not known by any of his surviving descendants. Being the oldest child of a young married couple, who had commenced their married life with the view of acquiring and improving a home under the inevitable trials and privations incident to living on the extreme western border of the settlements, and in a neighborhood sparsely populated, it is fair to presume that his services as a boy and young man were constantly required in assisting his parents. The history of all boys on the then Western borders at that period will show that they had to perform much labor and to endure many privations.

The facilities afforded for obtaining even a very limited rudimental education were necessarily very meager. What progress he made we have no means of knowing. When, however, he had arrived to the age of eighteen, about 1797, his father and mother found themselves able to give their oldest son some respite from the labors of the farm to afford him an opportunity of acquiring a better education than he could obtain at home.

Accordingly, in fulfillment of their desires, the son was sent to Jefferson College, then located at Cannonsburg, about six miles north of the town of Washington, in his native county. He remained there over a year, devoting part of his time to the languages, in view of reading medicine. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of that profession under the care and instruction of Dr. John Bell, a prominent physician residing in Greensboro, Greene County.

After he had completed his studies under Dr. Bell, and was authorized to commence practice, he deemed it prudent to seek a wife. While residing at Greensboro he became acquainted with the family of Colonel John Minor, living near that place, and, in fulfillment of his purpose, he subsequently, on the 31st day of December, 1801, at the residence of her father, married Joan Minor. She was born where married, on the twenty-second day of September, 1782, being at the time of her marriage a few weeks less than nineteen years old, while he lacked a few weeks of being twenty-two.

The father of Mrs. Millikin, Colonel John Minor, was of the fifth generation from Thomas Minor, who was born in England in 1608, and who emigrated to America in 1630. John Minor, fifth son of Stephen Minor, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, on the fifth day

of January, 1747. He married Cassandra Williams in Maryland on the 20th day of February, 1771. She was born on the twenty-second day of December, 1753, and was the sister of General Otho Holland Williams, who was a distinguished officer under General Washington, in the war of the Revolution, and acquired high distinction for his gallantry in the battles of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw.

Colonel Minor was the youngest son of his family, and after the death of his father resided with his brother William, in Washington County, Maryland. His active, adventurous temper soon impelled him to go further West and engage in the stirring excitements which existed at that period of the history of Western Virginia and South-western Pennsylvania. He and his brother William found new homes on Whiteley Creek, west of the Monongahela, in what ultimately proved to be in Washington County, Pennsylvania. There he and his brother had removed previous to his marriage, and he had provided a Western domicile for himself and intended wife before that event. "He had led the way in settling west of the river, and maintained his leadership in all that concerned the development of the country and the protection of its settlers."

Holding a commission as colonel from the governor of Virginia, all South-western Virginia being then regarded as within the boundaries of Virginia, he was recognized by the settlers as commander-in-chief of the militia in that region of the country.

Under the instructions of General Morgan he built stockade forts, and appointed spies and rangers, to insure, as far as possible, protection to settlers against the depredations of the Indians. The cabins of himself and his brother were fortified stockades, and were known as the Minor forts, to which settlers resorted when dangers were apprehended from the approach of the treacherous Indians.

Colonel Minor, under orders, built the flotilla of boats designed for the transportation of the regiment of enlisted soldiers under the command of Colonel George Rogers Clark, who descended the Ohio River with a view of reaching British posts on the Wabash and on the Mississippi. The boats were constructed at the mouth of Dunkard Creek, in Greene County, under the immediate supervision of Colonel Minor. Their completion was greatly retarded by the raids of Indians, which Colonel Minor had to repel by organized companies of flying militia, under his command.

After Indian troubles had ceased, and peace prevailed in Western Pennsylvania, and the true location of Washington County had been defined and settled, Colonel Minor was three times elected as a member of the Legislature from that county. He procured ultimately the passage of a law which authorized the organization of the county of Greene out of the territory which belonged to Washington County. Subsequently he held several offices in the new county of Greene, and for several terms served as an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Of him a gentleman, in writing of the early history of Greene County, recently said: "His life was one of eminent success and usefulness. He was probably the most prominent public man that Greene County has ever produced—a man of moral worth and character."

Mrs. Cassandra Minor died on the third day of March, 1799, aged forty-five years, and Colonel Minor died on the 30th day of December, 1833.

The result of the marriage of Colonel Minor with Miss Williams was the birth of twelve children—six sons and six daughters. One of the latter, Joan Minor, became the wife of Dr. Millikin, as before stated. After the death of the mother of these children, Colonel Minor married a daughter of Colonel George Wilson, by whom he had one son, L. L. Minor, an attorney-at-law, now residing in Wayneville, in the county of Greene, and one daughter, Minerva Minor. None of the children of Colonel Minor now survive, with the exception of L. L. Minor.

Immediately after his marriage Dr. Millikin commenced the practice of medicine, residing at his old home. The sparseness of the population and the general healthfulness of the neighborhood did not furnish a very encouraging prospect for a young physician. Besides the spirit of emigration was prevailing, and young men, especially those who were ambitious to improve their condition, were contemplating new homes in the farther West.

Strongly impressed with the prevailing conviction that "Westward the course of empire takes its way," Dr. Millikin determined to investigate for himself, and, by personal observation, to see whether it would be wise to follow that course. Accordingly, in 1804, he came to Ohio, and visited the valley of the Miamis. As the result of his investigations, ultimately he and his two brothers—John H. Millikin and Samuel Millikin—on the 7th day of April, 1807, took their departure from their cherished home. The separation was an occasion of deep feeling with parents and sons. They, however, had made up their minds for the undertaking, and went forward. John H. Millikin and wife intended to locate in Knox County, Ohio. Samuel assisted his brother to drive his stock as far as Zanesville, and there they separated. Samuel continued his journey on horseback to Cincinnati, where he expected to meet his brother. Dr. Millikin, with his wife and three children, embarked on a flat-bottomed family boat at Fredericktown, on the Monongahela, descending that river to Pittsburg, and thence going by the Ohio River to Cincinnati. After remaining there for a short time, he, with his family and his brother Samuel, took his departure for Hamilton, reaching it on the night of the 7th of May, 1807.

The first house he occupied was a story and a half hewed log house situated on the precise spot now occupied

by the paper-mill of Snider Sons, on lot No. 160. During the ensuing Fall and Winter he built the two-story hewed log house still standing on the north end of lot 202, on Second Street, north of Heaton Street, to which house he removed in the early part of the Summer of 1808. Afterwards he purchased lot No. 118, on the corner of High and Fourth Streets, upon which he erected the frame house now remaining, and into it he removed his family on the eighteenth day of September, 1819. He resided there for eighteen or twenty years, and afterwards he built the house on the north end of lot 155, on Third Street, where he resided until within a few years of his death.

Dr. Millikin and wife had a large family. Their children were born as follows: Stephen Millikin, on the second day of January, 1803; John M. Millikin, on the fourteenth day of October, 1804; Anna Millikin, on the sixth day of September, 1806; Thomas B. Millikin and James H. Millikin, on the eighth day of May, 1808; Anna Millikin, on the fifth day of March, 1811; Joan Millikin, on the tenth day of May, 1813; Mary Millikin, on the twenty-second day of August, 1815; Daniel Millikin, on the seventeenth day of April, 1818; Jane Millikin, on the twenty-second day of September, 1819; James Millikin, on the 8th day of July, 1822; Otho W. Millikin, on the 22d day of January, 1826. The three first were born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the others in Hamilton. Anna and James H. both died young and previous to the birth of others of like name. Nine of the foregoing arrived to lawful age, and were all married as follows: Stephen married Eleanor Ewing, April 17, 1823; John M. married Mary G. Hough, September 6, 1831; Thomas B. married Catherine Hough, November 10, 1831; Anna married Americus Symmes, February 21, 1832; Joan married Robert Kennedy, December 6, 1832; Mary married D. D. Conover, October 19, 1838; Daniel married Sarah J. Osborn, February 1, 1843; Jane married O. P. Line, April 25, 1843; Otho W. married Lida Schenck, January 11, 1854. Stephen and Thomas B. lost their wives, and were subsequently again married. All raised families, and only four—John M. Millikin, Joan Kennedy, Jane Line, and O. W. Millikin—now survive. Stephen and Thomas both removed West, and both died, leaving families.

Mrs. Joan Millikin had, for some years, been in feeble health, and died on the 28th day of September, 1830, being then only a few days past forty-eight years of age. Owing to the extremely severe hardships that Dr. Millikin had been compelled to endure in the very extensive and laborious practice of his profession, in the earlier years of his residence in Butler County, his stalwart frame was for years enfeebled by disease. For some time previous to his death he occasionally suffered severely from acute attacks, while his general health was seriously impaired. He finally departed this life on the third day of November, 1849, having attained the age of seventy years, eight months, and twenty days, and after a residence in Butler County of forty-two years and nearly six months.

The professional career of Dr. Millikin was not only protracted, but it was excessively laborious and severe. There was no mode of conveyance save riding on horseback. Doctors had to ride in the intense, hot sun, and were exposed to the cold, the rain, and wintery storms. The roads were frightfully bad for a large portion of the year. As there were but few physicians, Dr. Millikin had a wide range in his practice, not only visiting in all parts of the county, but receiving occasional calls from adjoining counties. The pressing demands that were made on physicians during the Summer and Fall months, for twenty-five or thirty years of Dr. Millikin's professional life, can not be understood by those who did not live at the time referred to. Almost every household contained one or more patients needing medical treatment. Oftentimes the entire family would be prostrate with chills and fever, or with a most malignant case of bilious fever; so that there were not enough well persons in the family competent to answer the pressing calls of the sick. For continuous months the services of physicians were so much required that their average imperfect rest did not exceed four or five hours out of the twenty-four. It is marvelous that the excessive toil, great exposure, and deprivation of comfort and rest did not destroy the most robust constitution or impair the health of the most vigorous and enduring.

In the practice of his profession at the period referred to, Dr. Millikin was enabled to endure much hardship. He was of a cheerful, genial temperament, and submitted to the hardships and discomforts of his professional life with but little complaint. His services were inadequately compensated by those he served. The fees charged and collected were insufficient for the comfortable maintenance of a family. He was unselfish and liberal in his nature, and had apprehensions lest he might demand too much for his services, or call too soon for the miserable pittance that he had charged his patients. He married a second wife, by whom he had several children, one of whom survives—Samuel Millikin.

Outside of his professional life he had the confidence of the public, and occupied several honorable positions. He was in the war of 1812, in Colonel Mills's regiment, as surgeon, and, for a period, as quartermaster. He was a trustee of Miami University for many years; represented the county as a representative in the Ohio Legislature in 1816; was major-general of the Third Division of Ohio militia, composed of Butler and Warren Counties, and served for three terms as an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The family of John M. Millikin and wife that attained full age consisted of three sons—Minor, Joseph, and Dan—and one daughter, named Mary. The two first named were graduates of Miami University. Minor

studied law, and attended Harvard Law School, but did not engage in practice. After his marriage and his return from a visit to Europe, he located on a farm, and gave attention to agricultural pursuits until the rebellion broke out. He enlisted in the first cavalry company organized in Ohio, and became its first lieutenant. In connection with the other officers of the company, he was compelled to furnish the horses necessary for mounting their men, as, in 1861, the government had not become aware of the necessity of providing for a cavalry corps in a well-organized and efficient army. The government engaged to pay for the use of the horses, to provide grain and forage, and to pay for horses lost in actual service. This cavalry company was first engaged in actual conflict under General Rosecrans at the battle of Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia. His subsequent service in the army will be noticed elsewhere.

Joseph Millikin, after he had graduated, engaged in the study of theology, and was a student of Princeton Theological Seminary. Subsequently he became Professor of Greek in his Alma Mater, and, in connection with the duties pertaining to his chair, he gave instruction in the Hebrew language. In 1873, upon the organization of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, located at Columbus, he was elected professor of the German, French, and English languages and their literatures. He continued to occupy the position of professor of these branches until June, 1881, at the end of the college year, when, from severe and protracted illness, he was constrained to resign his professorship in that institution.

Dan Millikin, the third son, turned his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated at the Miami Medical College, in the city of Cincinnati, in 1875. In May, 1875, he opened an office in Hamilton, and proffered his professional services to the public. He is now actively engaged in the arduous labors of his profession.

The daughter married, and died on the 17th day of September, 1870, leaving one child, which survived its mother only a few days.

Samuel Millikin, fourth son of James Millikin, was born on the 28th day of February, 1787. He was, consequently, only a few weeks past the age of twenty, when he left his paternal home and the friends of his youth, and accompanied his brother Daniel to the West, and, as heretofore stated, reached Hamilton on the 7th of May, 1807. He made his home with his brother for some years, and, for the few first years of his residence in his family, devoted himself to the study of medicine. He became fully impressed with the conviction that the duties of the profession would not be congenial to his rather sensitive nature, and he declined to fully qualify himself for assuming the responsibilities of the profession.

He utilized the knowledge he had acquired, and opened the first regular drug-store that was established in Hamilton. He continued in that business for some years and until about the time of his marriage. On the twenty-eighth day of September, 1813, he was married to Mary Hunter, sister of Mrs. Nancy Reily and of Mrs. Joseph Hough, all daughters of Joseph Hunter, of Fairfield Township. The result of this marriage was three children—two sons and one daughter—who lived to the age of majority. Hannah Millikin, the oldest child, became the wife of William Anderson, son of Isaac Anderson and brother of Judge Fergus Anderson. She died on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1834. His oldest son, James H. Millikin, was raised a merchant, and became the partner of his brother-in-law, William Anderson. In 1845 Mr. Anderson died, and, as a consequence, the business of the firm was discontinued. James H. Millikin continued in business for some time, and removed to Indiana, where he resided for several years. He now resides with his family in Decatur Illinois.

John Millikin, the younger son of the family of Samuel Millikin, now resides in the First Ward of Hamilton. His mother having died on the twelfth day of July, 1828, when he was only a few years of age, he continued to reside with his father in Ohio and in Indiana, and subsequently removed from Vermillion County, Indiana, to Hamilton, where he has been engaged for many years as an agent of the firm of Long, Alstatter & Co.

Samuel Millikin was for a short time a partner of Mr. Hough in merchandising, in Hamilton; and afterwards he was engaged in the same business in Middletown, but unfortunately connected pork-packing with the business of merchandising, and found himself financially the worse of the speculation. He closed his business in Middletown, and returned with his family to Hamilton. In the Fall of 1821 he was elected sheriff of the county. He was re-elected in 1823, and served out his two full terms with great acceptance to the public. As an officer, as a man, he was everywhere highly esteemed by those who transacted business of any kind with him.

His wife having died, as stated, on the 12th of July, 1828, he devoted himself for some time in supervising and closing up the business affairs of Mr. Hough, who had become engaged in business in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Subsequently he again became engaged in merchandising, for a short period, in Hamilton, but finally, in 1836, determined upon removing to Indiana, and engaged in the business of farming. His son John remained with him for most of the time during his stay in Indiana. Ultimately father and son deemed it advisable to return to Hamilton, especially as the father was infirm in health and the son had a large family, consisting of wife, sons, and daughters. Having disposed of his property to his sons, he closed up all his business affairs, he and his son and family, in 1864, left their home in Indiana, and returned to Hamilton, where he had so long resided, and where his son and wife were both born.

He died on the seventh day of October, 1870, at the ripe age of eighty-three years, seven months and nine

days. It will provoke no invidious remark from a survivor who knew Samuel Millikin in his lifetime, and was familiar with his characteristics, to say that few men ever lived in Butler County who were more highly esteemed than he was for his integrity, his conscientiousness, his kindness and good deeds. He always had many enduring friends, and died leaving behind him no enemies.

Dr. Robert B. Millikin, the sixth son of James and Dolly Millikin, was born on the ninth day of December, 1793. At the time of the exodus of his three brothers from their home, in 1807, he was only in his fourteenth year. He remained with his parents until the Spring of 1813, when the spirit of emigration got the mastery, and constrained him to follow the examples of his brothers. Upon his arrival in Hamilton, he, too, became a member of the family of his brother, where he continued to reside until the time of his marriage.

Soon after his arrival in Hamilton he gave his attention to the study of such branches of an education as were preparatory to the study of medicine. The facilities for acquiring a good education had been by no means excellent. He availed himself of such as existed for more than a year, and then commenced the study of medicine. The Spring of 1817 was full of interesting events to Robert B. Millikin. He had been licensed to practice his profession, he had taken unto himself a wife, had commenced housekeeping, and opened an office where he proposed to answer professional calls.

Dr. R. B. Millikin was married on the sixteenth day of December, 1816, to Sarah Gray, who was connected with many of the pioneer families of that day. They had three children, who arrived at full age, and all of whom still survive. Samuel Millikin resided for many years after he became of age in Hamilton. Many years ago he removed to the State of Missouri, where he now resides, and is engaged in farming operations. Thomas Millikin, his second son of full age, was born on the 28th of September, 1819. He married Mary Vanhook, daughter of William B. Vanhook, who was a pioneer resident of Hamilton for quite half a century. Elizabeth Millikin married William A. Elliott, son of the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, who died in 1881.

After Dr. Robert B. Millikin commenced the practice of medicine, he devoted himself to his practice with great assiduity, and to the management of his business affairs he gave the most careful attention. The result of many years' practice, and the giving of strict attention to all his interests, was the acquisition of property, and the enjoyment of a comparatively independent position. Even while engaged in the active duties of his profession, he gave attention to other business matters, and discharged official duties. He conducted the business of a drug-store in Rossville, now constituting the First Ward in Hamilton. He was postmaster of Rossville for many years, previous to the attachment of that place to Hamilton. Subsequently, after he gave less attention to his professional duties, he engaged in the business of merchandising. During the earlier and more active period of his life, he discharged the duties of several honorable positions. He was for years brigadier-general of the militia; a trustee of Miami University; one of the commissioners for the selection of canal lands donated to the State, and a member of the Legislature of Ohio. After the defalcation of a treasurer of the county, he was appointed to fill the vacancy in that office, because of his recognized integrity and his strict and careful vigilance in the management of such an official trust.

His wife died early in the thirties, and Dr. Millikin subsequently married Mrs. Ann Eliza Yeaman, who still survives. Dr. Millikin died on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1860, having attained to the age of sixty-six years, six months, and nineteen days. Thomas Millikin, his son, is a lawyer, and the leader of the bar in this county.

James B. Millikin, another son, after preparatory studies, engaged in the study of law. He was duly admitted to the practice of that profession, and for more than thirty years has been a member of the Butler County bar.

Andrew Millikin was the fourth one of the sons of James and Dolly Millikin, who came to Butler County from Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was born on the 4th of April, 1796, and removed to Hamilton in 1820 or 1821. He was a clothier by trade; but after his removal here, and his marriage, he engaged in several pursuits, and subsequently purchased a farm on Pleasant Run, near Symmes's Corner.

He was married in 1822 to Adaline Hunter, daughter of Joseph Hunter, and sister to the wife of his brother Samuel, to Mrs. Hough and Mrs. Reily. He died in 1833 on his farm, being the first victim residing in the county, of the terrible epidemic, Asiatic cholera. He left a widow and three children. He was a man of vigorous constitution, of activity and industry, and notorious for his cordial, friendly intercourse with all who knew him.

Abel Millikin was the youngest son of the family. He continued to reside on the original homestead farm, on Ten-mile, for many years. Finally he removed to Hamilton, and resided here for some years. He was the father of the first wife of Noah C. McFarland, and father also of Dr. Samuel Millikin, who, for many years, was a reputable practitioner of medicine in Hamilton. He was the partner of Dr. Morris, then a practicing physician. Dr. Samuel Millikin died at the residence of his brother-in-law, N. C. McFarland, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains of his father and his sister were deposited.

Dr. Slayback practiced in Hamilton for several years, about 1818, after which he removed to Cincinnati. He was a very respectable physician.

Dr. John Weily was here as early as 1819, probably.

He died in 1823, on Third Street, much respected. Dr. Henry Baker and Dr. Samuel Woods were here as partners in 1823, dissolving partnership in July, 1824. Dr. Baker continued the practice, preaching also, a part of the time, in the Methodist Church.

Dr. John C. Dunlevy came to Hamilton from Lebanon about the year 1822 or 1823. He was a very thoroughly educated physician, perhaps the first of that kind in the county, and occupied a high place in the profession. In 1834 he returned to Lebanon. An advertisement of his in the *Volunteer*, in 1823, reads as follows:

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN C. DUNLEVY

Has recently opened a general assortment of fresh medicines in the house adjoining Mr. Falconer's tavern, in Rossville, which he will retail at Cincinnati prices.

He will continue to attend to the different branches of his profession on either side of the river. He may be found at his shop, or at his lodgings at Col. Hall's, when not engaged in professional business.

N. B. He designs shortly to make arrangements to receive wheat, pork, and almost any article suitable for the Orleans trade, for professional services.

Dr. L. W. Smith was in Hamilton as a practitioner in the year 1824. He was a genial gentleman, but did not remain beyond that year. Dr. Jeremiah Woolsey immigrated from New Jersey about 1823, and was a censor of the District Medical Society in 1824. He reided on the west side of the river.

Dr. Alexander Ramsey and Dr. Gunn were here at the same time, in 1819 or 1820. The latter was a superior man, and a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. His abilities and attainments were, however, drowned in the ocean of intemperance, as were those of Dr. Alexander Proudfit.

Dr. Loammi Rigdon was born in Pennsylvania, September 30, 1791, and graduated in medicine at Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1823. He practiced for eleven years in Wilmington, Ohio, and removed to Lebanon in 1824. In March, 1826, he came to Hamilton, and entered into partnership with Dr. John C. Dunlevy. Early in 1834 Dr. Dunlevy removed to Lebanon, and in October of that year Dr. Rigdon took into partnership, for a term of three years, Dr. Cyrus Falconer. October 9, 1815, he was married to Rebecca Dunlevy, the oldest daughter of Judge Francis Dunlevy. He died on the 10th of May, 1865. In all the active years of his professional life he had a large medical practice. He was for many years a respected member of the Baptist Church, and died full of honors as of years.

The State was, in the early part of the century, divided by law into medical districts, and in 1824 this county and Preble formed the second. They met at Oxford on the 25th of May, and appointed the following officers: Daniel Millikin, president; George R. Brown, vice-president; James R. Hughes, treasurer; Peter Van Derveer, secretary; John C. Dunlevy, Peter Van Derveer, Jesse Paramour, James R. Hughes, Jeremiah Woolsey, censors. Members: John Woods, Eliphalet Stephens, Joshua Stephens, James M. Cory, Jas. H. Buell, Otho Evans, Samuel Woods, Wm. Bunnel, Dan Egbert, Robert B. Millikin, E. C. Myers, John Richey, Alexander Proudfit, David Baker, and Daniel D. Hall.

A code of by-laws was adopted, which required that the society should meet twice a year at Hamilton, when the board of censors would attend to the examination of candidates for license to practice physic and surgery. The censors were likewise authorized to hold meetings for the examination of candidates during the recess of the society.

By one of the by-laws members of the society were forbidden, after the next semi-annual meeting, to consult with, or meet on professional business, any person who was not a member of this or some other regularly organized medical society.

An address or dissertation on some medical or scientific subject was required to be delivered at each regular meeting of the society, by some member appointed at the preceding meeting, and John C. Dunlevy, M. D., was appointed to deliver the address at the next semi-annual meeting, on the last Tuesday in November.

Persons hereafter admitted as members were required to pay two dollars into the hands of the treasurer, on their admission, and the annual assessment of each member was made fifty cents.

By a by-law of the society, every member who was called to a patient who had, during his present illness, been attended by another, was required to ascertain whether the other physician understood that the patient was no longer under his care, and unless he had been dismissed, or had voluntarily relinquished the patient, the second physician was not to take charge of the patient or give his advice without a regular consultation, except in case of emergency.

At the same time and place the board of censors met, and examined and furnished with certificates, agreeably to law, Henry Baker and Daniel D. Hall, who were licensed to practice physic and surgery as soon as the society should obtain a suitable seal.

By a resolution of the society, a general statement of its proceedings at this meeting, signed by the secretary, was ordered to be published in one or more of the newspapers at Hamilton and Eaton.

Dr. Joab Hunt, of New Jersey, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, arrived here in 1831, and for two years was a partner of Dr. R. B. Millikin, of Rossville. He then removed to Mississippi. Dr. Richmond Brownell, who had studied medicine with Dr. R. B. Millikin, partly at the same time as Dr. Cyrus Falconer, had briefly practiced as the partner of his preceptor, and removed to Paducah, Kentucky, just before the advent of Dr. Hunt.

Dr. Jacob Hittell, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1797, moved to Butler County in 1839, and after spending three years in Trenton and Rossville, bought a home directly in front of the court-house on High Street, devoting himself to the practice of his profession. He was of German descent, his grandfather having come from Europe in the early part of the eighteenth century. When he was a boy the common speech in Lehigh was German, and he knew no English when he started out, at fourteen, to earn his living. At sixteen he was a clerk in a grocery-store, saving every cent not necessary for food, clothing, lodging, and education. He had every thing to learn, and he had already determined that he would be a physician. After eight years of unaided effort, he obtained his diploma, with the signatures of Rush, Physick, Wistar, and the other great professors of the leading medical college of the United States at that time. He then had eight more years of struggle before he had a comfortable position pecuniarily. His settlement in Hamilton proved fortunate for him. He was industrious, economical, and sharp-witted. He bought lots, which rapidly rose in value. There were many Germans and Pennsylvania Germans in the county, who gave him most of their medical practice, and his income from that source arose in some years, it was said, to $5,000—a large amount forty years ago. Nearly every Fall he took a journey through Northern Ohio and Indiana, to buy wild land, which was then rising rapidly in value. These purchases turned out well in nearly every instance; and as early as 1840 Dr. Hittell was considered one of the richest men of Butler County. He was a very close man in money matters; but in at least one respect no man in Hamilton was more generous—that was, in educating his children, of whom he had five. One of these graduated at a young ladies' seminary in Philadelphia, one in Holyoke, one in Oxford, and one in Yale; and the other would not graduate anywhere, because he disliked books. About 1865, when nearly seventy years of age, Dr. Hittell abandoned his practice, and moved back to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1878. He laid off an addition to Hamilton in the southern part of the town, near the eastern bank of the river. He was a good surgeon, and a jovial associate among those whose company he enjoyed.

John S. Hittell, his eldest son, was seven years old when his father arrived in Hamilton. After graduating at Oxford, he read law for a time with the late John Woods, William Beckett being in the office with him. Dyspepsia interrupted his studies, and he never completed them. He went to California in 1849, and, after trying his hand at various occupations, including mining, became one of the editorial writers of the *Alta California* newspaper, a position which he held, though not continuously, for more than twenty-four years. He was known as a hard worker and careful student, and was soon recognized as an authority in matters relating to the industries and resources of the State. In 1862 he published a book called "The Resources of California," and the seventh edition of it appeared in 1879. "A History of San Francisco," from his pen, was issued in 1878. He has written several other books, numbering at least half a dozen, and has contributed much to cyclopedias and magazines. His range of knowledge is wide, including familiarity with the literature and tongues of Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. He is a bachelor.

Theodore H. Hittell, his brother, born in 1830, studied law in Cincinnati, and moved to San Francisco in 1855, where he was for a time a journalist, and is now an attorney. He has been engaged in some very heavy law-suits, including the Lick will case and the San Pablo partition suit, in which, rumor says, his fees have amounted to little fortunes. He has been a member of the State Senate, and has compiled several law-books, which are standard authorities; and perhaps no name appears more frequently than his in the reports of the State Supreme Court. He is married, and has three children.

The youngest living child of Jacob Hittell, Mary, is wife of John W. Killinger, who has represented the Lebanon District, Pennsylvania, for four terms in Congress. Her eldest sister lives in single blessedness.

Dr. William Kelley, who had studied with Dr. R. B. Millikin, practiced several years, probably from 1834 to 1836, and then removed to Mississippi.

On Monday, January 2, 1837, a large portion of the physicians of Butler County met at Blair's Hotel, at the request of Dr. Falconer and one or two other physicians, and organized a county medical association. They adopted the American code of ethics, and agreed upon a fee-bill, the first ever thought of here. Previous to this the ordinary price for a visit was twenty-five cents, and mileage in country practice twenty-five cents a mile; obstetrical fee from two to three dollars; night practice at the same prices. By this new agreement prices were raised to a dollar for a visit. We give one of the resolutions:

"*Resolved* (unanimously), That the grade of professional fees this day adopted shall be the standard by which our charges in future shall be regulated, and that our honor as gentlemen and physicians is hereby pledged that we will adhere to it in all cases, except when charity or some motive equally honorable may induce us to depart from it: *Provided*, That where, from ungentlemanly neighboring physicians or other extreme cases, a physician is certain that his practice will be seriously and permanently injured by an adherence to this code, then he shall be held absolved from the obligation hereby imposed."

It will be seen that this is a most lame and impotent conclusion. It was impossible at that time to maintain barriers so strong.

This period, from 1830 to 1850, is to be distinguished as one of medical ferment. Our fathers practiced their

art by the best lights then attainable; but it was impossible for them to gain as thorough a knowledge of the human frame and its diseases and remedies as is now practicable. A reaction sprang up in the earlier part of this period against the excessive use of purgatives, bloodletting, and calomel, and soon attained a stronghold among the people. It soon crystallized into a theory that "heat is life, and cold is death," and that whatever tends to weaken the system or reduce the temperature is positively hurtful. This was known as the Thompsonian or botanic school, and in derision its professors were called by their opponents "steam-doctors." They carried about with them, at all times, apparatus to conduct steam from a fire to the patient. Rooms were closed, and the sick thoroughly heated. The apostle of this theory in this neighborhood was then the Rev. Wilson Thompson, pastor of the Baptist Church, who practiced as a botanic or steam physician. He was really an eloquent man, and he thundered from his pulpit, week after week, denunciations of the "calomel murderers," and even calling them by name. The adherents of the new views rapidly increased in numbers, but an unlucky epidemic destroyed their faith. The cholera was raging one year, after they had acquired this foothold, and in Columbus, where it was particularly bad, the deaths were very numerous. The followers of Dr. Samuel Thompson were very unsuccessful. Those that they treated died as fast, if not faster, than those who were treated by the allopaths; and they never recovered from the blow.

Dr. Loammi Rigdon, after the death of Dr. Daniel Millikin, was the senior physician in Hamilton in active practice. He was born in Pennsylvania September 30, 1791, and graduated in medicine at Transylvania Medical College, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1823. He practiced for eleven months in Wilmington, Ohio, removed to Lebanon in 1824, and in March, 1826, came to Hamilton, and entered into partnership with Dr. John C. Dunlevy. Early in 1834 Dr. Dunlevy removed to Lebanon, and in October of that year Dr. Rigdon took into partnership Dr. Cyrus Falconer for a term of three years. On the 9th of October, 1815, he was married to Rebecca Dunlevy, the oldest daughter of Judge Francis Dunlevy. Dr. Rigdon was for a long time president of the County Medical Society, and died on the 10th of July, 1865. In all the active years of his professional life he had a large medical practice. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and died full of honors as of years.

Butler County has contributed a large number of settlers to California. Among those who studied medicine here before going thither was Alexander B. Nixon, M. D., of Sacramento, who was born March 1, 1820, in this county, his family being of English, Irish, and Welsh descent. He was educated in the common schools and the Miami University. He was a student of Dr. C. Falconer, of Hamilton, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1846, and began the practice of his profession in Hamilton, and continued there until the Spring of 1849, when he emigrated to California, and finally settled in Sacramento, the capital of the State, where he has since been continuously engaged in the general practice of his calling. He has filled the office of president of the State Medical Society, and also the office of secretary; has been president of the Sacramento County Society, acting as its secretary for a period of three years in succession; and is now president of the City Board of Health. He also holds the office of commissioner of lunacy, a position which he has occupied during the last twenty-four years, and is the author of a pamphlet upon the subject of insanity, and of late years has written a number of papers upon medical subjects for the medical journals. He is now, and has been during the last twelve years, surgeon-in-chief of the Central Pacific Railroad Hospital. In 1856 he took an active part in the organization of the Republican party, and in 1861 was elected State senator on that ticket. During the late civil war he held the office of surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Middle District of California. He was married in Hamilton, in 1845, to Margaret Bigham, oldest daughter of the late George R. Bigham. About two years ago, his wife died, leaving him with a family of one daughter and three sons. He is very much attached to his adopted State, but says the next best place is Butler County, Ohio.

Dr. Loyal Fairman was a physician in Trenton about 1828, remaining there some seven or eight years. He married Mary Todd, of Newport.

Dr. Isaac N. Gard, a son of the Rev. Stephen Gard, the earliest resident preacher in this county, was born in Trenton in 1811, attended the Miami University at Oxford, and graduated at the Ohio Medical University in March, 1831, beginning practice in Jacksonburg the same year, where he continued until 1834. He then went to Greenville, Darke County, where he has remained ever since, with some brief interruptions, now having been a practitioner over fifty years. In 1841 and 1842 he represented the counties of Darke, Mercer, Shelby, and Miami in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1858 and 1859 he represented the counties of Darke, Miami, and Shelby in the State Senate. He served one year as president of the Greenville and Miami Railroad during its construction, and sixteen years as trustee of the Southern Lunatic Asylum at Dayton.

Dr. Luther Jewett was a native of New England, and came to Trenton in 1834, when he was about twenty-seven years of age. On his first arrival he went into partnership with Dr. Littell; but after awhile he engaged in business on his own account. Trenton and its neighborhood was then almost wholly German, as the Mennonites and other persons from the father-land were on all sides of it, and the Americans were, therefore, driven more closely together than they were elsewhere.

Dr. Jewett formed the life of this society. He was eminently successful as a physician; but he also displayed great ability in the management of his pecuniary affairs, a point in which the medical profession are often remiss. Where other physicians lost from one-third to one-half of their accounts, he only lost a trifling percentage. He had a genius for dunning, and did not, remarkable as it may seem, drive away his patients by it. He remained in that town until about 1840, when he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, a place then on the outskirts of civilization. Dr. Jewett succeeded in that city as well as he had in Trenton, and soon had much money to his credit. His fame was coextensive with that part of the State. After becoming thoroughly settled he went back to Vermont, married a wife, and brought her on. But the variation in the climate and the way of living soon developed a hidden disease, and she died after only six weeks of married life. Dr. Jewett remained in the town till his death, which was about 1865 or 1870, leaving a large property, valued at over $100,000, behind him. He was a man of many peculiar ideas. Among others which might be specified, he was an Abolitionist. He denied the right of one man to hold another in bondage, under any circumstances, and he enforced his view with earnestness and ability. It needed some nerve to be an Abolitionist in 1836 or 1840, much more than it did twenty years after. He was an excellent story-teller, and did not grieve when he himself was made the point of some witty story. He was the brother of Dr. Jewett, of Dayton, the president of the board of directors of the insane asylum in that place. In personal appearance he was tall and striking.

About the year 1808, Dr. Little, a very aged gentleman, and his son, who was also a physician, came from Connecticut to the neighborhood of Venice. The elder Little enjoyed a very enviable reputation as a surgeon in the East; but, owing to the infirmities of age, did only an office practice after coming to Ohio. The son, though considered a good physician, did not possess the skill and learning of the father. The elder Little died soon after locating in Ohio, and the son married a Miss Coan, whose brother still survives her, near Venice. After a few years he removed to near Miamitown, where he purchased a farm, and combined the practice of his profession with agriculture. The Littles prepared a salve which, it is said, possessed wonderful healing properties.

Dr. Benjamin T. Clarke, whose numerous progeny survive him, came to the neighborhood of Venice, from New York, in 1814. In 1816 the doctor laid out the western division of the village of Venice, calling it, at that time, Venus. He is described as a tall, spare-built man, well-informed on general topics. The doctor continued to practice until his death, which occurred in 1826.

Contemporary with Dr. Clarke was Dr. John Wood, a large, well-proportioned man. He, with his relatives, the Butterfields, emigrated from New York in 1816. The doctor was very popular, and for a number of years did most of the practice. In 1828 he, with his family, removed to Illinois, where we lose his history. The doctor was a firm believer in the efficacy of large doses of calomel and the lancet. It is said that he abstracted blood with a lavish hand, and made it his practice to bleed his acute cases daily.

Dr. Blackleach, a native of Warren County, succeeded Dr. Wood in 1828. He practiced his profession in Venice many years. In 1839 he was succeeded by Dr. Prather. During his residence several itinerants paid Venice short visits; but their names and histories can not be obtained. The doctor was tall, spare-built, stoop-shouldered, and had very sunken eyes. He was very quiet, but was remarkable for a vein of dry humor. He held almost undisputed sway for many years, removing to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1839, where he continued to live until his death. His daughter still survives him there.

Dr. Prather succeeded Dr. Blackleach in 1839. A short time before leaving his home in Virginia he married a Miss Birckhead. The doctor's sojourn was characterized by turbulence—doctors' wars without number; sometimes maintaining his practice against three competitors. He retired from the contest in 1853, selling his practice to Dr. R. P. Lamb. The doctor removed to the Wabash country of Indiana. He was a medium-sized man, very sociable and well-informed, and a successful practitioner. During his practice quinine, it is said, was first introduced into practice in Venice.

Contemporary with Dr. Prather was Dr. Birckhead, who read medicine with his brother-in-law, Prather, and graduated with honors in the same class with Professor John Davis, of Cincinnati. The competition between Davis and Birckhead for the honors of the class was very close. After graduating he practiced in competition with his preceptor for about one year, when, losing his wife (formerly Miss Euphemia Dick, of the village), he removed west to Missouri, whence he returned a few years later, broken in health. He never succeeded in establishing a large practice, though he remained a number of years.

In 1841, Dr. Bamford, a successful physician and a good citizen, but a man of feeble health, located for a short time.

Drs. Cogley and Haines, of whom very favorable mention is made, were both located in Venice for a short time. The latter, Dr. Haines, is now at Seven-Mile.

Dr. Scott located in Venice in 1847, and married Miss Margaret Dick, who, with her son, still survives him in Venice. In 1851 Dr. Scott removed to Paddy's Run, where he soon established a good practice. A few years later he retired, and removed to his farm near Venice. He was arranging to enter the service as a surgeon in the late war, when he died of typhoid fever.

Dr. R. P. Lamb married Mary Hedges, in Illinois, in 1853. They visited her relatives living in Butler and

Hamilton counties during their wedding-trip. The doctor became infatuated with the charms and beauties of the Miami Valley, and decided to locate in Venice. An offer to sell property and practice, made him by Dr. Prather, was promptly accepted. His social and sympathetic nature soon gave him popularity and patronage. He remained in Venice until his death, which occurred in 1867, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. Waterhouse located in Venice in 1854, and established a fair practice. In about two years after coming to Venice he turned his attention to the study of theology, and sometime later entered the Cincinnati Conference as a Methodist minister. He at present resides in Delaware, Ohio.

Dr. Stevens, brother of the present editor of the *Obstetric Gazette*, Cincinnati, and son of the pioneer Dr. Stevens, of Warren County, came to Venice from Lebanon in 1858, and remained until the late war began, when he entered the service as a surgeon. Later we hear of him at Princeton, and at present he is at Westchester, at which place his professional attainments insure him success.

Dr. Phelps, a gentleman of considerable culture, who was educated in his native section of country, the South, and who practiced his profession in Louisiana for some years, came to Venice in 1864. But a love for drink blasted a career which would undoubtedly otherwise have been brilliant. He died rather suddenly, it is supposed, from an internal injury received a short time prior to his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of thirty-nine years.

Dr. Morris came to Venice, fresh from the scenes of surgical practice in the army, and soon acquired a large practice. The doctor had an itching for surgical cases, which led him to the performance of hazardous and unnecessary operations, in some instances. He performed the operation of lithotomy successfully several times. In general practice he met with ordinary success. He had a large practice, and prospered well in a financial way. He sold his practice to Dr. Joseph Iutzi in 1871. His leaving Venice was the beginning of a succession of misfortunes, which followed one close on the heels of another. We hear of him last as a vender of Morris's Elixir of Wild Cherry.

Contemporary with Dr. Morris was Dr. Moor, who made but a brief sojourn, removing to Groesbeck, Hamilton County, a dozen years ago. Although not very successful in competing with his bombastic opponent, his name and character are remembered to-day in Venice with high respect.

Dr. Joseph Iutzi, a native of this county, and the successor of Dr. Morris, practiced in Venice from 1871 to 1878. Dr. Iutzi possessed very fair professional attainments, and met with good success in his practice. He moved to Richmond, Indiana, and soon established a good practice, and is fast advancing to the front rank among the physicians of that city.

Contemporary with Dr. Iutzi was Dr. S. R. Hamer, who also located in 1871. The doctor had an extensive experience in the army, and practiced several years in the neighboring village, Paddy's Run. The doctor was a very companionable person, and his jovial manner and social disposition soon won him a large circle of friends and a lucrative practice, which he enjoyed until the close of his career as a physician.

In the Spring of 1880 he engaged in the business of dealing in and selling real estate on commission, in Denver, Colorado, where he has prospered very well.

The physicians at present—Dr. C. C. Hoover and Dr. M. O. Butterfield—are both young men, and both graduates of the Ohio Medical College.

Polly Bell, Katy Parker, and Betsey Pottinger were the first midwives in Jacksonburg. Betsey Pottinger came to Ohio in 1802 or 1803, from Nicholas County, Kentucky. Dr. Ellis was the first physician. He left the place in 1820, and located in Indiana, and afterwards was elected auditor of the State.

Dr. Otho Evans, now a resident of Franklin, Warren County, and who has been so since 1827, located at Jacksonburg, April 21, 1821, and remained there six years. At that time Middletown had two physicians, and Hamilton three or four, Trenton one, one at Oxford, one at Camden, two at Eaton, one at Germantown, and two at Franklin. During the six years that Dr. Evans was here, the Miami and Erie Canal was commenced, and Ohio inaugurated the free-school system. The roads were in a terrible condition. There was not a bridge over four feet wide in the township, nor a buggy in the State. About that time the Dearborn wagons, with wooden springs, were introduced. The following gentlemen were students of Dr. Evans: Lewis Evans, Johnson I. Phares, John C. Fall, John P. Haggott, and Pliny M. Crume.

Dr. Lewis Evans located at Middletown, and then removed to Wayne County, Indiana. He crossed the plains to California in 1849 or 1850, and died four or five years ago.

John I. Phares located at Paris, Illinois, but removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, dying, after a day or two of sickness, on October 22, 1842.

Pliny M. Crume was born in Wayne Township, in 1803, about one mile east of Seven-Mile. He married and located at Astoria, Madison Township, whence he removed to Eaton, Ohio, where he died in 1869. Dr. Crume was professor of obstetrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery for several years.

John P. Haggott, who was located at West Chester from 1828 to 1830, formed a partnership with his preceptor at Franklin, and was there twelve years. He then removed to Sidney, Ohio, and edited a newspaper until the war broke out in 1861. On the 3d of October of that year he was appointed surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. At Pittsburg Land-

ing, immediately after the battle of Shiloh, he was attacked with camp diarrhœa, and was removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he died, April 30, 1862.

John C. Fall located at Lewisburg, Preble County, having a lucrative practice for twenty-five years. He became a convert to "small pills," making a failure of it, and dying, in 1876, at Xenia, Ohio, a broken-hearted man. From the day he embraced the new faith disaster followed him.

William Miller came here in 1834 or 1835, and left, in 1855, for Minnesota. He was a paralytic for years, and died in 1876. Dr. Miller advocated the theory that the blood of a black cat would cure shingles.

Dr. Lurton Dunham was here in 1837, but removed to Camden, where he accumulated wealth, and died about ten years ago, from an overdose of chloroform.

Dr. Smiley was here in 1845 or 1846, and bought a farm in section 20, Wayne Township, on "Wayne's trace." He combined both professions, and afterwards removed to Piqua, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Nathan Stubbs was a student of Dr. Miller, and located in Minnesota, where he died in 1865.

Dr. Ayres located on Gregory's Creek, where he died only a short time since. He was a member of the Medical Society.

John S. Gowen was in Jacksonburg a short time, but died in Hamilton a year or two ago.

Drs. Hancock and Pinkerton were also in Jacksonburg.

In 1848 Dr. Lawder went to that village from Germantown, dying of cholera in 1849. In that year Jacksonburg and neighborhood was terribly scourged by cholera, there being nearly thirty deaths; thirteen deaths were in one house. Almost every case was fatal.

Dr. Hibbard died at Seven-Mile of cholera. He was to have been married to Miss Mary, daughter of Colonel W. W. Phares, the week following his death.

Dr. Jones died in 1849 of cholera.

John H. Baker, and Messrs. Grant and Pressley, undergraduates, volunteered their services during the cholera scourge. Dr. Baker located at Waterproof, Louisiana, before the rebellion. Dr. Grant located south of Lebanon, on the farm of his wife, and afterwards removed West. Dr. Pressley, while here, was the guest of the Rev. John H. Thomas. Miss Lydia, his daughter, was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and it was a case of love at first sight. Dr. Pressley was an ardent lover, and the tender passion was reciprocated. Dr. Pressley returned to Cincinnati, where he died of cholera in a few days.

Among the Patterson papers bills were found receipted as follows:

1831.	Drs. Dunlevy and Rigdon, 6 visits, 8 miles,	$9 00
	John H. Thomas, shroud,	3 62
	Henry Andrews, coffin (walnut),	8 00
	Total amount of funeral expenses,	$20 62

The coffin was hauled to the grave in a two-horse wagon, the funeral services being held a week or two afterwards. The first hearse was brought to Jacksonburg about 1845.

In 1850 Dr. John Corson opened an office here, remaining until 1863, when he removed to Middletown.

April, 1862, W. A. McCully formed a partnership with Dr. Corson, and remained until the August following, when he was appointed surgeon of one of the colored regiments, remaining until he was mustered out of service, at the close of the rebellion. He located at Trenton, but remained only a short time.

April 1, 1863, Dr. J. B. Owsley succeeded Dr. John Corson.

The earliest physician of Middletown was Dr. Carlton Waldo. He came to that town shortly after the war of 1812, and remained there until the period of his death, which happened on July 31, 1831, then being fifty-one years of age. He was a native of New Hampshire. He was remarkable for calmness and serenity of mind, and died highly respected.

Dr. Andrew Campbell was born at Franklin, Ohio, on the twenty-second day of June, 1807. His parents were pioneers of Revolutionary stock, mainly of Scotch ancestry, and educated beyond the usual attainments of their day. His father died in 1846; but his mother, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, is living on the farm to which she emigrated in the last century. Andrew's youth was spent at Franklin, accessible to but limited advantages for mental culture. He made the best possible use of them, however, acquiring the higher branches of English study and a solid groundwork of classics upon which to build his future professional training. He was an eager student, and his well-thumbed "Virgil Delphini" and other text-books are yet preserved and treasured by his descendants. His mind developed rapidly, and his desire for learning increased with his store of general knowledge; so that, in mature years, he was widely known for varied and extended information, especially upon sciences kindred to his profession.

At twenty-one he entered the office of Dr. Otho Evans, Sr., of Franklin, and attended the usual course of study at the Medical College of Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1830. His intention in choosing this profession was to become a naval surgeon, and his early studies, as well as his subsequent practice, were such as to perfect him in surgery, to which he was exceedingly devoted. He abandoned his early design, however, at his mother's request, and, in the Spring of 1831, opened an office at Middletown. There he soon entered upon a large practice, which he retained until his removal to Hamilton in the Fall of 1848.

During these years of active and laborious practice at Middletown, his reputation as a successful physician was wide-spread, and many students sought his office.

Among those who profited by his teaching, and became a credit to their preceptor, were Dr. Samuel Hyndman, Sr., now deceased, Dr. W. W. Caldwell, and Dr. John Corson.

In March, 1835, he married Laura P. Reynolds, daughter of John P. Reynolds, Sr., an early merchant of Middletown, and by her had two children—Laura S., who died in 1865, and James E., now residing at Hamilton.

Dr. Campbell's removal to Hamilton was prompted by the hope of a less toilsome practice, which his failing health demanded; but the unprecedented labor of the "cholera Summer"—1849—and the spread of small-pox in the following Winter, drew too heavily upon him. An attack of whooping-cough, succeeded by a long siege of laryngitis and bronchitis, marked the end of his career, and, on the fifth day of September, 1851, at the old homestead near Franklin, he breathed his last.

His character was that of a high-minded, generous man, affectionate in his family, and pre-eminently honorable in all the affairs of life. As a physician he was in high repute for thorough but speedy diagnosis, prompt and skillful surgery, and advanced methods of treatment. In appearance he was prepossessing, having a rather spare and very erect figure, a quick but dignified movement, clear blue eyes, thick, dark hair, and an expressive face, always smoothly shaven, and slightly bronzed by exposure.

The following extracts, taken from the letters of two prominent friends of Dr. Campbell, speak for themselves. One says: "He had a look and bearing which never failed to impress even the most superficial observer with the fact that he was a man of no ordinary cast. Courage, justice, and generosity were his prominent traits. So strongly did they mark him that he could not do a mean or selfish act." The other says: "I have had the good fortune to know some of the most eminent physicians of the day—have been present when they prescribed; but I have yet to meet one who so thoroughly examined all the symptoms, habits of life, temperament, etc., of his patients, or whom I deemed his superior in the profession. He was one of the best, most generous, and self-sacrificing men I ever knew."

One of the earlier physicians of Butler County was Dr. Peter Van Derveer, of Middletown. He was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, on the 12th of March, 1798. His father was Colonel Henry Van Derveer, a substantial farmer, who at one time held a colonel's commission among the volunteers called upon by the government to put down the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. The family came to New York from Holland about the year 1645, and during the Revolutionary war were active partisans on the side of liberty.

The subject of this sketch received a collegiate education, and commenced the study of medicine and surgery in 1817. We find among his papers a certificate showing his attendance at the New York Hospital, and signed by David Hosack, Wright Post, Valentine Mott, and other physicians famous in the history of medicine in this country. His diploma was issued to him by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, and is dated July 9, 1818, and signed by John Vancleve, president.

Shortly after graduating, he determined to make the West his home, and, with his horse, saddle, and pill-bags, started for Ohio. Early in the year 1819 he came to Middletown, and, after a short delay, passed on to the village of Salsbury, Indiana. Here, however, he remained but a few months, when he returned to Middletown, where he permanently located. The practice of his profession required that he should spend a great part of his time in the saddle. Patients were scattered, the roads and bridle-paths sometimes scarcely marked by a blazing. There were none of the luxurious modes, now so common, for traveling. The physician of that day, in this Western world, had to depend upon his horse to take him to the cabins where duty called; and it was only a strong, healthy body and a heroic spirit that could endure the hardships incident to exposure to storms at all hours of the day and night. His practice was along both banks of the Great Miami, and required that he should frequently cross its waters. When the stream was swollen, it was a somewhat dangerous task, as there were no bridges, and but a single ferry. The writer of this has heard Dr. Van Derveer describe his many escapes from a watery grave, when compelled to swim his horse through its rushing waters to reach patients whose condition required immediate relief. In the year 1822 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Dickey, who lived only about two years after her marriage, leaving a son, Ferdinand. His second wife was Miss Mary Ann Hubble, whom he married in 1826, and with whom he lived until 1849, when she died, leaving several sons and daughters. He had been early in life an attendant upon the Dutch Reformed Church of New Jersey, but never united with any denomination until about the year 1837, when he joined the Presbyterian Church, and remained a consistent member until his death. For a long time he was an elder in the Church at Middletown.

Although belonging to the allopathic school of medicine, he always met the practitioners of other schools with courtesy, and treated all with consideration, especially in the later years of his life, when he never refused to consult with physicians of other creeds.

At the time he settled in Ohio, there were but few graduates of the medical colleges to be found in the woods, and the fact that he carried a diploma, and had been an attendant upon the hospital lectures in New York, gave him a high place in the estimation of the public.

In a newspaper notice of his death we find the following: "If he differed in sentiment concerning a point of pathology, diagnosis, or practice, he expressed himself

with the modesty of a gentleman and the kindly feelings of a professional brother. In his intercourse with his patients his conduct was regulated by the nicest sense of honor; his moral character was cast in the finest and purest mold; his conduct in all phases of life was squared by the strictest rules of honesty and by the nicest regard for the feelings of others."

The exposures and hardships attendant upon the earlier years of his practice told on his once vigorous constitution, and he became feeble, and suffered from ill-health in the latter part of his life. He died on the 17th of January, 1861, at his home in Middletown.

Dr. Joshua Stevens practiced for a long time in Monroe. He was born in the State of Maine, March 21, 1794, and was graduated in 1819, in the College of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1820 came to this State, and settled in the village of Monroe, where he remained until 1847, when he removed to Lebanon, Warren County. During his residence in Ohio he was in the active practice of his profession until about seven years before his death, which happened on the 2d of May, 1871, when he met with an accident which incapacitated him from professional duties, and after that time was an invalid. He had a partner for some time in Dr. Blackleach, and left three sons—Edwin Bruce, Algernon Sidney, and Hudson Blackleach. The two former became physicians.

Ex-representative and treasurer Dr. E. H. Gaston died at his home near Reily, in September, 1877, of heart disease. He was sixty-five years of age, and was born in New Jersey, coming to Butler County in 1833. In 1859 he was elected treasurer of Butler County. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio, an office he filled for two terms with honor. He was a Free Mason, and was buried according to the rites of that order. He left a wife and several children.

Among the settlers who established themselves in the vicinity of Darrtown early in the century was a Mr. Cooper, who migrated from South Carolina because he hated slavery, though otherwise he liked that State exceedingly, and always considered his residence in Ohio as a serious sacrifice to the cause of freedom. One of his sons, born in Butler County, named Elias, became an able surgeon, and moved to San Francisco, where he occupied a prominent place in the medical profession, finally dying there about 1867.

A daughter of the pioneer Cooper, married to a Mr. Lane, gave birth, about 1833, near Darrtown, to a son, who received the baptismal name of Levi Cooper. Under the influence of his uncle Elias he studied medicine, and after completing his education in Europe, became a surgeon in the United States navy. This position gave him much leisure, which was probably his predominant motive in obtaining the appointment, and he devoted himself most industriously to his books, making himself thoroughly familiar with the minutiæ of anatomy, physiology, and surgery, besides reading the Greek and Latin classics, and making himself familiar with the literature of France, Germany, and Spain, and accustoming himself to speak the tongues of those nations fluently. About 1860 he left the navy to become the partner of his uncle Elias, and when the health of the latter began to fail, Dr. L. C. Lane assumed his place as professor of surgery in what was then the only medical college on the Pacific coast, speedily developing rare excellence as a teacher. His lectures were fluent, conversational in tone, clear in idea, full of original methods of illustrating his subjects, humorous, pointed, and sometimes eloquent. In his surgical practice he was not less successful than in his lectures. The more the profession and the community learned of him, the more they liked him; and his reputation grew rapidly, until now he is the first surgeon on the Pacific Slope, and the country physicians, from Alaska to Sonora, send their most difficult cases to him. Scarcely a day passes without a number of serious operations. With a very extensive experience in public hospitals (he has been visiting surgeon of several), as well as in his very large private practice, he has an excellent opportunity to learn nearly every thing that can be learned by the constant use of the knife for many years. He, however, does not trust to his observation alone, but every day studies some book on surgery or anatomy—English, German, French, or Italian—so as to keep all the details fresh in his mind and ready for instantaneous use. He is extremely cool in the midst of the greatest responsibility, and full of the most careful consideration for the physical and mental sufferings of his patients. His manner is genial, commanding the highest confidence of all who come into his charge. He has the name of being extremely kind to the indigent, not only attending them without pay, but often providing for their wants until they are able to work. He is a successful author, and is a man of much influence. He had a narrow escape with his life while attacked by pneumonia, in February, 1881, and it was said, by well-informed persons, that there was no man in San Francisco whose death would cause deeper or more wide-spread sorrow.

Dr. John McMechan died at Darrtown, Butler County, Ohio, on Sunday, March 21, 1880, of consumption, aged sixty-nine years and eight months, having almost reached his "three-score years and ten." He was born in Ireland in the year 1810, and came to America with his parents when he was but six months old. Being a very delicate child, and sick when he sailed from the Emerald Isle, his parents expected to bury him in the sea; and, in order to keep him as long as possible from being swallowed by the monsters of the "briny deep," they took the precaution of bringing a coffin and shroud along with them, to be prepared for the trial. But he landed safely with his father, mother, brother, and sisters—Mrs. Margaret Gilmore, of the "Beech," and Mrs. Dr. Winton, of Wabash, Indiana. His father, David

McMechan, settled in Seven-Mile, Butler County, in 1810, and lived there the rest of his life.

At that early day there were no schools convenient where he could have his children educated, and as John was the one he had chosen, of his three sons, to educate for some of the learned professions, he sent him to Hamilton when he was quite young, to go to school, and board with his aunt, Mrs. Margery McMechan, who was a sister of his mother. His aunt had a son named John, and two Johns in one family made it a little awkward; but as one of the Johns was very tall, and the other rather short, they were familiarly called "Big John" and "Little John." Dr. McMechan was very nearly related to the late Mrs. C. K. Smith, and to Mrs. Jesse Corwin, of Hamilton, their fathers being brothers, and their mothers sisters. His father sent him from the Hamilton school to Oxford, to the Miami University, where he was graduated in the second class. One of his class-mates was General Robert C. Schenck, and one of his room-mates was Caleb B. Smith, once Secretary of the Interior. He then went back to Hamilton, studying medicine with Drs. Dunlevy and Rigdon, and began the practice of his profession in 1835. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, in 1851, and married Miss Sarah Bacon, the mother of Dr. J. C. McMechan, of Cincinnati, who was his only child. His mother died when he was but an infant. His father married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Leopold, who survives him. Dr. John McMechan was a kind and genial gentleman, always in a good humor, and making sunshine wherever he went. He was an excellent physician, and had a large practice all over Butler County, and, until the last few years of his life, when his health and energy had failed, was kept very busy. He was a physician for the poor as well as for the rich.

Oxford did not become settled as early as most of the other townships. It was a grant from the general government, and its first inhabitants were squatters, who moved there before they could get a legal title to their lands. They were of the very poorest class, and by no means intellectual or industrious. Neither were they exempt from the common vices, such as drunkenness and horse and hog stealing. The opening of the Miami University began to have its effect, and gradually the first class of settlers began to migrate westward, and a somewhat better class to take their place. The early physicians of the township certainly had a hard time to keep body and soul together. Just who they were can not now be told. The first of whom we can gain any positive information was Dr. James R. Hughs, whose father, the Rev. Mr. Hughs, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and conducted the grammar-school that preceded the university. Dr. Hughs died on the 8th of August, 1839, and a funeral sermon, which was afterwards published, was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Bishop. He had been a resident there for more than twenty years, and was for a long time the sole physician of the place. He took a deep interest in the neighborhood, and in every thing that could promote its interests. He was twice married, by the first union having three children. Residents of Oxford can still recollect him, with his old appearance, curved spine, and great hump back. He was the first preceptor of Dr. R. C. Huston.

The next in order, as remembered, was Dr. James M. Corey, who was married three times, and graduated three sons at the Miami University, and two at the Ohio Medical College. Both of these latter are prominent men in their profession at San Jose, California. Dr. Corey was genial and rubicund in countenance and gentlemanly in deportment.

Then came, for a short time, Dr. Pliny M. Crume, Dr. Joel Fithian, and Dr. Edward Shiel, now mayor of the city of Portland, Oregon.

This brings up the list to the year 1840. From that time, and up to 1850, there was the accession of Dr. Thomas Boude, Dr. Waters, Dr. Joseph Waterman, and Messrs. A. McAlister, Benjamin F. Corey, A. MacDill, James Garver, Alexander Porter, C. G. Goodrich, J. H. Morrison, and R. L. Rhea, the latter being now the professor in the Rush College, at Chicago, Illinois.

From 1850 to 1860 there appeared Dr. R. C. Huston, Dr. Henry Saunders, Dr. H. Bodman, Dr. E. L. Hill, Dr. A. Barnett, Dr. R. Brooks, and Dr. John Parks. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 Messrs. Hugh Gilchrist, Judah Hinkley, Dan Trimbley, John Garver, George Munns, and Pinkerton and Smith. This closes the list of members of the regular profession in the village of Oxford up to 1870, since which time may be added Dr. James M. Saunders, Dr. J. B. Porter, and Dr. H. Hinkley.

Outside of the village of Oxford there have, for a long time, been physicians settled at College Corner About the year 1836 Dr. W. H. Scobey, now of Hamilton, was located there, although a rod or two out of the limits of Butler County. Dr. Brice Purcill was once a Thompsonian, but, after a time, discarded that theory, and used mercury freely, and was no novice in the use of the lancet. In 1841 Dr. Huston first went to the Corner, and in 1842 took in as a partner R. D. Herron, who, at the end of a year, removed to Millville, afterwards going to Montgomery County. After Dr. Herron came Dr. J. B. Kerr and Dr. Campbell, and, in 1851, Dr. A. D. Hawley, to whom Dr. Huston sold his property, leaving him an unincumbered field. But he soon had company. Dr. Purcill, who, a few years before, had removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, returned to College Corner. Then came, one after the other, two of the Chitwoods, John and George. Soon followed Dr. Henry Garver, and, lately, Dr. Z. Hastings.

Of the gentlemen whose names are recorded in the two places of Oxford and College Corner, the following

are dead: James R. Hughs, James M. Corey, A. McAlister, Pliny M. Crume, G. C. Goodrich, Brice Purcill, Hugh Gilchrist, Judah Hinkley, Dr. Smith, H. Bodman, D. Trimbley, Joseph Waterman, Henry Saunders, and Joseph Kerr. Drs. Waterman and Waters were both clergymen, in addition.

Among those of later date who practiced in Hamilton, we find the advertisements, in 1848, of Dr. Andrew Campbell, of Middletown, whose office here was in Campbell's building, south-west corner, and residence Hamilton Hotel; Dr. J. M. Williamson, in Basin Street, in 1846; Francisco Ciolina, M. D., "formerly private physician to Prince Louis Napoleon," in the residence of Mr. S. Snively, in Rossville, in 1847; S. Braden, in Rossville, in 1846, over Mr. J. Curtis's store; Dr. McFarland, one door west of Millikin & Bebb's law office, in 1839; Dr. Riddell, in Rossville, in 1838; Dr. H. Symmes, over Dr. Latta's drug-store, in Rossville, in 1837; Rigdon & Going, in 1852; and Dr. Eli Vance, at the head of the basin, at his drug-store, in 1847.

BUTLER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first medical society of Butler County was organized January 1, 1836, Dr. Daniel Millikin being president and Dr. J. Fithian vice-president. Dr. G. W. Riddell was secretary.

After a long interval, in which no meetings were held, the physicians of Hamilton and Rossville met in the office of Dr. Falconer on the 26th of December, 1848, for the purpose of reorganizing. The constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by Drs. D. Millikin, L. Rigdon, J. Hittell, C. Falconer, W. H. Scobey, William Huber, J. M. Williamson, S. Braden, L. J. Smith, and S. Millikin. The society was entitled the Hamilton Medical Society, and the following were made the officers: President, L. Rigdon; vice-president, J. Hittell; secretary, S. Braden; treasurer, W. H. Scobey; librarian, L. J. Smith; censors, C. Falconer, A. Campbell, and William Huber.

At the next meeting, February 17, 1849, the names of Drs. A. Campbell, William Miller, George Graham, George Wyman, and C. W. Prather were added, and Dr. Van Derveer was elected an honorary member. At this meeting the code of ethics of the National Medical Association was adopted as the code of the society, together with a fee-bill reported by Drs. Falconer and S. Millikin. The president read an inaugural address on the "Races of Men and their Geographical Distribution."

On the 3d of October, 1849, it was agreed to make the meetings quarterly instead of monthly. At the yearly meeting, held in January, 1850, David Christy, of Oxford, was elected an honorary member, and the old officers were re-elected, with the exception that G. Wyman took the place of J. Hittell as vice-president; William Huber as secretary, instead of S. Braden; and J. M. Williamson, J. G. Marshall, and S. Millikin as censors, instead of C. Falconer, A. Campbell, and William Huber.

On the 3d of April Drs. Falconer and Millikin were appointed delegates to the National Medical Association.

January 1, 1851, Dr. Rigdon was re-elected president, and Dr. Scobey was elected vice-president. Dr. Falconer was made treasurer. In September of that year Drs. Huber, Wyman, and Millikin were appointed a committee to draft a petition to the Legislature, praying for the erection of two additional lunatic asylums, one to be located on the lake shore and the other at Hamilton, and at a subsequent meeting Dr. Falconer was added. Drs. Scobey, Huber, and Rigdon were appointed a committee to prepare a report on the influence of the dams in the Big Miami River on the health of the two towns. This was afterwards read.

At the meeting in July, 1853, resolutions were adopted by the society, looking for their security against persons who never paid. Members were requested to prepare lists of those who would not pay, and a list of incorrigible cases was to be left with the secretary. Transient people were to pay cash.

At this meeting a constitution was adopted, and ordered to be printed. It is there declared to be the Butler County Medical Society, instead of an assemblage of the physicians of Hamilton and Rossville.

At the meeting in January, 1857, the following changes in the fee-bills were adopted: Fifty cents per mile in all cases where twenty-five cents had previously been charged; one dollar per hour for detention in the day-time, in lieu of fifty cents, and making the addition of fifty per cent to the ordinary day charges for night-work imperative, instead of optional. The fee-bill, as amended, was for the first visit, with advice, $1.25; subsequent visits, $1; additional visits on the same day, fifty cents; medicines being included in these charges when only small amounts were given.

No meeting appears to have been held between January, 1861, and April, 1863.

In 1865 the society suffered a serious loss in the death of Dr. Loammi Rigdon, its president. Appropriate resolutions were passed, deploring the calamity, and reciting his virtues. At the next meeting Dr. J. A. Coons was elected president. In 1867 Dr. Falconer was chosen to that office.

The society during these years seems to have done its duty in investigations of the county buildings, and in advice to the City Council of Hamilton respecting cholera, the yellow fever, malarious diseases, etc. One report was taken in high dudgeon by the directors of the infirmary.

In July, 1867, the society received an invitation from the Union Medical Society, inviting the Butler County Medical Society to meet with the societies of Preble County, Ohio, and Fayette and Union counties, Indiana, at Oxford, in October. This was accepted; and Drs.

McNeeley, Scobey, and Dudley were appointed to make all necessary arrangements. This meeting was held, and similar ones have continued down to the present time, with great advantage to the members.

Dr. Coons, at the next meeting, introduced resolutions in which were set forth the gross incivility with which this society had been treated by the Ohio Medical Society, in defiance of its own rules and of all courtesy, and declaring that the Butler County Society was, therefore, obliged to withdraw, which were adopted. The State society afterwards reversed its plan of action, and the society again joined.

A called meeting in December, 1871, passed resolutions in honor of Dr. John W. Gale, who had died. In 1876 the meetings were changed from quarterly to monthly.

The following is a list of the presidents from the beginning:

1848. Loammi Rigdon.	1874. William Huber.
1866. Israel A. Coons.	1876. F. W. Major.
1867. Cyrus Falconer.	1877. Cyrus Falconer.
1869. W. W. Caldwell.	1878. H. Saunders.
1870. John Corson.	1879. James Macready.
1871. W. H. Scobey.	1880. R. C. Huston.
1872. A. Hancock.	1881. Dan Millikin.
1873. H. Beauchamp.	1882. T. A. Dickey.

MEMBERS OF BUTLER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

1848. Loammi Rigdon, died May, 1865.
1848. Daniel Millikin, died November, 1849.
1848. Cyrus Falconer.
1848. William Huber.
1849. William Miller, removed.
1849. George Wyman, removed.
1849. Thomas Graham, expelled.
1849. Andrew Campbell, dead.
1849. S. Braden, expelled.
1849. L. J. Smith, removed.
1849. C. W. Prather, removed.
1849. J. M. Williamson, removed.
1849. S. Millikin, removed.
1849. William H. Scobey.
1849. J. G. Marshall, dead.
1850. W. T. Going, removed.
1850. A. H. Landis, removed.
1851. A. B. Nixon, removed.
1851. Joseph Richardson, removed.
1853. A. Hancock.
1853. John Corson.
1853. C. G. Goodrich, removed.
1853. S. Hanbury Smith.
1853. I. C. Woolley, removed.
1853. Joseph Braden, removed.
1854. A. A. Barnett, removed.
1854. R. L. Rhea, removed.
1854. F. D. Morris, died September 23, 1864.
1854. A. B. Luse, removed.
1855. H. Beauchamp, dead.
1857. R. B. Millikin, honorary member, dead.
1857. J. E. Patterson, removed.
1857. Mason Haines.
1857. J. T. Ellsworth, removed.
1858. W. W. Caldwell.
1858. R. P. Lamb, dead.
1864. J. S. McNeeley.
1864. George W. Garver, removed.
1864. Israel A. Coons, removed.
1864. John F. Brown, expelled.
1864. J. B. Owsley.
1865. F. W. Major, removed.
1865. John W. Gale, dead.
1865. Max Scheller, removed.
1865. B. K. Morris, expelled.
1865. Chris. Forster, expelled.
1866. J. B. McDill, removed.
1866. A. B. Luse, Jr., removed.
1866. B. W. Dudley, Jr., removed.
1866. J. Macready.
1866. W. E. Scobey, removed.
1867. S. E. Hyndman, removed.
1867. F. E. Morris, removed.
1868. H. A. Bodman, removed.
1868. R. C. Huston.
1868. H. D. Hinckley, removed.
1869. Edward L. Hill.
1869. Henry Saunders, dead.
1869. J. C. Patchell, removed.
1869. S. S. Beeler.
1869. Alfred Ayres, dead.
1870. George F. Thomin, removed.
1871. Anton Schreibenzuber, removed.
1874. Jeremiah M. Hunt, removed.
1875. Dan Millikin.
1876. Lee Corbin, removed.
1876. G. F. Cook.
1876. H. B. Stevens, removed.
1877. T. A. Dickey.
1877. A. Myers.
1877. Joseph Iutzi, removed.
1878. J. V. Fitzpatrick.
1878. John Cass.
1878. Charles C. Hoover.
1878. R. E. Pryor.
1879. George Silver.
1879. George B. Evans, removed.
1879. George C. Skinner.
1880. C. A. L. Reed.
1880. J. J. Strecker.
1880. John G. Reed, removed.
1881. A. N. Ellis.
1881. C. H. Von Klein.
1882. R. C. S. Reed.

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS IN BUTLER COUNTY AT PRESENT.

HAMILTON.—C. Falconer, W. Huber, W. H. Scobey, W. W. Caldwell, S. H. Potter, J. S. McNeeley, H. Mallory, C. Markt, John R. Brown, S. D. Beeler, druggist; Dan Millikin, A. Myers, druggist; W. C. Miller, druggist; John Cass, J. L. Kirkpatrick, C. E. Walton, J. B. Scott, T. B. Talbot, G. C. Skinner, J. J. Strecker, C. A. L. Reed, A. N. Ellis, C. H. Von Klein, C. S. Vigus.

BETHANY.—Rush Early, M. H. Housworth.

BLUE BALL.—A. W. Iler.

COLLEGE CORNER.—George R. Chitwood, A. D. Hawley, John McChristie, J. F. McClean, H. F. Garver.

COLLINSVILLE.—George Silver.

JONES STATION.—R. C. S. Reed.

DARRTOWN.—Richard Applegate, —— Twitchell.

MCGONIGLE'S STATION.—James Roll.

MIDDLETOWN.—John Corson, T. A. Dickey, John T. Sutphin, Thomas Reed, S. R. Evans, George Evans, S. L. Stewart, A. Wannewich.

MILLVILLE.—W. B. Hair, A. Hancock, W. D. Hancock.

MONROE.—James Macready.

OXFORD.—R. C. Huston, E. L. Hill, H. V. Hinkley, H. M. Lages, H. Sanders, James Sanders, J. N. Brady, J. B. Porter.

ROSS POST-OFFICE.—S. K. Homer, Chas. E. Hoover.

JACKSONBURG.—J. B. Owsley.

SEVEN-MILE.—M. Haines, R. E. Pryor.

PRINCETON.—W. V. Shaefer.

SOMERVILLE.—G. F. Cook.

TRENTON.—O. M. Corson, A. Eckert, J. Hunt.

REILY.—J. R. Robinson, James Bell, —— Berger.

SYMMES'S CORNERS.—Elbert Armstrong.

WESTCHESTER.—A. S. Stevens, Jno. Reed, P. Bishop.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

IN no part of the United States did the people spring to arms more willingly, in the Mexican war, than Butler County. The county was Democratic, and the war was a Democratic war. But, although many prominent Whigs held aloof, the masses of the people, uninformed as to the reasons that should induce them to fight or refrain from fighting, only knew that Mexico was in conflict with us, and that our flag must be sustained.

In the month of May, 1846, President Polk called upon the State of Ohio to furnish three regiments of soldiers as its quota of the forces thought necessary to settle the question then in dispute between the United States and the Mexican Government. As soon as the news reached Hamilton the excitement became intense. A public meeting was called in the court-house square for that night, and Judge Vance made an eloquent and successful appeal for volunteers, announcing that John B. Weller, a young and eloquent lawyer, was ready to organize a company at once. That night and the next day the names were handed in, until the company was full. As soon as formed, the company—afterwards designated as Company I, Second Rifles—went into temporary camp in the old sycamore grove, then standing a half mile below the river bridge. But little drilling was performed, as nearly all the officers were inexperienced, and none more so than Captain Weller, who was elected to that position during the rendezvous in the grove. James George, then county recorder, was elected first lieutenant, and Oliver S. Witherby second lieutenant. George was colonel of the Second Minnesota Regiment in the late rebellion, dying only a few months ago, and Witherby afterwards became United States judge at San Diego, California, where he yet resides.

Company I went from the sycamore grove to Camp Washington, near Cincinnati, embarking on a canal-boat moored near the head of the basin, which, in those days, reached nearly as far as Third Street. The embarkation was witnessed by nearly every man, woman, and child in Butler County, and the cries of the women mingled with the shouts of the men made a strange mixture of grief and jollity. On reaching Camp Washington the new troops were assigned to the First Ohio Regiment, of which I. M. Mitchell was elected colonel, and John B. Weller lieutenant-colonel. George became captain and Witherby first lieutenant. William Wilson, a brother of John K. Wilson, of this city, was elected second lieutenant, and Jonathan Richmond third lieutenant. Ferdinand Van Derveer, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in our late war for the Union, was appointed orderly sergeant. Company I contained about thirteen young lawyers of this city, and it was said, by a local wag, that, during their absence, Hamilton was more peaceable than it had ever been before.

When the First Regiment was fully organized and equipped, it was ordered to New Orleans, the troops embarking on two steamboats, leaving on the 2d of July for the Southern metropolis, where they encamped on the battle-ground where Old Hickory defeated the British in 1815. Here the men rested for three days, at the end of which they were embarked for the sea-shore, and thence upon a steamer for the land of conflict, landing at Brazos Santiago, a small piece of land almost surrounded by water, lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande. They laid in camp at Camp Belknap, fifteen miles distant, for a month, drilling. The regiment then joined General Zachary Taylor in the advance, on his march to Monterey. On the way the regiment endured great privations. Water was scarce, and at times the troops marched a whole day without a drop of that liquid. At Camargo, on the San Juan River, the troops halted to rest. Here they found Lieutenant Witherby, who was

acting as quartermaster, and who had preceded them on a small river-steamer.

Here a laughable incident occurred. Witherby had his tent up and in order, and under his hammock, where it could be kept under his eye, was a barrel of whisky. Orderly Sergeant Van Derveer soon discovered it, and came to the conclusion that Company I needed the stimulant more than the quartermaster did. Calling Clem Murphy, an original character, who came from Rossville, to his aid, the two concocted a plot to possess themselves of the desired luxury. Clem, taking with him a gimlet and several buckets and camp-kettles, crawled under Witherby's tent, inserted the gimlet in the barrel, and ran every drop of the precious fluid into the vessels he had brought with him, without attracting attention. At daylight Sergeant Van Derveer made the rounds, invited each member of the company to come to his tent, and then gave each one a tincupful of the stolen whisky. At daylight the quartermaster awoke from a dreamless sleep, and concluded to take an appetizer before breakfast. He tapped his barrel, opened the bung to allow the air to work, and found nothing. It need not be said that he was angry. The joke leaked out, as Company I was drunk from its captain down to the privates. Witherby soon after resigned, and came home. Sergeant Van Derveer was unanimously elected to fill his position, and thus became a first lieutenant.

From Camargo the troops marched through Ceralvo and Marin to the Walnut Springs, three miles out of Monterey. The regiment was brigaded with the First Kentucky, and was commanded by General Thomas L. Hamer. An immediate attack was then made upon the city of Monterey, garrisoned though it was by eleven thousand Mexican soldiers, under command of General Ampudia, and the United States forces consisted of but three thousand men, all told. Zachary Taylor was in command, and General Worth next. The battle lasted three days, September 19, 20, and 21, 1846. At the end of this time the garrison capitulated, the Mexican soldiers marching out with their arms, leaving their artillery and stores for their vanquishers. The United States troops lost about fifteen per cent of their number in killed and wounded. Of Company I, about a dozen were wounded, including Captain George, who resigned and went home, his place being filled by the election of Lieutenant Van Derveer. John Pearson, of Darrtown, Oscar Boehne and Samuel Freeman, of Hamilton, were killed. After the company was mustered out, Captain Van Derveer exhumed the bodies of the three soldiers, and brought them home for burial. The funeral services were held in the court-house square, which was thronged with people, the services being preached by the Rev. Wilson Thompson, a Baptist preacher, who was very eloquent. The three bodies were buried in one grave in Greenwood Cemetery, and shortly after the interment Robert E. Duffield, a relative of Freeman's, erected a monument to their memory, which still marks their resting-place. Freeman and Boehne were killed by the Mexican lancers, who were on the plains outside the city during the attack on Monterey.

On the 1st of March Captain Van Derveer wrote to his father that they had had some rare diversion. Lieutenant-colonel Irvin, of the Second Ohio Regiment, was stationed at Marin, thirty miles on the Camargo road, with three companies. The Mexicans, to the number of fourteen hundred, surrounded him, and he sent up for relief. As soon as Van Derveer heard of it, he volunteered to go out and aid them, as did also Captain Bradley, of the same regiment. Together with a similar detachment from the Kentucky regiment, and two four-pounders, they started at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th of February, and at one o'clock at night arrived at Marin. As they approached the town the enemy's pickets fired upon them, a body forming in the chaparral ready for a charge. The Americans immediately unlimbered one of the cannon, and gave them a round of canister, which speedily sent them off. They then entered the town without opposition, though the garrison, mistaking their advance for that of a detachment of the enemy, fired upon them, and wounded one man, though not severely. The garrison were overjoyed to see this re-enforcement, as the enemy were all around, and must have taken them in a short time. The best houses were selected for quarters, a number of hogs were slaughtered, and the men took whatever they could find in the drinking way. This done, they slept till daylight, which was only an hour or two later.

In the morning a considerable quantity of stores and camp equipage, which they could not carry along with them, was burned, and the troops started on the return with Colonel Irvin. During the day numbers of lancers were seen hovering around them; but they were careful to keep out of reach. They returned to a ranch called Agua Frio, seventeen miles distant, where they stopped and made supper, and laid down for the night. But just after dark they received intelligence that there were three hundred of the enemy in front and six hundred in the rear. Their position was a bad one; and so arms were taken up again, and the men started on, Van Derveer's company being the advance guard. They marched until two in the morning, momentarily expecting an attack. By that time they were so wearied that they determined to fight all Mexico rather than march any farther. A guard was stationed, and the soldiers laid down in the road and went to sleep. By daylight they were again marching, and were within three miles of Monterey when an express overtook them, and said Colonel Morgan, of the Second Regiment of Ohio, was at Agua Frio, surrounded by the enemy, and unless speedily re-enforced would be cut off. The colonel had several companies with him, and was on his way to Monterey. The troops immediately turned about, and started on a

trot to assist him, going thus for ten long miles, and at every volley stepping quicker. Just before he was reached, or when three-quarters of a mile off, Van Derveer's feet gave out, and he borrowed a horse, going on rapidly in advance. When he was a quarter of a mile ahead of the party he suddenly met about one hundred and fifty lancers. Two or three men were with him; but they all judged discretion the better part of valor. The Mexicans stood looking at their enemies for five minutes, and the Americans gazing at them; but, seeing the party approach, the Mexicans rode off. Captain Van Derveer went rapidly up to the brow of a hill, and three hundred yards below it saw Colonel Morgan, with his companies formed in a hollow square, having just repulsed one attack, and awaiting another. As soon as the Americans were seen, the command of Colonel Morgan prepared to give them a fire, mistaking them for some of the enemy. When this was seen, the men pulled off their caps, and, swinging them about their heads, gave a hearty hurrah. After this had been done twice, the party at bay perceived the difference between an American yell and those of the heathenish Mexicans. They returned the shout, and the new troops charged down the hill at full speed.

"I have seen," says Captain Van Derveer, "persons who exhibited joy at an event—mothers at the restoration of a lost child; but the joy of these men exceeded any thing I have ever witnessed. They broke ranks, ran to us, laughed, yelled, and almost tried to hug us. It was then ten o'clock, and they had been marching in square ever since daylight, the enemy harassing them at every moment. Our party soon approached, and the enemy at the same moment commenced a fresh attack upon Morgan's rear. I jumped off my horse, took command of the company, hurried with the remainder of our men to the point of attack, and opened upon them a hot fire. They were in the chaparral, so we could scarcely see them. We had a beautiful little fight for twenty minutes; but the rascals would not stand. They killed Major Graham, the quartermaster, and two artillerymen, and wounded one or two others; but nearly every one of their bullets went over our heads. They always fire too high. We do not know how many of the enemy were killed, as we had not enough curiosity to go into the chaparral for examination; but some friendly Mexicans reported that their loss during the whole expedition, in killed and wounded, was nearly three hundred—a statement which I think exaggerated."

When the enemy retreated, the troops returned for Monterey, Company I forming the advance guard, being fortunate enough to have this post of honor during the expedition. They arrived safe in Monterey before sundown. On the way back, Major Giddings, with five companies of the First Regiment, was met, coming to assist their detachment; but they were too late, and were not needed. Captain Van Derveer's company had marched eighty miles, and fought the enemy on two meals and four or five hours of sleep. When they arrived at Monterey they found that all the troops had left town and gone into the citadel. The company's tents were lost, and not wishing the men to lie in the open air after so many hardships, leave was obtained, after much solicitation, to go into town. A large and commodious house was selected, which was called the "Butler Barracks." It was on the Grand Plaza. The inhabitants, almost to a man, had left the city, and all the other troops were in the citadel, a mile off, so that it might be said that the "Butler boys" were the only inhabitants of Monterey.

Here the regiment remained during the battle of Buena Vista. The regiment was ordered to that battlefield in anticipation of being needed, but was sent back at once. At the end of the year for which they had enlisted the regiment was ordered to New Orleans and mustered out, Company I reaching Hamilton about the 20th of June, when a reception and banquet was prepared for them in the court-house yard, which drew an immense concourse of people, proud to honor their soldiers, fresh from the field of battle.

Two weeks after, a great Fourth of July celebration was held at Middletown, attended by a large number of the citizens of Middletown and vicinity. A procession was formed at ten o'clock, A. M., under the direction of the marshal, in the following order: Band of music; the Middletown Guards; the soldiers of the late and present war; chaplain; the reader of the Declaration and orator; the ladies, and a large number of citizens from town and country. The procession marched to a beautiful grove on the farm of Mr. Shobal Vail, adjoining town. After prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Lawder, the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. G. E. Wampler, which was followed by a highly interesting address by the Rev. Samuel Adams, of Sharon, Hamilton County. After the address, the presentation of a beautiful sword, from the citizens of Middletown, to Captain F. Van Derveer, of the "Butler Boys," was made, as a slight tribute of respect to the worth of this meritorious and gallant young officer. David Heaton, Esq., on behalf of his fellow-citizens, presented the sword in a neat and appropriate address, which did honor to his "head and heart." The reply of Captain Van Derveer was in a happy and appropriate strain. To add still farther to the pleasures of the day was the presentation of a beautiful rifle to each Messrs. Francis Collins and Oscar Loring, two of the "boys," who served with honor to themselves and credit to their State, in the war with Mexico. The task of presentation was again imposed upon Mr. Heaton.

After the above ceremonies were over, the company repaired to a sumptuous repast prepared by Messrs. Young & Marlett, of the Union House, to which they did ample justice. The cloth having been removed, reg-

ular and volunteer toasts were drunk, amid the hearty cheers of the company and the roar of the artillery. Among these were: "The immortal memory of Lafayette;" "Generals Scott and Taylor—The glorious victories which they have achieved place their names high on the list of military heroes;" "The Army and Navy—Recent events have demonstrated that they are the two strong arms of our national defense;" "Patrick Henry—The orator of the Revolution;" "The surviving soldiers of the Revolution—In more sacred reverence should they be held as their numbers diminish." Volunteer toasts were offered by V. D. Enyart, Captain Van Derveer, Miss Sarah Drake, and others.

John F. Holloway, a young man about the age of twenty-three, died suddenly of fever at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Raybury, in July, 1847. He had just returned from the hardships of a campaign in Mexico, where he was a member of Captain Van Derveer's company. He had undergone the dangers and fatigue incident to a soldier's life, and came home to give his friends a hearty welcome. A large and respectable procession, together with a military escort of the "Butler Blues," who performed their part well, considering the inclemency of the weather, accompanied the corpse to the grave.

After the return of the regiment, one of the men, named Leigh, was buried near Miltonville, the funeral being attended by an immense number of people.

In the First Regiment there were many gallant young men, ambitious to distinguish themselves and attain promotion by deeds of chivalry and daring. Among others were Captain Carr B. White and Lieutenant James P. Fyffe, both belonging to the company from Brown County, raised by General Tom Hamer. While the regiment was stationed at Monterey, a misunderstanding arose between the officers on account of White being elected captain over Fyffe, who was thereby relegated to the first lieutenancy. The affair became so serious that, finally, it culminated in Fyffe sending White a challenge to mortal combat. The invitation was promptly accepted; but, on account of the well-known prejudices against dueling of General Taylor, it was determined to await the mustering out of the regiment, which was to take place the following June. The original challenge has been lost; but Lieutenant James F. Harrison, adjutant of the regiment, bore the *cartel*, and delivered it to Captain Ferdinand Van Derveer, of the "Butler Boys,' who acted as second to White. The terms were fully agreed upon at once, every effort to make friends of the parties proving unavailing. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

"MONTEREY, MEXICO, *May* 17, 1847.

"DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request, I hereby give you, in writing, a statement of the preliminary arrangements entered into between you and myself concerning an affair wherein Lieutenant Fyffe and Captain White are the principals. Time, 1st of June; eight o'clock in the morning. Place, battle-ground below New Orleans. Weapons, pistols. Distance, fifteen paces.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"F. VAN DERVEER.

"LIEUTENANT F. J. HARRISON.

"Any alterations may be made by consent of both parties. F. V."

At the expiration of the term of service of the regiment it was ordered to New Orleans, to be mustered out. It was found inconvenient by the parties to go to the old battle-ground, so that it was determined to watch for an opportunity to wipe out old scores on the way North. In the mean time Lieutenant Harrison was compelled, on account of illness, to decline acting in the matter, and Lieutenant James Moore, of the "Butler Boys," a brother of Colonel Thomas Moore, of Hamilton, was selected by Lieutenant Fyffe to be his second in the affair of honor.

While the regiment was lying at New Orleans Captain White had purchased a pair of long dueling pistols, carrying a very heavy ball. Lieutenant Fyffe had no pistols; so the parties mutually agreed to use White's. Neither of the principals had had any experience in practicing with these weapons, and thus went to the field, in that respect, equally unprepared. The whole regiment left New Orleans for home about the 10th of June, 1847. One morning, as they were coming up the river, it was ascertained from the captain of the steamer that the boat would lie to for wooding on the Arkansas shore, for probably two hours. It was at once agreed upon that this would be the proper place to settle all difficulties between the belligerents. It was just after daybreak, and very few of the passengers were up as the party quietly went ashore and rendezvoused in an old cotton-field a few hundred yards from the river. There were present, besides the principals and their seconds, only Colonel John B. Weller and surgeon Chamberlain, known in the newspapers of the time as "Old Medicine."

The pistols were duly loaded in the presence of all parties, and cuts drawn as to the choice of positions, and who should give the word. Lieutenant Fyffe was placed with his back to the river, giving White the advantage of the eastern light. Captain Van Derveer won the giving of the word. The parties stood at twelve instead of fifteen paces, as at first agreed upon, each with his right side toward his adversary, and the pistol arm hanging by his side. The arrangements having been completed, Captain Van Derveer gave the command: "Are you ready? One, two, three—fire!" At the word "fire," both parties instantaneously leveled, and discharged their weapons, and both missed. Colonel Weller and Dr. Chamberlain then proposed to the principals to settle their difficulty without another exchange of shots. This good advice finally prevailed; explanations were made,

mutual concessions followed, and, after shaking hands, all parties returned to the boat. It was a matter of great satisfaction to their friends that their duel was a bloodless one. White was afterward colonel of the Twelfth Ohio in the late war, Fyffe colonel of the Fifty-ninth Ohio, and Harrison colonel of the Eleventh Ohio. Lieutenant James Moore died a few years after his return from Mexico. Dr. Chamberlain died about the same time. Colonel Weller died in New Orleans in 1878. Colonel Van Derveer is the only one of the dueling party now alive.

But four members of the company are now living. Their names are James B. Millikin, General Ferd. Van Derveer, James Lanahan, and Cicero Birch.

Lieutenant Richmond, one of the "Butler Boys," was colonel of an Illinois regiment in the late war; George Webster was colonel of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, and was killed at Perryville; Alfred A. Phillips, who was a corporal in this company, was a major in the Ninety-third Ohio.

The company whose exploits have been mentioned was known as the "Butler Boys No. 1," and another company was afterwards organized here called the "Butler Boys No. 2." The first call was made by William P. Young, who afterwards became major of the Fourth Regiment, of which the new troops formed a part. His invitation for recruits was as follows:

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

BUTLER BOYS No. 2.

The President of the United States has made a requisition on the governor of this State for eleven companies—ten of infantry and one of cavalry. An effort is being made to raise one company from this county. Those wishing to volunteer now have an opportunity, and are requested to report themselves immediately to William P. Young, in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, and as soon as a sufficient number are enrolled for a company an order will be issued to meet at Hamilton for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

WM. P. YOUNG.

HAMILTON, *April* 27, 1847.

They do not appear to have been on the road before July. They went down the river to New Orleans, and thence to Matamoras. After a pleasant passage, they arrived there on the 18th of July. They were informed by Colonel Davenport, who was in command at that post, that they were to relieve the Tenth Infantry, which they were willing to do, on condition that they should be relieved in turn by the next troops that ascended the Rio Grande. This, he said, was contrary to his orders. Colonel Brough protested strenuously against such a course of procedure, on the ground that it was not founded in justice. Colonel Brough immediately called a meeting of the officers of the regiment, at which a protest, or rather a request, was drawn up, and signed by the officers, that they should be relieved in turn, which was immediately dispatched to head-quarters. They had preceded the Indiana regiment in crossing the gulf, and were pushing forward to get as near head-quarters as possible, when they were stopped there, the Indiana regiment passing up the river. Colonel Brough soon received an answer to the dispatch from General Taylor, stating that the Fourth should be relieved by the next troops on their way up the river. They were then daily expecting the New Jersey battalion, on the arrival of which the regiment would take up its line of march for the upper Rio Grande, and perhaps for General Taylor's head-quarters. That old hero said, in his answer to Colonel Brough, that it was his intention to have some of the troops from each State under his command with him in case of an advance on San Luis Potosi, which, when he wrote, it was expected would be in the forepart of September.

The day before, the entire regiment was in the highest spirits, expecting daily to strike their tents, and take up the line of march for the head-quarters of the old hero, and to accompany him to death or victory; but the next day both men and officers were somewhat chapfallen. Their curses were not loud, but deep. It was said by many who had viewed the regiment, that it was the best one that had passed up the river. There was considerable sickness in the companies; but it was principally owing to the change in water and climate. There had been but three deaths in the regiment since it left Camp Ohio.

The "Butler Boys No. 2" were considered one of the best companies in the regiment. Lieutenant Pfeifer had tendered his resignation, and would return home shortly. It was also said that Lieutenant-colonel Werner was going to resign. He fell from his horse shortly after their arrival, while on battalion drill, from which he had not entirely recovered. He thought he would not be able to stand the campaign.

Major Young wrote on the 30th of August:

"In two or three days the Fourth Regiment of Ohio volunteers will be *en route* for Jalapa. Three thousand men go from General Taylor to join General Scott, and on this line there will be no forward movement. It is supposed that General Taylor will resign and go home this fall, as he will be left only with a garrisoning force on this line.

"We have no news from General Scott; but yesterday the Mexicans had a report that he had been compelled to fall back to Puebla, and were offering to bet on it two to one. It is not believed. We have had no mail for twenty-one days."

The health of the regiment had been very good, and only eight men had died since they entered the service. Daniel Snyder, private, of the "Butler Boys No. 2," died on the 20th of August, at Matamoras. The company were in good health generally, and had suffered very little from the climate.

He wrote again from the camp near Vera Cruz, September 19, 1847, that in three-quarters of an hour they would be on their march to the city of Mexico, and

would, perhaps, have to fight their way from Jalapa to that city. "The last news here, last evening, was that General Scott was in a small plaza in that city; that Mr. Trist's propositions had all been rejected, and nothing to do now but to fight it out. The fighting has been continued so long that we expect to be up before the city is taken. General Scott has met with great loss. From report, the First Infantry has been cut nearly to pieces. I have been searching for the grave of Lieutenant Daniel McCleary, but have been unable to find it or hear much about such affairs. During the Summer seven hundred soldiers have died in Vera Cruz with yellow fever and vomito. The 'Butler Boys No. 2' are in better health now than since they left home. I have one of the finest horses in Mexico, and will bring him home with me if he lives till the close of the war. We have every thing that is good in this city, from oysters to sherry-cobblers. There is some difference between this line and the Rio Grande. It is two hundred and eighty miles to the city, and in fourteen days I expect to be near the Halls."

The brigade, under the command of General Lane, arrived at National Bridge on September 23d, and remained for a day. The march was very slow, and when they would arrive at the city was not certain. General Scott was in the city, but nothing else was positively known. On the 22d one of the train was shot by a party of guerrillas just as the rear guard were leaving the encampment. A battalion of the Fourth Ohio, with Colonel Brough and Major Young, had not yet marched, but were formed and on the road. They fired a round into the bushes; but the Mexicans had departed. The day before they had a chase through the chaparral after a party of lancers, but were left far in the rear. On the 22d, after going into camp, a body of five hundred lancers were seen about two miles to the right, and the cavalry, and a battalion from the Fourth Ohio under Major Young's command, and a battalion from the Indianians with Colonel Gorman, and General Lane in command of the whole force, were sent out. The troops marched about two miles toward Cerro Gordo to head them off, but without success, and returned to camp without fighting. They had had several such fights. The march was very hard on many of the men. Sergeant Fenter managed to keep up, with hard work. Four of the "Butler Boys" were left at Point Isabel, and one at Vera Cruz. The health of the regiment was good.

The following list of deaths is taken from the muster-roll of Colonel Brough's regiment of Ohio volunteers:

On Muster-roll for July.—Henry Marshall, private, Company A, died June 29; Horace Train, Company E, July 15; John J. Clark, private, Company C, died July 6.

On Muster-roll for August.—John Prichard, private, Company I, died August 1; Daniel Snyder, private, Company A, died August 19; Laurenz Jetzee, private, Company A, died August 1; John Croseman, private, Company C, died August 24; Engelbert Grab, private, Company A, died August 28; Fisher L. Hart, captain, Company C, died August 31.

On Muster-roll for September.—E. H. Newton, private, Company C, died September 3; Henry Steinnet, private, Company B, died September 16; George Cullman, first lieutenant, Company B, died September 17; W. Jacobs, corporal, Company K, died September 20.

On Muster-roll for October.—Andrew Antrican, private, Company D, died October 12.

Later Deaths.—George Bird, Company G, died November 1; William Booher, Company F, died November 3; Daniel Mowry, Company C, died November 5; Jacob Cramer, Company D, died November 5; William Johnson, Company D, died December 1; Amos Smith, Company H, died December 2; Richard George, Company E, died December 5; Thomas Moats, Company H, died December 5.

During the later months of the season no intelligence was received from them. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated February 1, 1848, was received, in which it was said that the troops had arrived there on the 27th, with the train from the city of Mexico, under the command of Major Caldwell. Captain J. A. Smith left Puebla on the 18th. Before he left all was bustle and excitement, information having been received that they were to be relieved by the Fourth Tennessee Regiment. He received an order from Colonel Brough, ordering him to Vera Cruz on regimental business. When he left Puebla the Fourth Ohio was enjoying reasonable health, though there was some sickness, and occasionally a death. The company had lost five men by death on this line—Jacob Fenter, Amos Smith, Samuel P. Davis, John Campbell, and Thomas Moats; and Casper Sacks was missing after an expedition to Tlascala, and was supposed to have been taken prisoner. Fenter died at Vera Cruz on the 10th of January, of the yellow fever. Davis and Campbell were discharged, and died on their way to Vera Cruz. Smith and Moats died at Puebla.

It was thought that there would be no general movement of the army for some time. Captain Smith was told that peace was much talked of at the head-quarters of the army, and it was said that Generals Scott, Butler, Patterson, Lane, etc., had all expressed the opinion that peace would be had within three months; but upon what they predicated their opinions was not known.

There were a number of officers of the army there going home, some having resigned, and others having been on the recruiting service, though they would probably not sail for several days, as there was a strong northerner blowing at that time.

Captain Smith left Vera Cruz on the 8th of February, and arrived at Puebla on the 21st, traveling the greater part of the way with one other American and some Mexicans, though they all arrived safe and without interrup-

tion. The train with which he started from Vera Cruz arrived on the 24th. It left for the City of Mexico on the 26th. Lieutenant-colonel Moore, Captain Kessler, Lieutenant Ressler, and three privates obtained leave to go up to the city with the train, but did not start until the following day, calculating to overtake it the same evening. When they were at about four miles beyond St. Martine, and about twenty-eight from Puebla, they discovered a party of Mexicans in the road before them. Not seeing any arms about them, they did not apprehend much danger, although they had not gone far until they discovered that the whole party of Mexicans were well armed. At this moment one of the party cast his eyes to the rear, and discovered that there was another party advancing upon them. At this critical moment Colonel Moore ordered his party to face to the rear, knowing that the only possible chance of escape was to cut their way back to St. Martine. At this time the Mexicans fired upon them, Captain Kessler receiving a severe wound in the left shoulder, which disabled him very much from managing his horse. Colonel Moore ordered a charge. When they arrived within a few paces of the Mexicans, they saluted the latter with a volley from their pistols, and dashed on. Colonel Moore, Lieutenant Ressler, and one other made their way through, but soon discovered that Captain Kessler and the other two were surrounded. The colonel ordered a halt, for the purpose of going to the rescue of the unfortunate party, though it was soon discovered that the whole party would be murdered if they were overtaken; so they went on in full speed to the village, being followed to the very outskirts of the town by the Mexicans. They immediately went to the alcalde, and put themselves under his protection, and as soon as possible dispatched a messenger to Puebla to inform the American troops of their situation, who arrived there about ten o'clock at night. As soon as possible, Colonel Brough and Colonel Gorman, with several officers and men from both regiments, and a few dragoons, were on their way to the rescue. They reached St. Martine about five in the morning, and were informed that Captain Kessler and two others of the party were missing, and supposed to be killed. They immediately left for the scene of action, but did not succeed in finding the enemy as expected. Previous to their arrival at St. Martine, a party of Mexicans had been sent out to see if they could discover the fate of the missing; and, to the mortification of every American and to the disgrace of every Mexican, they were found dead, their persons stripped entirely naked, and so horribly mutilated that it was hard to recognize them. Their bodies were brought back. Captain Kessler had a golden medal with him, which the Fourth Ohio and Fourth Indiana Regiments had made for the purpose of presenting to Brigadier-general Lane as a token of the high respect which they entertained for him. This also was taken by the Mexicans. Colonel Moore thought that his party had killed or wounded two or three of the Mexicans. The detachment which went to the rescue succeeded in finding a few Mexicans, and capturing two of them.

The "Butler Boys No. 2" were generally well, with the exception that the mumps had been in the camp, which caused a number of the boys to complain for a few days. Two of the company were discharged, and would return to Vera Cruz with the next train.

They returned home in July, 1848, and were enthusiastically received in Cincinnati and this place. A supper was given to the "Butler Boys No. 2" on the last Saturday in July, to the entire satisfaction of the very large number present. The supper itself was prepared by Messrs. Cory & Millikin, of the Butler House, and was in the best possible taste. After the cloth was removed, there was a loud and enthusiastic call for Major Young, who responded in a neat and appropriate speech. Captain Richmond afterwards briefly but handsomely thanked the audience for the honor done him and the boys of his company.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, made by a committee consisting of B. Debolt, S. Vannatta, D. C. Crows, J. W. Crows, and H. C. Hunt, the citizens of Madison and the adjoining townships met at Miltonville on Saturday, the 9th of September, 1848, to give a public reception to the returned soldiers of that place, who had been sustaining our flag and our national honor against the hostile arms of Mexico.

A procession was formed by Marshals T. G. Berry and S. Carle, which was headed by the officers of the day, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. Antrim as chaplain, and Isaac Robertson as orator, followed by the Middletown Guards, commanded by J. M. Hitt, and the Wayne Guards, commanded by J. Snyder. Then came the eight soldiers, followed by a choir of twelve young ladies, who were most appropriately dressed in white, garlanded with blue trimming and cedar branches. Other ladies and gentlemen also joined the procession, and marched with them to a grove on the premises of David Paulin, where suitable preparations had been made for the services of the day.

The officers of the day and the chaplain and orator were seated on a high stand. In the rear of the aisle were the eight soldiers—John Vannatta, Davis W. Ball, William Dine, Stephen Shroyer, Jabez Antrim, W. Wikle, James Davidson, and C. Harris—and back of them were the twelve young ladies, forming an arch, partly surrounding the volunteers. The services then commenced with a warm and fervent prayer from the Rev. Dr. J. Antrim, and, at the request of the marshal, the choir sang some verses, composed by Dr. Eckert, in such a manner that tears were seen to flow from many eyes. An address was then made by Mr. Isaac Robertson, of Middletown, concluded by some remarks to the young soldiers who were the guests of the day, which

were responded to by William Dine, one of the soldiers. The services then concluded with a song by the choir, to the tune of "Hail, Columbia."

The procession then marched to Vanscoyk's Hotel, where a splendid repast was prepared, and, after a luxuriant feast, thirteen regular toasts were drunk, amid deafening cheers and musketry.

Among those who lost their lives in Mexico was a gallant young volunteer from Rossville, Daniel McCleary, of a well-known family. The news of this young officer's death produced a deep and painful sensation among his friends in Butler and Montgomery counties. Lieutenant McCleary was the eldest son of Andrew McCleary, of Rossville. He had won the esteem and friendship of a large circle with whom he had become acquainted. High-minded, honorable, gentlemanly, and intelligent, he was qualified to adorn the sphere of society in which he moved. But, on the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he closed his business connections in Dayton, where he then was, and, responding to the first call of his country for volunteers, repaired to the Rio Grande. He arrived at the seat of war in time to take part in the storming of Monterey, and bore himself with distinguished gallantry throughout that memorable battle. He had no regular connection with our military forces at that time, but fought as an independent volunteer. Shortly after this he returned to Dayton; but the stirring scenes of a soldier's life had thrown a spell around his gallant spirit, which was not to be broken. Obtaining a lieutenant's commission from the authorities at Washington, he was soon at Vera Cruz. But an insidious and fatal foe was in waiting for him there.

On the 18th of June he was attacked by the vomito, and on the 23d he yielded up his young life to the deadly malady. His career was a short one; he was scarcely twenty-four years of age.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, held, on the sixth day of August, at the head-quarters of the regiment in Puebla, Mexico, on motion of Colonel Morgan, Lieutenant-colonel Howard was called to the chair, Captain King appointed vice-president, and Lieutenant Goodman secretary.

On motion of First Lieutenant Brodhead, adjutant of the regiment, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their sympathy with the friends of the late Daniel McCleary, and the chairman appointed Adjutant J. I. Brodhead, Captain D. Chase, and Lieutenant Thomas B. Tilton as the committee.

The committee, through their chairman, then reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we have heard with heartfelt sorrow of the sudden death of one of the youngest of our number, Lieutenant Daniel McCleary.

"*Resolved*, That in this early death of Lieutenant Daniel McCleary in the commencement of his military career, and before the opportunity of achieving that success of which his courageous and manly character gave such sure indication, the service has lost a gallant and chivalrous officer, and we a brother and a friend.

"*Resolved*, That our intercourse with our deceased brother and associate was such as to leave upon our minds no other feelings than those of profound sorrow and regret at his early death. He was, to all who knew him, a friend in the truest sense of the word—a man whose frank and manly bearing won all hearts, and of whom it can be truly said,

> "None knew him but to love him,
> None named him but to praise."

"*Resolved*, That we extend to the family and friends of our deceased brother our earnest and sincere sympathy—a sympathy springing from hearts that knew and appreciated his worth, and even now wrung with his untimely fate.

"*Resolved*, That, in token of our high regard for our deceased comrade, we wear crape on our sword-hilts for the period of thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the officers of this meeting, and forwarded to his relations."

The meeting then adjourned. The proceedings were signed by Lieutenant-colonel J. M. Howard, chairman; Captain E. A. King, vice-president; and Lieutenant J. B. Goodman, secretary.

These resolutions were transmitted to the family, together with a long letter of condolence. The body was exhumed, and was brought here at the end of January. The ceremonies on the occasion of the burial, on the 5th of February, 1848, were appropriate, and conducted in a becoming manner. He was buried with military honors. Several military companies were present, besides a large number of citizens from different parts of the county. An appropriate sermon was preached at the residence of his father by the Rev. David MacDill. Afterwards a procession was formed, which marched to the graveyard, where his body was deposited in its last resting-place. It was a solemn scene. The marshal was General William J. Elliott, and the assistant marshals Major J. M. Millikin, Captain N. Reeder, and Wilkeson Beatty. The secretary of the committee that took charge of the funeral was James George.

The following soldiers of the Mexican war are buried in Greenwood Cemetery:

Daniel McCleary, I 1st, died of yellow fever in Mexico, June 23, 1847, aged 24 years, 6 months, and 7 days; also Lieutenant of the 15th Regiment.

William H. Sinnard, 3d, July 3, 1853, aged 23.

William P. Young, 3d, August 18, 1861, aged 41. Born in Oxford.

William H. Wilson, I 1st, June 22, 1862, aged 41 years, 5 months, and 14 days.

Joseph Garrison, I 1st, killed by a fall, December 9, 1865, aged 45 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

John Holloway, I 1st, died July 28, 1848, aged 26 years, 10 months, and 17 days.
J. S. Freeman, I 1st, Fairfield Township, killed in battle September 22, 1846, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 12 days.
Oscar Boehne, I 1st, Fairfield Township, killed in battle September 22, 1846, aged 20 years.
John Pierson, I 1st, Fairfield Township, killed in battle September 22, 1846, aged 28 years.
(These three men — Freeman, Buehne, and Pierson — are buried in one grave.)
John G. Denzer, I 1st, November 13, 1848, aged 33 years.
John L. Wilkins, I 1st, June 14, 1874, aged 46 years and 7 months.
James Moore, December 28, 1860, aged 42 years.
Peter Leflar, of Fairfield Township, May 1, 1856, aged 56 years.

THE REBELLION.

The Mexican War ended, as we have seen, with complete victory by the United States, and we now had no enemy nor any foreign controversy. War seemed far distant. Our boundary troubles, which for several years had seemed likely to result in bloodshed, had been amicably closed two years before the beginning of the contest with Mexico, and the small portion which remained unadjusted, respecting the channel between Vancouver's Island and Oregon, was, by the wisdom and patience of General Scott, quietly composed. Our differences with Spain respecting Cuba had passed by, and nothing remained for us to do except to sit under our own vine and fig tree and watch the development of the country. Yet the seed of discord was there, and war was soon to break out among us on an unexampled scale. The remote cause was negro slavery; the immediate cause was State rights, so called, pushed to an unnatural and dangerous extent—a length never dreamed of by those who were most strenuous in opposing the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and certainly not by those who favored it.

The baneful effects of slavery were seen everywhere in the South. The fields of Kentucky, even at this day, do not compare with those of Ohio. Liberty of speech was inhibited, strangers from other States were forbidden to sojourn in Southern towns in cases where it was suspected their views of the peculiar institution differed from those of their neighbors, the press was muzzled, the pulpit not allowed to speak on one of the most flagrant violations of morality ever committed, and all these ultra views were sustained by a phalanx of Congressmen who could be depended upon in any emergency. No such unanimity existed among the representatives from the free States, and it was impossible to conceive of their being so completely of one mind as those who dwelt South of Mason and Dixon's line, for differences of opinion always spring up in a free government. What mild dissent might have been allowed at the beginning of the century, when Jefferson uttered his philosophic doubts, and Madison and other Virginia statesmen hoped that emancipation might come some day, had entirely disappeared. The recruits never disclosed any individual ideas. The two strong men of the South who entertained latest a difference of opinion, Henry Clay and Thomas H. Benton, disappeared from the scene before the final struggle. After them came Davis, Yancey, Slidell, Wigfall, and others, who breathed forth the real views of the people of the South. Slavery had been used to aggravate their people at every election until they had resolved to embrace civil war rather than endure the slightest interference in the Territories, the District of Columbia, or in regard to the return of fugitives.

Nor in this respect was the North unblamable. Demagogues among us steadily fanned the feelings of enmity of the Southern people to those who only wished to do justice to a poor, ignorant, and weak class of the American people. In some of the States free colored men were not permitted to sojourn; in others it was a State's-prison offense for the two races to marry, never reflecting that nature itself would prevent them, and here in Butler County the bitterest prejudices prevailed. Any man of color who attempted to settle in Rossville was speedily driven out by a mob. Should any one of that race go South he was liable to be taken up and sold, as being presumptively a runaway, and the most distinguished colored citizen of the county at present, a man always free, and whose abilities and acquirements are at least equal to those of any other man in Butler, was forced to pretend, in order to prevent being enslaved in New Orleans and other places where he traveled in his youth, that he was an Indian.

It is difficult to speak coolly of the years before the Rebellion—more difficult than to do so of the great struggle itself. The last was the effort of a people to free itself from what it regarded as oppression, but the true stain on the character of the people of the South is the long course of injuries practiced upon a defenseless people, and the crime against free speech and liberty thereby engendered. With the toil of a dozen of these wretches, who slept in dirty cabins, ate the rudest food, and wore the coarsest clothes, the master dressed in broadcloth and fine linen; with a dozen more his wife maintained her state; and with the spoil of a hundred the family visited Saratoga or the White Sulphur Springs, the sons were sent to college and the daughter to boarding-schools, the parents enjoyed the luxuries of life, and the children were brought up to follow in their footsteps. Yet the same man would not have accepted a gift of five dollars from another white man, and would have resisted with his life any attempt to wrest from him a penny of his property. His moral sense, by a long course of tampering, was degraded. Walpole saw nothing wrong in giving a bribe to members of Parliament, nor did

they in receiving it, and the nobility in France resisted the payment of all taxes and sustained the privileges of their order until they fell under the ruins of the monarchy. Daylight came to the Southern masses only at the close of the war.

It would be unprofitable to relate the chain of events that preceded the beginning of the American conflict. In general terms the war may be traced to the compromise measures of 1850, and to the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act. Fighting began in Kansas in 1855. A little later John Brown made his attack upon Harper's Ferry, and failed. Sumner had been beaten over the head by a bludgeon, his assailant reaping a great increase of popularity. The fugitive slave law was occasionally and spasmodically enforced through the North, each recovery making an anti-slavery majority in the neighborhood. Finally, as the result of the election of Abraham Lincoln, South Carolina seceded, and was followed by other States. Major Anderson maintained his position in Charleston Harbor with difficulty, and at last, after removal from one of the islands to another, was attacked by the Secessionist forces under General Beauregard.

The *Intelligencer* of this city, in its next issue after the fall of Sumter, says:

"The news of the fall of Sumter, and the call of the President for 75,000 volunteers to defend the country against the organized forces of traitors and rebels, has fired the Northern heart to a pitch of indignant enthusiasm never before equaled since the days of the Revolution. From every city, town, village, and hamlet comes up the enthusiastic response to the call of the government for aid to sustain the integrity of the Union, and uphold its Constitution and laws. The public sentiment of the North is assuming a unanimity of tone and temper that will strike terror to the hearts of the traitors of the Southern Confederacy and their misguided dupes. It is wonderful what a revolution a few days have wrought in public opinion in the free States of the republic. The partisan has emerged in the patriot, and now Democrat and Republican alike feel and proclaim that the honor of the stars and stripes must be preserved at all hazards; that the very existence of the government is involved in enforcing obedience to its legally constituted authorities, and in holding possession of its public property. Judging from all we see and hear at home and abroad such now seems to be the almost universal sentiment. The daily papers are literally filled with telegraphic dispatches from every quarter, giving brief notices of the proceedings of public meetings of the people, which show that the North is waking up to a sense of the awful peril in which our institutions are involved by the great rebellion, and that it is rushing with one accord to the rescue."

For the next Monday a war meeting was called at Beckett's Hall. It wasorganized by the appointment of Josiah Scott as president, Israel Williams as vice-president, and E. A. Dalton as secretary. It was largely attended by persons of every shade of sentiment, Democratic and Republican.

John W. Wilson, A. F. Hume, Minor Millikin, N. C. McFarland, Thomas Millikin, John H. Falconer, Israel Williams, John S. Wiles, and Ransford Smith addressed the meeting, urging it to sustain the Union and maintain the dignity of the United States flag. By all the speakers party was forgotten, and only the country remembered. Judge Scott in alluding to the very natural repugnance which all feel against going to war with their countrymen, said substantially, "Why is it worse to war against a domestic than against a foreign foe? Foreign nations may have no cause for gratitude toward us, but these rebel States, who owe all their prosperity and greatness to the fostering hand of the general government—like the viper warmed into vitality in the bosom of its benefactor—have turned their deadly fangs upon their own country with the wicked design of destroying it. What punishment can be too severe for such ingratitude and outrage?"

The following resolution was introduced by John W. Wilson, and was passed unanimously—the meeting numbering two thousand five hundred persons:

"*Whereas*, War has been commenced against the government of the United States, and the honor of our national flag tarnished by being lowered to traitors,

"*Resolved*, That we will, with all the means in our power, maintain the government and flag of the United States."

On motion of E. G. Dyer, a committee of three from each ward of the city, for the purpose of organizing military companies and procuring arms, was appointed. The names of the committee were as follows:

First Ward.—Thomas Stone, S. K. Lighter, W. C. Rossman.

Second Ward.—Captain Humbach, Captain Van Derveer, H. H. Wallace.

Third Ward.—E. G. Dyer, C. Morganthaler, R. L. Weston.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient for the present Legislature to appropriate one million dollars for furnishing and equipping the military of this State, and our senator from this district and our representative from this county be requested to give their aid and support to the passage of the same."

The meeting, with three cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, then adjourned.

The next week a more formal meeting was held. Owing to the short notice which was given for the previous one many of our citizens were unable to attend, and scarcely any from the country. The following call was issued:

MEN OF BUTLER,

Rally! Rally!

At a mass-meeting of the citizens of Hamilton, the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite every man in Butler County to meet in Hamilton, on Wednesday, April 24, 1861, to take counsel together, and adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable in this alarming crisis of our country. Armed rebels have stolen the property of the general government, have attacked and battered down one of its strong forts, and taken a gallant garrison prisoners, have trampled and trailed our glorious flag in the dust, and now, in the pride of their success and madness of their treason, are making preparations to capture and destroy the Capital, at Washington, and to utterly overthrow and subvert our government.

We, therefore, invite every man in Butler County, without distinction of age, sect, religion, or party, to meet in Hamilton on the day above named, and take such measures as may be thought advisable to aid our government to suppress and punish treason, to protect our Capital, to wipe out the insult offered to our glorious flag, and to sustain and defend our blessed and beloved Constitution. Distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. Come one, come all!

THOMAS MILLIKIN, WILLIAM S. PHARES,
ALEX. F. HUME, E. A. DALTON,
JOHN W. SOHN, H. H. WALLACE,
Committee.

It was duly held, and was large and enthusiastic. A national salute was fired in the morning and again at noon, and the stars and stripes were gayly floating from hundreds of houses all over the city. At one o'clock the meeting was organized by appointing as president, Judge Fergus Anderson; vice-presidents, Robert Gibson, Fairfield; John K. Wilson, St. Clair; Robert Beckett, Hanover; James S. Chambers, Milford; William H. Roberts, Oxford; Colonel William Stevens, Reily; Absalom McKain, Morgan; Samuel Dick, Ross; John Cox, Union; Peter Murphy, Liberty; Colonel Hendrickson, Lemon; Jacob Banker, Madison; John S. Witherow, Wayne; James Rossman, First Ward, Hamilton; Thos. Connaughton, Second Ward; Christopher Morganthaler, Third Ward; secretaries, Israel Williams, Fred. Landis.

The following committee on resolutions was then appointed: Thomas Millikin, N. C. McFarland, Alex. F. Hume, Ferdinand Van Derveer, W. H. Miller, Milton Cooper, Wm. H. Smith, George Jacoby, Abraham P. Cox, and John S. Earheart.

While the committee were preparing resolutions the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Gaylord, Christy, Gilmore, L. D. Campbell, and others, during which the committee on resolutions returned with the following preamble and resolutions, through their chairman, Thos. Millikin, who remarked in presenting them that they were principally copied from the resolutions adopted at the great Union meeting held in New York City a few days before.

"*Whereas*, The Union of the States, under the guidance of Divine Providence, has been the fruitful source of prosperity and domestic peace to the country for nearly three quarters of a century; and

"*Whereas*, The Constitution, framed by our Revolutionary fathers, contains within itself all needful provisions for the exigencies of the government, and in the progress of events, for such amendments as are necessary to meet new emergencies; and

"*Whereas*, An armed combination has been formed to break up the Union by throwing off the obligations of the Constitution, and has, in several of the States, carried on its criminal purpose, and finally, by assaulting Fort Sumter, a fortress of the United States, occupied by a slender but heroic garrison, and capturing it by an overwhelming force, after a gallant defense, thus setting the authority of the government at defiance and insulting the national flag; and

"*Whereas*, The government of the United States, with an earnest desire to avert the evils of civil war, has silently submitted to these aggressions and insults with a patient forbearance unparalleled in the annals of history, but has at last deemed it due to the public honor and safety to appeal to the people of the Union for the means of maintaining its authority, of enforcing the execution of the laws, and of saving our country from dismemberment, and our political institutions from destruction; therefore,

"1. *Resolved*, That we are sacredly bound by every sentiment of honor, of affection, of duty, and interest to maintain and preserve our national government, the most equal and beneficent hitherto known among men, unbroken and unsullied for our generation, and to transmit it to our posterity; and that to the maintenance of this sacred trust, and in support of that government, we devote all that we possess, and are prepared to shed our blood and lay down our lives.

"2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States, the basis and the safeguard of the Federal Union, having been framed and ratified by the original States, and accepted by those which subsequently became parties to it, is binding upon all; and that any resumption by any one of them of the rights delegated to the federal government, without first seeking a release from its obligations through the concurrence of common sovereignty, is unauthorized, unjust to all the others, and destructive of all social and political order.

"3. *Resolved*, That when the authority of the federal government shall have been re-established, and peaceful obedience to the Constitution and laws prevails, we shall be ready to confer and co-operate with all loyal citizens thoughout the Union, in Congress, or in convention, for the consideration of all supposed grievances, the redress of all wrongs, and the protection of every right, yielding ourselves, and expecting all others to yield to the will of the people, as constitutionally and lawfully expressed.

"4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of all good citizens, overlooking past differences of opinion, to contribute by

all means in their power to maintain the Union of States, defend the Constitution, to preserve the national flag from insult, and uphold the authority of the general government against all acts of rebellion everywhere, which, if longer unresisted and unpunished, would inevitably end in breaking down all the barriers erected by our fathers for the protection of life, liberty, and property, and involve the country in universal anarchy and confusion.

"5. *Resolved*, That we urgently insist that the representative in Congress from this district shall, at the session thereof to meet on the 4th of July next, cordially and promptly support and vote for all proper measures, and all necessary appropriations of money and supplies of men to enable the general government to execute its laws and maintain the rightful authority of the Constitution, and to suppress and punish the present rebellion and treason in the South, and to punish treason in every State and Territory in the whole Union.

"6. *Resolved*, That we deny the right of any State to assume the position of armed neutrality as between the federal government and any State or States in rebellion against its authority; and to refuse to furnish its proper quota of men to aid the federal government to enforce its laws and maintain the authority of the Constitution everywhere in the Union, when properly and legally called upon by the President so to do; and we deny the right of any State to refuse to allow the federal government to transport its soldiers over its territory for any lawful purpose, and to any place in the Union; and we condemn and denounce the conduct of all such States as have refused to respond to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to suppress the rebellion in the South, and to allow the volunteers of other States to pass over their territory, as recreant to their duty, and as affording aid and comfort to rebellion and treason.

"7. *Resolved*, That as soon as it is authorized by law, we request that our county commissioners shall levy a tax of sufficient amount upon all the property in the county to furnish all needful support to the families of volunteers during their absence in the service of their country.

"8. *Resolved*, That we recommend that all able-bodied men in the county shall immediately form themselves into military companies, procure arms, elect officers, and thoroughly drill themselves, and stand ready to obey any call of their country that may be made upon them for their services.

"9. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of all attempts to control by violence the honest expression of opinion by any of our citizens upon the exciting subjects of the day, but we recommend that in the present excited state of our country all abstain from discussions calculated to excite ill feeling or party prejudice.

"10. *Resolved*, That Major Anderson, by his prudence prior to the attack upon Fort Sumter, and for his gallant and heroic defense of that fort, is entitled to the thanks and admiration of the whole country."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens in the neighborhood of Jones's Station was held on Monday evening, April 22d. Milton Cooper was chosen chairman and J. C. Long, secretary. A call for funds for the purchase of a flag, etc., was promptly responded to, after which the following preamble and resolutions, presented by C. F. Warren, were read and unanimously adopted as expressing the sentiments of the meeting:

"*Whereas*, A state of war exists and the destruction of our government is threatened by a band of armed traitors; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That as loyal citizens we will use all the means in our power to sustain the government and the honor of that flag under which we have lived for eighty years in unexampled prosperity. That banner, which like one of old proclaimed wherever it was seen a great cause before it, and a powerful nation behind it, must be sustained, and no less honored and respected—the nation's pride and citizens' defense.

"*Resolved*, That we look upon the reasons of the rebels as only pretexts for usurping the government, maturing a treason of thirty years' standing, which was nipped in the bud in 1832, and must be again met in 1861, and taught to know that the patriots of this country will never yield the birthrights handed down to them by their fathers either to foreign or domestic foes.

"*Resolved*, That while we hail the people of all nations seeking home on our soil as brothers, so long as they assist in defending our flag, we are no less ready to take up arms against traitors whenever or from whatever section they may appear."

After the adoption of the resolutions Mr. G. W. Jones being called for, replied in a few remarks, in which he expressed his regret at the unhappy condition of our country, and his determination to defend it at any cost. The meeting concluded with three hearty cheers for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

The citizens of Port Union and surrounding country met at the hall, on Saturday evening, April 20, 1861 and organized by calling Philip Nash to the chair, and appointing A. J. Foster, secretary.

The objects of the meeting were made known by E. Bone in a brief address, stating the condition and demands of the country, after which Dr. Reed presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, Wicked and designing persons have sought and obtained control of the government of some of the States of this Union, which States are now in rebellion against the general government; and

"*Whereas*, It is uncertain what effect the prompt and energetic measures now being inaugurated by the administration to put down the same may have upon some of the remaining loyal States; and

"*Whereas*, Threats have repeatedly been made that in the event of the border slave States seceding and joining their fortunes with those who are trampling our country's flag in the dust, that the cities, towns, and country along the Southern boundary of our State will be overrun and made the special objects of their hatred; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we have heard of such threats with profound regret, and while we deprecate war, with its terrors and devastating consequences, we will not shrink from its rugged issues when forced upon us.

"*Resolved*, That we pledge our fortunes, our honor, and our sacred lives to defend the stars and stripes, and protect our country from all lawless raids, come from whatever source they may. And be it further

"*Resolved*, That to more fully carry out the foregoing resolutions, we will form ourselves into a home protecting company, and that we appeal to the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, and cordially invite them to join with us in preparing and being prepared to meet whatever emergency may be forced upon us."

Patriotic remarks were made by D. Stiles, J. M. Thompson, Dr. Reed, and others, taking strong grounds in favor of protecting the whole country, and sustaining the government against all enemies at home and abroad.

Thirty names responded to the call for members to the company, after which the meeting ordered a copy of the minutes to be furnished the Hamilton papers, with a request that they be published, and adjourned to meet the next Monday evening for organization of a military company.

In the mean time the volunteers had not been slow in coming forward. Companies sprang into existence all over the State. The first from this county that reached Columbus in time to go into the first regiments was the Jackson Guards, Captain J. P. Bruck. This was company K, First Ohio, and the regimental organization was made on the 18th of April. There were no arms, ammunition, or clothing, but it was determined to hurry the men on to Washington, where they could be provided for. Its earliest action was at Vienna, and it covered the retreat at Bull Run, afterwards being reorganized for the three years' service.

Captain Rossman immediately organized the Hamilton Guards, and left for Columbus on the 21st. An immense congregation assembled at Beckett's Hall on Sunday, the 20th, to hear a discourse by the Rev. William Davidson. The sermon was able, patriotic, and eloquent, and was listened to with earnest attention, and often with deep emotion. He spoke of the cause in which the loyal States were engaged as just and righteous, and said that if the war of the Revolution was holy, this was thrice holy, if that was sanctified this was thrice sanctified. History left no record of any war where the people were called upon more imperatively to take part in its prosecution than this people in defense of their government against the traitors who were then in array against it. If they were not subdued our government was a nullity, and anarchy would reign supreme. At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Richardson made a few pertinent remarks, followed by a brief address from Mr. McMillan. Miss Kate Emmons presented one of the volunteers with a Bible and a revolver, and Mr. Ezra Potter, on behalf of the citizens of Hamilton, presented Captain Rossman one hundred dollars to be expended at his discretion for the benefit of his company.

The previous day the young ladies of this city presented the guards with an elegant silk flag. The ceremonies took place in the public square, and were opened by an impressive and earnest prayer by Rev. Mr. Lowrey, after which Miss Kate Campbell presented the flag with the following appropriate address:

"*Hamilton Guards*,—Your country demands your services, and you are promptly honoring her call. Traitors have made war upon our government and seek to overthrow our noble institutions secured to us by the wisdom, the toils, and the blood of our venerated forefathers. Your sisters can not share your dangers in the field, but their hearts will go with you. They present this banner as a token of their earnest sympathies with you, and with the sacred cause of freedom and justice in which you go to fight. It is the same emblem of constitutional liberty under which Washington and all our national heroes fought and conquered. Stand by it with your lives, if necessary. Let no rebel hands bring reproach upon its honored folds; let its stars ever remind you of your duty to the Union, and its stripes keep you thoughtful of the punishment due to fratricidal traitors. Take it, soldiers, and carry it on to victory. And may the God of battles watch over and protect you; and may he preserve our country and our Constitution to be the protectors of the oppressed of all lands to generations yet unborn."

Captain Rossman received the flag on behalf of the guards, and responded as follows:

"*Young Ladies of Hamilton*,—Our country, which for so long a time has been the home of peace and liberty, is now rocking in the storm of civil war. Armed desperadoes have insulted our flag and defied our government. Men have been found in this country base enough to strike the mother who reared and protected them. The wounded government demands reparation. In obedience to that call we shall soon march to the scene of war. Going out from you, we desire to take with us this work of love and patriotism at your hands, and if the ardor of the company can be augmented I can only wish that their patriotism may be as bright as the stars, and their loyalty as unfading as the colors of the flag which has been so handsomely presented. We accept this flag, and in the coming contest, if one little band can do aught to maintain the honor of our government, what man in the Hamilton Guards but will, in that con-

test, strike with renewed ardor by the remembrance of this day's honor? We shall plant it on the outer wall, and its post shall be to us the post of honor.

"Some, perchance, in this company, in defense of that flag, may fall. Some of us, whose hearts beat high with proud hopes, and who are emulated to do deeds of glory, will return no more. But if a sacrifice from the guards is demanded to procure constitutional liberty and our Union, that sacrifice shall be cheerfully given. Yet they will not die; but from their ashes, as from the ancient phœnix, will arise their names, and in letters of living light will they be enrolled on a page of an immortal history. We accept this flag, and we promise to bring it back with no lost laurels, no tarnished fame. Its symmetry may be destroyed by the elements and by the strife, but these, in your estimation, will be but honorable scars.

"In conclusion, ladies, all that strong arms and stout hearts can do to maintain it, all that your patriotism can infuse into our hearts to defend it, all that the high hopes and good wishes of this city can stimulate us to vindicate, all the courage of a righteous cause, and of truth and liberty can give us to protect, all these shall, we trust, nerve every arm and heart in this company to vindicate the high confidence reposed in them by the young ladies of Hamilton, in the compliment to their patriotism and readiness to defend their country, signified in the presentation of this flag to the Hamilton Guards."

After Captain Rossman had concluded John W. Wilson, one of the company, made an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of the cause in which they were engaged. His remarks were full of the true Revolutionary fire, and were loudly cheered by the multitude on the ground. When he sat down a company of amateur musicians, under the lead of Mr. Boynton, sang the Star-spangled Banner, after which ex-Mayor Smith called for three cheers for the flag, three for the volunteers, and three for the young ladies, which were all given with a will, and the assemblage adjourned. The soldiers left home on Monday, a large crowd being at the depot to see them off.

A company of volunteers from Oxford passed through Hamilton on Monday, the 22d. A large number of the students volunteered, and the school was almost broken up. A list of those who served in the war, who had previously been in that college, may be found under the head of Miami University.

Two military companies were ready to march from Middletown that week, and another full company of volunteers was ready in Hamilton. The following were the officers: J. W. C. Smith, Captain; John Sutherland, 1st Lieutenant; L. M. Leflar, 2d Lieutenant.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Collinsville on the 25th of April, which was addressed by Isaac Robertson, C. K. Smith, and Rev. Mr. Davis. Another meeting was held in Okeana, on the 4th of May, 1861, which was addressed by Isaac Robertson.

David W. McClung, who is now surveyor of the port in Cincinnati, was appointed quartermaster at Camp Dennison.

The following companies were speedily accepted from Butler County:

Hamilton.—Jackson Guards, Captain Bruck; Hamilton Guards, Captain Rossman; Butler Pioneers, Captain Smith; Infantry Company, Captain Humbach; Hamilton Rifles, Captain Miller.

Outside of Hamilton.—University Rifles, Oxford, Captain Dodds; Infantry Company, Middletown, Captain Hilt; Infantry Company, Middletown, Captain McClelland.

In addition to these, forty Germans of Hamilton attached themselves to a Cincinnati Company, and were at Camp Harrison. These went out on the 18th of April. They were known as Company B, 9th Ohio.

Some of these companies were very large, as for instance Captain Dodds's, one hundred and fifty-two men, and Captain Rossman's, one hundred and eleven men.

Two other companies were forming in the city, a cavalry company by Minor Millikin, and an infantry company by John S. Earhart, the latter to be composed of men of five feet seven inches and upwards in height, together with an infantry company at Princeton, and an artillery company at Middletown. Add to these a company of home guards for each of the three wards of the city.

Henry C. Campbell, George Camp, James Willis, James Whittaker, Albert Whittaker, and H. H. Adams, were honorably discharged on the 27th of April, by order of Captain W. C. Rossman.

Twenty-five families of those who had volunteered for the country's defense were being supported by the citizens of Hamilton and the surrounding country. The store house was directly opposite the court house, and contributions were received by D. D. Conover, chairman.

There were then in the camp three companies from Hamilton, one from Middletown, and two companies from Eaton. Captain Hilt's company from Middletown had left. While there a presentation of a flag was made to the Butler Pioneers, and also to the company of Captain Humbach.

Port Union sent up a liberal supply of good things to the relief committee for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

The Butler Pioneers, after spending a week in the hotels of Hamilton, and being drilled in the streets, removed to Camp Hamilton, or the Fair Grounds, on the 23d of April. They were the first troops there. The ladies of Hamilton had presented them with a splendid flag, accompanied with an eloquent and patriotic speech from Mrs. Ryan. Captain J. W. C. Smith made an appropriate response.

On arrival at camp they found the change any thing but pleasant. The first two or three nights were very

cold for that season of the year. They had but little straw for bedding, and but few of the soldiers were so fortunate as to have blankets of their own. The unfortunate shared with the fortunate, and it was laughable to see a half dozen trying to sleep under one blanket. The consequence was a great deal of shivering, only a little sleep, and a great deal of catching cold. They were not forgotten by the ladies of Hamilton, lending blankets and supplying a shirt to each, and the farmers brought in immense quantities of straw. The halls and cattle stalls of the Fair Grounds were suitably fitted up for sleeping apartments, and after this the volunteers rested well. The eating department was conducted by Straub, Reutti & Co., for thirty-five cents per day, and tables were put up so that four hundred could eat at a time.

This was a three-months' company, and as the complement had been filled it did not go out to the war. Many of the men afterwards served in the three-year regiments.

Colonel W. H. Miller, commandant at Camp Hamilton, issued the following orders on May 9th:

"Sentinels will pass out no soldier without a written pass from the commandant, and such pass will not be given except upon the statement of the captain that the absence is necessary.

"Citizens will be permitted to pass out at any time by sentinels, if known to be such; otherwise not permitted to pass without the orders of some commissioned officer in the camp.

"Before 12 M. citizens will not be permitted to pass into the camp without a written pass from the commandant, but may be admitted during the afternoon upon the order of any commissioned officer in the camp.

"Persons connected with the subsistence department are exempted from this order, and will be passed in and out without delay."

The following officers were detailed for duty: Captain Thomas Morton, of the Eaton National Guards, to act in the absence of the commandant; Samuel L'Hommedieu, Hamilton Rifles, Adjutant; N. T. Peatman, Butler Pioneers, Sergeant; Major John Sutherland, Butler Pioneers, Quartermaster; J. W. Sater, Eaton National Guards, Assistant Quartermaster; James McClelland, Middletown Veterans, Surgeon; W. Palmer Dunn, University Rifles, Secretary of Commandant.

In an order of Colonel H. B. Carrington, Adjutant-general of the State, organizing the militia, he assigns fifteen companies as the necessary quota from Butler.

The Eleventh Regiment and the right wing of the Third Regiment were ordered to Camp Dennison on Monday, the 29th of April. The train had thirty-three cars, and was cheered in every village or hamlet it passed through. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved from every farm-house along the road, showing the sentiment of the people.

At half-past one, says one of the volunteers from the Third Regiment, the train stopped in the midst of a level tract, surrounded by high hills. This they were told was Camp Dennison. There was no tent or hut, and not even a board of which to make a shelter—nothing but corn fields and wheat fields. There were no shade trees, not as much as a hickory sprout in a fence corner. Reluctantly leaving the cars, they formed and marched through the plowed field. Soon after a lumber train arrived, and the soldiers were told to take off their coats and carry boards across a twenty-acre field, there to build their quarters. The crowd reached the cars, and there was a struggle for a place. The more modest were disposed to hold back, until they thought of the night soon to come. One young theological student, who understood human nature, mounted the cars, took plank after plank, crying the name of his company at the top of his voice. Numbers of them were soon by his side, and before long all were sufficiently provided. The men were tired and hungry; they had had nothing to eat since morning, and the commissariat broke down, as it always does in new organizations.

It began raining before sleep reached them, but the next day all was fair. On Friday it rained all day long. Over four hundred buildings were put up in all—seven to one of the companies from Butler County. The fare was not exactly the kind to please epicures. Bread, rice, beans, salt pork, and coffee constituted the table. As one grim humorist remarked, three-fourths of the pork was pure fat, the remainder all fat. Still the soldiers enjoyed themselves. They laughed and cracked jokes, and met the situation with good humor. Their friends at Hamilton did not neglect them, and sent forward bountiful supplies of provision and clothing.

Monroe was not behind the other towns in its patriotic acts. It sent a large number of young men in the Middletown company—nineteen on the first call—and supplied them with blankets, shirts, pocket money, and so on. They requested the commissioners to levy a tax for the aid of the families of volunteers, and raised by subscription over a thousand dollars to meet pressing necessities. The home guard there numbered over one hundred men, who drilled from four to six nights per week.

CITY COUNCIL.

The following important resolutions were passed Monday evening, November 17th:

A LOAN OF MONEY TO THE COUNTY FOR RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

"*Whereas*, The attention of this council has been called to the fact that considerable suffering now exists among the families of our soldiers in the service of their country from this city, and still more suffering is apprehended from the rigors of the approaching Winter; and

"*Whereas*, We are further advised that the county commissioners assert that they have no means at their

command from which to grant the necessary aid that should be immediately rendered to such families; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we hereby tender to said county commissioners, to meet the want above indicated, a loan of the sum of two thousand dollars, from the funds now in the city treasury, for such time as may be required, not to exceed fourteen months, and upon payment of six per cent interest for the use of the same.

"*Resolved*, That the city clerk furnish to said commissioners a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions at his earliest convenience. Also, a resolution granting to Messrs. Long, Black & Allstatter the pump of the old fire-engine Water Witch, to be fixed up at their manufactory for fire purposes."

The young men of Hamilton and vicinity, between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years, formed a company to be known as the Young Guard, and were drilled by Lewis D. Campbell, ex-member of Congress, and formerly captain of the Butler Guards.

Wm. H. H. Russell and others formed a military company, drilling at Jacob's Hall. Gov. Dennison had, on or before the 20th of May, accepted Captain J. W. C. Smith's Pioneers as one of thirty-three companies outside of the regular regiments.

At Camp Hamilton the Pioneers had some amusement in hanging Jeff. Davis in effigy. The ceremonies were imposing. Jeff. was appropriately represented as a negro, and was upborne by four men at the head of a squad of about fifty, ably commanded by Benjamin Franklin Stevens, as captain, and Thomas Benton Hart, as lieutenant. The procession moved from camp at 2 P. M. for Hamilton, marching through the principal streets. It halted at Squire Wiles's, who pronounced the sentence of the law upon Jeff. He was not worthy of a soldier's death by being shot, but must be hung by the neck until dead. The procession then returned to camp and proceeded to put the sentence of the court in execution. An Adams officiated as hangman. The drop soon fell, and Jeff. was suspended between heaven and earth, dying without a struggle. Shouts went up from the multitude, groans were given for all traitors, and cheers for the Union.

A large portion of the early drilling of recruits was done here by Captain John McCleary, son of Andrew McCleary, of West Hamilton. He had been admitted into the regular army, and was at home on a leave of absence when the civil war broke out. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in the class of 1854, and was appointed a second lieutenant in 1855. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1860, and captain on the 17th of May, 1861. He was breveted as major for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, and afterwards was creditably employed as an officer in command of a post in South Carolina during the reconstruction period. He was a participant in the battles of Antietam, September 16 and 17, 1862; crossing of the Potomac at Shepherdstown, August 18, 1862; Skinner's, at or near Leetown, Virginia, September 20, 1862; Snicker's Gap, November 3, 1862; Fredericksburg, 13th and 14th of December; Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Major McCleary died on the 25th of February, 1868. He had been complaining a little for a day or two, and kept in his room. On the morning of his death, he wrote an order which he gave to his servant for his breakfast, but when the boy returned with it he found McCleary insensible and bathed in blood. The doctor reached him immediately, and tried to rally him, but it was of no avail, and he went off unconscious and without pain. The cause of his death was the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta, opening into the œsophagus. His remains were carefully embalmed and sent home, under the charge of an officer. The ladies of the army decorated the coffin most beautifully with flowers. Major James P. Roy, commanding the military post of Charleston, South Carolina, issued a general order announcing Major McCleary's death. The deceased had, he said, been continuously in the service of his country for fourteen years. "In the performance of his duty during this period, a large share of which has been checkered by events memorable in history, he has borne his part with a fidelity only equaled by that modesty of deportment which distinguished his personal character. On the frontier, in warfare with the savages, in marches across the continent, in the arduous and hard fought campaigns of the army of the Potomac in the late stupendous war, no superior has found him deficient in courage and capacity, and no comrade has known him but to respect him. His record has been uniformly that of a duty officer, a conscientious soldier. Of irreproachable morals and unsullied honor, his private character has been that of a retiring and estimable gentleman. In him the army loses a valuable officer and his associates a trustworthy friend."

The commandant of the other detachment of his regiment, then stationed at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee nation, Brevet-major M. Bryant, also issued a feeling order in respect to the decease of Major McCleary. He said:

"Major McCleary entered the service in 1854, having graduated that year from the United States Military Academy. He served several years on the western frontier and in California, where he performed arduous and gallant services in campaigns against hostile Indians, and in the late war, participating in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, from Yorktown to Gettysburg, receiving the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services in the latter battle.

"A high-toned and estimable gentleman, a gallant and true-hearted soldier, has gone to his rest, leaving behind him a bright example of soldierly bearing, and of a conscientious and upright performance of duty,

worthy the emulation of the comrades who now mourn his loss. As a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

The Butler Grays, organized at Princeton, under command of Captain Murphy, was one of the best in the county. A splendid flag was presented to it by the ladies of Princeton and vicinity, through Miss Mollie Urmston.

The Reeder Cadets, who were young fellows from the ages of fifteen to seventeen, organized under the supervision of Captain N. Reeder. Their officers were Charles Potter, Captain; Thomas Shafer, First Lieutenant; F. A. Lighter, Second Lieutenant; and Joseph Wyman, Orderly Sergeant. They received many gifts from the citizens of Hamilton.

The Butler Pioneers suffered much from shortness of tobacco. As their money had given out they could get no more. But the establishment of a sutler afterwards enabled them to get as much as they wanted, and have the value deducted from their monthly pay.

B. F. Miller and F. W. Keil began recruiting for a new company, and a roll was also left at Heppards's store, in Collinsville, and with W. S. Lewis, New London.

The three months' recruits returned home in July and August, and were warmly received.

The University Rifles returned from their campaign in Western Virginia on the 8th of August. They were welcomed home by the military companies of the city and a large crowd of citizens, who greeted them with a salute of artillery and musketry, and the cheers of assembled thousands.

A fine company, under the style of Union Rifles, composed mainly of citizens of Union Township, left Oxford, on the 8th of August, for Camp Dennison.

Captain Stone's company of three years volunteers, the Anderson Grays, went into camp at the Hamilton Fair Grounds on the 10th of August. Captain Thoms, of Seven-Mile, had a company partly ready.

On the 15th of August, 1861, there were at Camp Hamilton three companies, the Anderson Grays, the Butler Blues, and Captain Reeder's. The last two were not full, but were being rapidly filled up.

Captain Stone's and Captain J. S. Earhart's companies were sworn into the service of the United States on Tuesday, the 20th of August. Captain Fred. Heser left Hamilton for Camp Dennison on the 22d, with seventy or eighty good fighting men, to join the Porschner regiment, which was to join Fremont's column immediately.

By an arrangement of the commissioners the families of such volunteers from Butler County as had been sworn into the public service could obtain relief by application, as follows: Those living in the townships of Morgan, Reily, Oxford, Milford, Hanover, and Ross apply to J. J. Owens; in Wayne, Madison, Lemon, Liberty, and Union, to William Davidson; in St. Clair and Fairfield Township, and in the city of Hamilton, to James Giffen.

The location of Camp Hamilton was changed in August from the Fair Ground to the common at the head of Third Street, on the old cricket ground. This was done principally to secure a good parade ground, where there would be no obstruction to drill.

Dr. Mallory began raising a company in Hamilton in September. He had forty-two names on his roll.

Charles Murray was also getting up a company of cavalry. The company, when completed, would be commanded by Captain White, a graduate of West Point, and for twelve years a captain in the regular army. The company was to be attached to Colonel Taylor's regiment, which was to be ordered to St. Louis.

W. H. Wade was engaged in recruiting for a cavalry company. It was nearly full, and only a few men more were wanted. It was to be under the command of Captain Hunt, late of Burdsall's dragoons, well known for their effective service in Western Virginia.

One of the earliest companies raised was by William Clement Rossman. It was attached to the Third Ohio Infantry, its colonel being Isaac Marrow, of Columbus; its lieutenant-colonel, John Beatty, of Morrow County; and its major, J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke County. The regiment was at first at Camp Jackson, but afterwards at Camp Dennison. The three months' service had expired before they were called upon to take the field, and a great portion of the regiment re-enlisted. On the 20th of January they were supplied with arms and ammunition, and ordered to Grafton, Virginia, being the first three years' regiment to leave the State. At Rich Mountain, although present, the regiment was not engaged, as the fighting was in the rear of the fortifications. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and afterwards assisted in fortifying the passes of the Alleghenies.

The rebels, under General Robert E. Lee, attacked their position at Elkwater Junction, on the 11th of September, driving in the pickets as they advanced. Colonel John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, Virginia, was killed in this contest. It returned to Cincinnati on the 28th of November, re-embarked for Louisville, and thence marched to Camp Jenkins, four miles distant, where the army of the Ohio was organized. It was placed in the Third Division, General Ormsby M. Mitchel commanding. It went into Winter-quarters at Bacon Creek. Colonel Marrow here resigned, and promotions followed throughout the entire regiment.

From this camp, which it left on the 22d of February, 1862, it went to Bowling Green, entering that place just as the rebels left it, and then going to Nashville. It took an active part in all the events of that stirring and brilliant campaign, including the capture of Murfreesboro, and the occupation of Shelbyville and Fayetteville. In the battle of Bridgeport the Third acted its part. In the

latter part of August General Bragg, with the rebel army, made a bold push towards Louisville, Kentucky, and Buell concentrated his forces in that direction. The march northward was extremely fatiguing. The roads were very dry, and there was scarcely any water, but they reached Louisville on the 25th of September.

Shortly after, in marching out, it was a part of the forces that engaged with the rebels at Perryville. It fought bravely and valiantly, nearly one-third of its number being brought to the ground. Color-sergeant William V. McCoubrie was shot down while carrying the flag a little in advance of the guard, and five others subsequently shared the same fate. The last hero who held the standard aloft was a beardless boy of seventeen, David C. Walker, who successfully carried it through the action, and was made color-sergeant on the field by Colonel Beatty. General Rousseau, after the close of the action, rode up to the regiment and thanked it for its gallant conduct. Its loss in the action was two hundred and fifteen killed and wounded.

In the battle of Stone River it took a noble part, being commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Lawson. It engaged very early, maintaining its line until, upon the edge of a cotton field, the whole tide of battle seemed to roll down from the right and launch itself upon the center, where the Third was. It then began to give ground, stubbornly, delivering its fire steadily and effectively, though receiving two volumes for one. It was long exposed to a galling fire, and lost heavily. The second day it was occupied in guarding a ford, but on the last day it was again under fire. This was the end of the battle, and the rebels then retreated to Shelbyville.

In April, 1863, the Third was detached from the army proper, and in company with the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Eightieth Illinois, and two companies of the First Alabama cavalry, was dispatched to destroy the Rome Iron Works, and the foundries and arsenals also situated there. On the 30th of April the command was attacked by General Roddy, with a large cavalry force. After a fierce contest the enemy were soon routed, but General Forrest was near by, and soon after made a fresh attack. After a severe engagement he was compelled to retreat.

Shortly after, the rebels again engaged, the Union troops losing a large number of men. The horses and men were both worn out, and it was determined to send forward two hundred and fifty of the best mounted men to destroy the iron works and Rome. Ferry-boats could not be found at the Catoosa River, the troops going up the road four miles to a ford, which wet their ammunition. Forrest came up again, and demanded their surrender, which they were compelled to yield.

They were immediately sent to Belle Isle, and from there to Libby Prison, the officers being retained there until a late period in the war. The men were paroled, and afterwards exchanged. They were stationed at various places until the conclusion of their term of service, many of the officers and men then re-enlisting in other regiments.

Henry Smith, of Captain Rossman's company, Third Ohio Volunteers, died at Annapolis, Maryland, February 21, 1863, from wounds received at the battle of Stone River. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, and removed from there to Richmond, Virginia, where he was exchanged. His remains were brought to this city.

Alexander Schmidtman entered into the service of his country as a soldier soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was a faithful member of Company F, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, until the failure of his health. He took part in several of the severest battles fought during the war, among which was that at Pittsburg Landing. He was then taken sick, patiently suffering during his protracted illness. He died September 7, 1863, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The First Cavalry was organized in the Summer of 1861. A large number of men desired to join this regiment, and the officers were consequently enabled to use discrimination in the selection of recruits. It was mustered into the service on the 5th of October, at Camp Chase, and three of the companies were soon after assigned on detached service in West Virginia. Several lost their lives, and among them was Seeley Mensch. He was an earnest worker in the organization of the company, riding regularly to drill from Seven-Mile after his day's work, and shrinking from no labor or trouble in getting in men and horses. He left for his father's home in Michigan, where he intended to leave his infant child, on the express condition that he should be telegraphed if any thing occurred, and on being notified that they were about to depart he immediately joined them in camp. During the short time spent in Carthage in the laborious drilling incident to the preparing of men and horses for immediate service, Mensch was most efficient and industrious, responding with ready acquiescence to the entirely unexpected order to leave for Virginia.

During the four weeks' campaign, immediately following the departure from Clarksburg, in which, it is safe to say, no dragoons ever saw harder or more exacting service, Mensch was always the ready, cheerful, and brave soldier. In the midst of perplexing irregularities of the company in the arrangement of messes, the distribution of the equipments, and the incidental dissatisfaction and chafing of the men against each other, while learning camp duty and camp life, he did much by his conciliation and kindness to settle all into regularity and content. When by the severe picket and guard duty to which the company was exposed, as the only cavalry in the brigade, the men were so worn out as to be really unfit for further service, Mensch was always willing and ready to volunteer in the place of some weaker, though not so severely tasked comrade. If there was any scout-

ing promising danger, or any midnight expedition looking towards a skirmish, Mensch asked to go. He was one of their best couriers, riding fearlessly, but with discretion. He was present in the arduous march around the flank of the enemy entrenched at Rich Mountain, and was in the fight afterwards. He was under the fire of the enemy for nearly an hour without flinching, although not permitted to fight, only regretting that the logs, rocks, and trees prevented his being at the cannon's mouth. He was in that section of his company that rode next morning first of all the army into the camp of the rebels. He was patient in difficulty, cheerful under hardship, fearless in assault, cool in danger, forbearing with his comrades, respectful and obedient to officers, and perfectly brave. His was an intelligent and active bravery too. He understood perfectly well what he joined the army for—what he wanted to accomplish, and why he wanted it. He fought on principle, recognizing the magnitude of the issues at stake and the duty which presented itself to him as a citizen and a man. There were no hostile soldiers near the camp, and no dangers anticipated. He was fired upon by murderous citizens skulking in the bushes.

On the 9th of December the regiment went to Louisville, where it arrived on the 11th, being the first regiment of cavalry to enter that department. It remained in Louisville and Lebanon until the 28th of February, when it moved to Nashville. In the meantime Colonel O. P. Ransom and Lieutenant-colonel T. C. H. Smith had resigned, and the command devolved upon a new colonel, Minor Millikin, a native of Butler County. On the 14th of March, the First Cavalry took the advance of the column moving towards Columbia, encountering and putting to flight the rear guard of the enemy. The regiment marched through Tennessee with General Thomas's division, arriving at Pittsburg Landing just after the battle of that name had been fought. It participated in the advance upon Corinth, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and afterwards joined in the pursuit of Beauregard's army. During this pursuit it had four sharp engagements with the enemy, with, however, but little loss. During June the regiment was constantly employed in scouting and reconnoitering, and a detachment from Tuscumbia, under command of Colonel Emery, had a severe engagement about the 1st of July with Roddy's rebel command. Although successful, the detachment suffered severely, losing among others Captain Emery, mortally wounded.

On the 15th of July Captain Writer, with a squad, was attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry under General Anderson. Two of the men were captured and four injured, and the captain was severely wounded. On the 25th of July companies E and K, commanded by Captain Eggleston, with two companies of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry, were attacked by a large body of rebel cavalry under General Anderson. They held out for a considerable time, but were finally compelled to retire, the enemy having captured the infantry, Captain Eggleston, and twenty-one of the cavalry. On the 1st of August the regiment moved for Decherd, Tennessee, arriving there on the 5th. Colonel Millikin, with six companies, moved to McMinnville soon after, while four companies, under Captain Patten, went on a scout to Fayetteville, where on the 19th Lieutenant Rhea, of Company I, and six men were captured. Considerable skirmishing was done, and in October the regiment, or portions of it, participated in an engagement near Shepherdstown, and in the advance on Perryville. On the day after the last battle the regiment was reunited, and remained so until its final discharge, a period of three years.

General Morgan and his band of guerrillas becoming troublesome, the First Ohio and the First Kentucky cavalry were sent in pursuit of him, following him many miles through the center of the State. With other troops with whom they were brigaded they met Morgan's command of twenty-five hundred men at Gallatin, routing it, and capturing twenty-five prisoners. In the advance on Murfreesboro it moved out on the Franklin Pike, reaching that town in the afternoon, and routing the rebel force stationed there. On the 29th it encountered and defeated Wharton's brigade of rebel cavalry. On the evening of the same day the brigade and regiment took position upon the extreme right of the army, and held it throughout the struggle. On the 31st the brigade covered the retreat of our infantry, falling back slowly. Colonel Millikin had received no orders from his brigade commander applicable to such a case, and took the responsibility of sending orderlies to the various regimental commanders of the brigade, requesting them to support him in a saber charge upon the advancing foe. The occasion was pressing, and Colonel Millikin, without waiting for a response, wheeled his men into line, and threw it upon the enemy, driving them a quarter of a mile. The rebels gathered and closed in on his rear, making his situation one of extreme difficulty. Perceiving his danger, he turned his men about, and they fought their way through, but among those who lay dead on the field was the gallant young commander, Minor Millikin. Besides him, Major D. A. B. Moore and Lieutenant Condit were killed, and Adjutant Scott and Lieutenant Fordyce wounded, together with many non-commissioned officers and privates. The command of the regiment devolved upon Major Laughlin, under whom it continued to fight until the battle of Stone River was complete.

In June it did much skirmishing and reconnoitering, and captured large quantities of rebel stores. This it continued in July, and in August several hundred horses and mules were captured. On the 2d of September it went in the direction of Rome, Georgia, meeting the enemy, and driving them from their position after a contest of an hour. The loss was ten killed and wounded.

On the 19th the First arrived on the Chickamauga battle-field, and after being engaged the whole morning, were ordered, under Lieutenant-colonel Cupp, to charge the enemy's line. The mistake of issuing such an order was quickly perceived, and was immediately countermanded, but not before the two hundred and fifty men had started under a deadly fire. One moment more and scarcely one could have been saved. Lieutenant-colonel Cupp was killed, and one-fifth of the rank and file were among the killed and wounded. He was universally beloved, and was brave to a fault. The command now devolved upon Major T. J. Patten, under whom the regiment fell back to Chattanooga.

On the 26th of September General Crook's division, of which the First Cavalry was a part, was dispatched to guard a line on the Tennessee River of fifty miles in length. On the 1st the rebel General Wheeler, with eight thousand cavalry, broke through this weak defense. His advance was met by a battalion of the First, under Major James Scott, and a severe engagement followed, in which Captain Conn, of Company B, was wounded and twenty-five men of the battalion were wounded and captured. The rebels compelled them to retire, but General Crooks soon took up the pursuit and drove them for a long distance. On the 10th the rebels succeeded, with a remnant of the overwhelming force that had crossed the Tennessee in triumph eight days before, in recrossing that stream. They were weakened, demoralized, and disheartened; they had lost their artillery and more than a thousand prisoners, and had been five times routed by a force of less than half their numbers.

On the 18th of November, with five hundred men in its ranks, the First Cavalry moved towards Chattanooga, arriving there on the morning of the 22d of November. On the evening of the same day General Sherman, having already moved his forces across the river above the town, the First Ohio and five other cavalry regiments, under Colonel Long, crossed over under cover of the infantry, and made a raid in the rear of Bragg's position, which for its brilliant success and happy termination is unsurpassed in the annals of the cavalry. The results were the destruction of twenty miles of railroad and the largest percussion cap and torpedo manufactory in the Confederacy; two hundred wagons burned, six hundred horses and mules, and five hundred prisoners captured. Only twenty men were lost. On this raid the First had a severe engagement with the enemy at Cleveland, losing fifteen men, but inflicting on the enemy a loss of at least fifty.

On the 27th of October Colonel Long's division marched towards Knoxville, having several severe skirmishes by the way, and capturing many prisoners. Then it went on a raid into North Carolina, bringing back only one hundred and twenty effective men, instead of the five hundred it had had a month before.

At Calhoun, a town on the Hiawassee River, December 16th, the rebel General Wheeler, with twenty-eight hundred men, attacked a wagon train lying upon the opposite side of the Tennessee River, guarded by infantry alone. Perceiving their danger, Colonel Long, with sixty-five men of the First Cavalry, immediately crossed over, and charging the enemy, in connection with the infantry, completely routed the rebels. Leaving the infantry, the little band of cavalry pushed forward four miles, scattering the rebels, and inflicting upon them a loss of twenty-five killed and eighty wounded, and capturing one hundred and thirty-one prisoners. This brilliant affair cost the cavalry but one man killed and three wounded. Taking into account the disparity of numbers, it is almost impossible to find a parallel in the history of modern warfare.

About this time Colonel B. B. Eggleston returned from recruiting service in Ohio, and assumed command of the regiment. In January and February the men nearly all re-enlisted, and came up North on a month's furlough. Those who did not re-enlist continued with Long's brigade the whole Winter.

On the 1st of April, 1864, the First was again reunited at Nashville, Tennessee, recruited to full ranks. On the 22d of May it joined Sherman on his celebrated march. It was in a severe engagement at Moulton, resulting in the complete defeat of General Roddy, who, with a force of six regiments and a battery of artillery, had attacked Long's brigade. The First lost in this about twenty killed and wounded. In front of Kenesaw the regiment had frequent and severe skirmishing, in which it lost about thirty men. The regiment accompanied General Kilpatrick in his raid around Atlanta. When surrounded by the enemy at Lovejoy's Station the First Cavalry particularly distinguished itself by holding in check for some time a force from Cleburne's rebel infantry division, with a loss of fifty men. Among the killed was Captain W. H. Scott. The brigade commander, Colonel Eli Long, was severely wounded in this affair, which devolved the command of the brigade upon Colonel B. B. Eggleston, and the regiment upon Lieutenant-colonel Thomas J. Patten, its old and tried chief. When General Hood attempted to cut Sherman's communications the First Cavalry followed in pursuit.

On the 13th of October it carried the advance of Garrard's division in the fight near Rome, Georgia, resulting in the complete discomfiture of General Armstrong's division of rebel cavalry. The regiment, with others, was then sent to Louisville, Kentucky, to be entirely refitted for the field, arriving there on the 17th of November. On the 22d of March the cavalry, which had been at Chickasaw Landing, on the south side of the Tennessee, moved out, and on the 26th Company A, of the First, struck a body of rebels at Jasper, and routed them. On the 27th they forded the Black Warrior River; 29th burned a large iron furnace, and drove Patterson's cavalry across the Catawba River; 31st, about noon, the pickets were attacked at Montevallo, but were

charged and routed by the Fifth Iowa. They proved to be a part of Lyon's brigade of Forrest's cavalry, which were here found in strong position defending the road and ford. Lyon was dislodged, and again put upon the retreat.

On the morning of the 1st of April the regiment again took the advance, and Forrest's pickets were driven out of Randolph, and considerable skirmishing continued all day, until at last the head of the column struck Forrest's command in position near Ebenezer Church. The First Ohio was on the right, and the enemy's battery, of three guns, was on a wooded hill by the church, directly in front. After a severe struggle all along the line the First took the battery of artillery, and Forrest's far-famed horsemen were routed in twenty minutes from the main attack. Here fell the gallant Frank P. Allen, the quartermaster's sergeant of the regiment. On the 2d of April Selma was taken; the 9th the command began crossing the Alabama; 12th and 13th it rested in Montgomery; 14th, took up its march towards Columbus, Georgia; 15th, Buford's division was driven ahead of us, and on the 16th the advance met the enemy near Crawford, Georgia, and charged them nine miles across the Ogeechee River. About a mile and a half from Columbus the first battalion of the First Ohio encountered the enemy, drew sabers, and charged down the hill into the town of Girard, under the fire of twenty-five guns that had been worked until then. The regiment was also engaged in the night attack upon Columbus, the capture of the works, and the saving of the two bridges which opened up Columbus, its arsenals and factories, and gave, as the result of one of the most desperate night assaults ever made, twelve hundred prisoners and ninety-six cannon. On the 22d Macon was entered, when the troops heard of the surrender of Lee. The regiment then garrisoned Georgia and South Carolina until the 13th of September, when it was mustered out, paid off, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th day of September, 1865.

Colonel Minor Millikin, whose death we have noticed above, was the son of John M. Millikin and Mary G. Hough. He was born on the 9th of July, 1834. An account of his early training is given on a preceding page. We can not describe his character better than in the following words of Professor David Swing, the great preacher of Chicago, who was intimately acquainted with him:

"The battle of Murfreesboro has brought to this region some realization of the sadness of war. The desolation of which we have read so much, we are at last compelled to see face to face. The tears of the widow fall before our own eye, and the home once so happy becomes the asylum of almost broken hearts.

"The dispatch which announced the death of Colonel Millikin announced the fall of a gifted man, a brave soldier, an ardent patriot. The soul of Minor was of the intense school. What he was, he was thoroughly; whom he loved, he loved deeply; whom he disliked, he disliked cordially; and this intensity of feeling led him early to grasp his sword in defense of the government and country he loved, and against the Confederacy he despised. The character of Colonel Millikin can not be pictured at a stroke. His mind was many sided. To the taste for literature he added a love of the practical in ordinary life. He was philosophic and romantic, ready to lecture upon reform or to weave together such thoughts as might win for one the title of a poet. He loved that progress which comes by a better education, and he loved also that progress of ideas which comes through the sword. He was ready to teach kindly a little child or to meet his foe with terrible force upon the battle-field. Talented, original, independent, brave, he was also affectionate and religious. He had some faults, but far more virtues, and the deformity of the former fades from our sight while we look upon the beauty of the latter, just as the spots upon the sun are not remembered while we stand in the fields of June. But his heart, so strong and yet so kind, so patriotic, so chivalrous and mindful of duty, has grown quiet. Amid the clash of swords and the awful din of the battle-field of Murfreesboro, Minor Millikin fell, and for his country yielded up his young life."

James M. Allen, formerly of his regiment, in the *Ohio State Journal* paid the following tribute to his character:

"I know nothing of his parentage, but if the blood of the Puritans did not run in his veins (which I think probable) their spirit at least animated his soul. That sterling love of truth and justice, that nice regard for right in business transactions, that prompt and thorough doing of what ought to be done, that constant outlooking for the path of duty (which clearly seen, men's opinions to the contrary, were as chaff before the wind), that ever present recognition of God's law and special providence, that unswerving obedience to the almighty ought, so that if he saw he ought to do, to speak or not to speak, that ought was his Shekinah, and finally, that plain steady piety, which made his tent a 'house of prayer,' are manifest characteristics of the man I mourn.

"Quick to perceive and relieve sorrow; free, but humble in the social circle; liberal, but exact in business; economical in his living; strictly temperate in his appetites and habits; free from vulgarity; affable and polite; these were qualities that made him an agreeable associate, while the others would make him a strict disciplinarian, a rigid commander, a fearless warrior, and, if the path of duty led to a dozen batteries, to them would he go without a quiver of hesitation. The scarcity of such men in our army makes his loss doubly severe."

Another friendly hand thus writes of his military career:

"Among the first levy of three months' men he entered the army as first lieutenant of cavalry. In the

first campaign of Western Virginia he saw severe service, and acquired a reputation for bravery and fidelity. At the expiration of this term an unsolicited appointment as major of the First Cavalry was conferred upon him. Scarcely had the regiment been set to active service before he was promoted to the colonelcy, just then vacated. The title to this position, which was not reached without opposition, he had since made good—fairly and fully winning it by diligence, zeal, and the exhibition of more than ordinary capacity. The great esteem in which he was held by his superior officers is acknowledged by all who know their opinions, and these opinions were not concealed. More than once was it intimated that yet higher promotion would soon be conferred. The high place which he held in the affections of the officers and men of his regiment was the result of the uniform courtesy and real kindness which accompanied the most rigid discipline, combined with a consistent and high toned morality; and both commended to the true soldier by daring and skill. In all the expeditions of greater or less importance with which he was intrusted, the men of the First Ohio Cavalry followed their colonel with confidence, and were rewarded by success. But all the previous instances of this were eclipsed by the history of the 31st of December. At early morning the regiment was called to arms. Its position was on the advance of our right wing, under General McCook. While the second major had just given the command to fall in, the regiment lost his valuable services, and he was deprived of life by the explosion of the first shell fired by the enemy. Left thus, without the assistance of a single field officer, Colonel Millikin led his regiment through the enemy, by whom they were quickly surrounded. During the whole day he maneuvered the regiment with the greatest coolness, gallantry, and skill, and beyond this there was, on that day, a peculiar tenderness in his care for the regiment, and a peculiar gentleness in the tone of his orders, which more than once brought tears to the eyes of his brave men. Their battle-field was but two miles and a half in width, and was fought over from four o'clock A. M. to three P. M. Forced back by superior numbers, every inch was stubbornly contested. Three separate and successful charges were led by the colonel in person. Alas! the third was only too successful. The regiment formed the center of the charging column, and pierced the center of the enemy, but the right and left supporting regiments failing to drive the foe, the gallant First was speedily flanked. It was at this point, while occupying an exposed position, that a squad of the enemy made a bold dash, distinctly to capture him. They reached and surrounded him. The demand for his surrender was made, but though one of his own men cried out, 'O, colonel, do give up; they 'll kill you,' it was answered only by the heavy swinging of the colonel's saber. With a cut to the rear, one assailant was cloven down, and with a stroke to the front another; but just as valor seemed ready to be crowned by success the fatal shot was fired. The ball, supposed to be from a carbine, entered the neck and severed the jugular vein. Unconsciousness must have immediately ensued. The body was recovered within thirty minutes, stripped of overcoat, saber, and valuables while in the throes of death, and life ended with one gasp as it was committed to the ambulance. Thus was death braved and met by as lofty courage as ever inspired a soldier, whether the records of this war or others be searched.

"Colonel Millikin had entered the army from principle at the first, and at the same high behest he continued in it to the end. His cup of earthly happiness was filled by a circle of warmer friends than most men know, by ample means, by literary plans and pursuits, and by an affectionate family. The persuasion of being in the line of duty was his constant solace, and he sought to make it such to those whom he loved as his own life. In his private character the same qualities which made Colonel Millikin liked as a good officer were even more conspicuous. Here there was firmness, but no rudeness; there was lofty purpose unaccompanied by petty ambition; there was the tendency to the exaction of all duties from others characteristic of a strong mind, but it never became tyranny. Indeed, it was not the least remarkable of his traits that he combined the most gentle and delicate feelings with the greatest strength of character. A more thoroughly honest man than Colonel Millikin did not breathe. He hated dishonesty of every kind and of every shade with a perfect hatred.

"It was within the circle of warm friendship that his peculiar power and influence were felt. He universally secured respect, even from opponents. It is thus that one writes who was once a chaplain to the regiment: 'Brave, strong, noble, full of life and hope and love, happy himself, and making others happy, filling so nobly and well his part in the world, who that knew Minor Millikin, though only to respect him while living, will not mourn that he is dead? For us who knew him better and loved him there will be more than transient regret.'

"Colonel Millikin's mental powers were rapidly maturing into a gratifying fulfillment of earlier promise. None were able more fully to transfuse the soul into whatever was to be written. The productions of his pen were children of his heart always, and bore witness to their parentage. Lectures or letters, addresses or editorials, every thing was terse, vigorous, and strong, yet smooth.

"Colonel Millikin possessed that true courage which distinctly apprehends danger, but in the strength of high principle defies it. This appeared every way, but in none more clearly than in the habitual preparation for death which he sought to maintain. In camp, near Nashville, on the 9th of December, he thus prefaced his will: 'Death is always the condition of living, but, to the

soldier, its imminency and certainty seems also the condition of his usefulness and glory. It has been my habit to keep a will, but as my last is uselessly long, and, as to my human gaze, life seems less than likely to stay long with me, I write now another.'

"The remains were brought home. It was his high wish, expressed in his will, that he should be buried without pomp; that a slab of native stone, plainly engraved, might mark his resting place; that over it wild vines might grow unrestrained; 'and then,' it was added, 'let it be forgotten that I am there.'"

The first entire regiment that went out from Butler County and vicinity was the Thirty-fifth. Nearly all of its members came from this county; it suffered more severely than any other, and many of its men are now residents of this vicinity. On the field of Chickamauga the dead of Butler County lie thickly. Companies A and F were recruited in Warren County, H in Montgomery, E, and part of G, in Preble, and the others in Butler County.

It was organized at Hamilton during the months of August and September, 1861, although some of the companies had been begun earlier. On the 26th of September the regiment broke camp at Hamilton and moved to Covington, Kentucky, and, on the same night, under orders from General O. M. Mitchel, took a train on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and placing parties at all the bridges along the road through Harrison and Bourbon Counties made the headquarters of the regiment at Cynthiana. It was at this time apprehended that the rebels would burn these bridges before troops could reach them; but by seizing the telegraph offices at every point on the way the movement was a complete surprise, and entirely unsuspected until guards had possession of every bridge.

Afterwards the regiment was removed to Paris, where it remained until the first days of November, when it marched to Somerset, and reported to Brigadier-general Schoepff.

At the battle of Mill Springs they were not actively engaged, having been ordered by General Thomas to remain at Somerset. Here they were brigaded with the Eighteenth Regulars, Ninth Ohio, and Second Minnesota, under the command of Brigadier-general Robert L. McCook, remaining with the last two regiments during their entire term of service. This was one of the brigades long composing General George H. Thomas's division. After the battle of Mill Springs the regiment marched to Louisville, and thence took steamer to Nashville. Soon after, Buell having organized the Army of the Ohio, they marched to Pittsburg Landing. Thomas's division, being the rear guard, did not get up in time for the fight at Pittsburg Landing.

The Thirty-fifth participated in some of the skirmishes during the siege of Corinth, and was among the first to enter the works at that place. Afterwards they marched to Tuscumbia, Alabama, and about the last of July, 1862, to Winchester, Tennessee. It was on this last march that General McCook was killed by rebel guerrillas, near New Market.

Shortly after began that memorable race between Buell and Bragg, the goal being Louisville. From Nashville northward the regiment made about twenty-eight miles per day. In the movement on Bragg, the fight at Perryville, and the pursuit to Crab Orchard, they have an honorable part. After Buell had been superseded by Rosecrans the division, then commanded by General Speed S. Fry, marched to Bowling Green, and thence to a camp near Gallatin, Tennessee. In February, 1863, Colonel Van Derveer was assigned to the command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-colonel Long assumed command of the regiment. All through the campaign, which began at Murfreesboro and ended at Chattanooga, the Thirty-fifth was in the front of the marching and fighting. In July of that year Lieutenant-colonel Long resigned, and Major Boynton was promoted to the vacancy, Captain Budd receiving the majority. From this time until it left the service the regiment was under Colonel Boynton's command when he was able to do duty, but for much of the time was under the command of Major Budd and Captain L'Hommedieu.

Captain John S. Earhart died at the headquarters of General Brannan, at Winchester, Tennessee, August 10th, at eleven o'clock. His remains reached Hamilton Friday morning the 14th, and were buried from the Presbyterian Church at four o'clock P. M. of that day, with military escorts and honors.

On the first day of the fight at Chickamauga, says Reid in his "Ohio in the War," the Thirty-fifth and the other regiments composing Colonel Van Derveer's brigade were stationed on the extreme left of our line, where they engaged, and, after several hours of a fair, stand-up fight, repulsed and beat back three several attacks of Hood's division of Longstreet's corps, the pick of the rebel army. On the next day, September 20th, they were again brought early into action, and with the rest of the brigade made a charge upon Breckinridge's division, which at that time had passed entirely around the left of our fortified line. The conflict, like that of the previous day, was severe and desperate in the open field, and without any protection. Here was presented the uncommon spectacle of two armies charging each other at the same instant. That of the enemy was disorderly, and with but little attention to discipline, while our men moved as if on drill, and under complete control. The brigade had been moving through the woods in two lines, the first composed of the Second Minnesota and Eighty-seventh Indiana, the second of the Thirty-fifth and Ninth Ohio. Suddenly, emerging from an open field, they found themselves exposed to a murderous fire from artillery and musketry, under which they changed front, and, in pursuance of orders, laid flat on the ground. The enemy were then about one hundred and fifty yards dis-

tant, and charging on a run. When the distance was decreased to seventy-five yards, the first line rose and delivered their fire. Immediately the order was given: "Thirty-fifth and Ninth, pass lines to the front! Brigade, charge!" The order was executed promptly, and the rebel line hurled back for almost half a mile at a double-quick, finally making a stand in the woods, where they were effectually protected by their reserves. For more than an hour an obstinate contest was kept up, most effectually ending the attempt to flank the federal line upon the left. When the order was given to return to the position occupied by the brigade previous to the charge it was done in order, by passing lines to the rear, each regiment delivering its fire as it retired.

At half-past two on that day the brigade was reported for duty to General Thomas, who was then holding a ridge to the rear and right of the line of the morning. Here the Thirty-fifth was placed in the front line, where it built a slight work of wood and stone, less than a foot in height. Behind this it remained until the last enemy had retired, repelling repeated charges of the most formidable and desperate character. Line after line of fresh troops of rebels were sent to the attack, always meeting the same reception, always beaten and crushed. Late in the day anxious inquiry was made for ammunition, but the wagons had been ordered to Chattanooga. Then men and officers could be seen searching the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded, and finally, when the brigade commander ordered them to hold their places with the bayonet, these heroes laughed, and promised to stay there.

When night came the Thirty-fifth was formed on and facing the left of the line, and when it was too dark to recognize friend from foe a force of the enemy appeared before them. Those who had ammunition fired, and the enemy precipitately retreated. Those were the last shots fired on the battle-field of Chickamauga by either side. Not a single musket was heard afterwards; and the whole army having marched on the road towards Rossville, Van Derveer's brigade, the last to leave the field, under orders from General Thomas, followed.

In the two days' fight at Chickamauga the Thirty-fifth Ohio lost just fifty per cent of those engaged. Colonel Boynton was conspicuous during the whole fight for his gallantry and the skill with which he managed his men, and the regiment was highly commended in the reports of that action.

Lucius B. Potter sent home a letter descriptive of the battle, in which he says the brigade, after marching all night on the 18th, and going without breakfast the next morning, was engaged over six hours on the 19th, and then bivouacked on the battle-field without blankets or fires, although a white frost covered the ground. On the 20th they were engaged from ten A. M. until seven P. M. In no case did the Third Brigade, or any part of it, retreat until ordered so to do, although the entire right wing was crushed and driven back. At one time, on the 19th, the brigade repulsed an entire rebel division twice within an hour and a half. On the 20th the brigade charged and drove back a greatly superior number for a third of a mile at the point of the bayonet. Even when the ammunition gave out the old Third stood its ground, and maintained its position until relieved and ordered back. The musketry was terrific, and was pronounced more severe than in any other engagement during this war. Men who were at Stone River said that battle was a skirmish by the side of this. The loss of the regiment was as follows: Killed, 21; wounded, 146; missing, 27; total, 194. Most of the missing were known to be captured. Both of the surgeons were in the hands of the enemy, having remained to care for the wounded. The regiment took into the fight 394 officers and men. Of this number 194 were lost. From this it can be judged whether the regiment fought or not. The loss of the brigade was 843, and of the division 2,353.

During the two days' fighting they were never driven back, never gave an inch until ordered, and repeatedly repulsed and drove back four times their number. The Ninth Ohio retook a battery which had been captured from the regular brigade. The brigade captured a good many rebels, the exact number not being ascertained. Colonel Boynton in his report said: "To have belonged to the Third Brigade will be the crowning glory of your old age." And not a soldier's heart but swells with pride at the thought of the deeds done by Colonel Van Derveer's command during those two bloody days. Colonel Van Derveer, said Mr. Potter, would undoubtedly get his "star." No braver or cooler man was ever seen in action. The manner in which he handled his brigade won the admiration of his superior officers.

Colonel Boynton did nobly, and had doubly endeared himself to his men. Not an officer in the regiment flinched. Mr. Potter's horse was killed in the first fight, being shot through the belly with a minie, and a bullet grazed Potter's hat band.

Dr. A. H. Landis, in the Hamilton *Telegraph*, furnishes a list of men confined in Libby Prison at the end of November, 1863. He was captured at Chickamauga, and was in prison forty-four days:

"Lieutenant Cottingham, E; Higgins, D; Vannatta, C; Surface, E; Strickler, A; Leach, A; Lohman, K; Martindale, I; Brook, I; Clark, G; Rohrer, B; Gillian, K; Warner, E; Evans, E; Harrison, F; Shellabarger, C; Jackson, E."

After the return of Surgeon Landis he wrote a long letter giving a description of the cruelties practiced in Libby Prison:

"On Saturday, September 19th, soon after the commencement of the battle of Chickamauga, I was ordered by the medical director of my division to the division hospital. It was on Cloud's farm, and at that time nearly

two miles north of the left wing of our army. Early on Sabbath morning, in consequence of repeated flank movements on our left by the rebels, our hospital became exposed to a fire of shell and solid shot. The most of these deadly missiles passed over us, but some fell in our midst.

About eleven o'clock a line of rebel skirmishers were seen to emerge from a wood about four hundred yards distant, followed by a large force of Forrest's cavalry. All the ambulances we had were loaded with wounded and sent to Chattanooga, and many of the slightly wounded were sent on foot. The enemy continued to advance until they ascertained it was a hospital, when a squad of them rode up, and for the first time we were in the hands of the rebels.

"Soon afterward Granger's forces approaching from toward Chattanooga, the rebels fell back, and we saw no more of them until the following morning, when they took us into custody, and from that time on we were prisoners. Generals Forrest, Cheatham, and Armstrong honored us with their presence. General Forrest told us to go ahead and attend to our wounded, and we should not be molested. He also told us that our wounded yet on the field should be removed to the hospitals and receive precisely the same treatment that their wounded received; also that parties had been detailed to bury the dead on both sides. In a conversation I had with Dr. Fluellan, medical director of Bragg's army, the following day at Cheatham's division hospital, he made the same promises. These promises may have been in good faith, but from observation I know—and every other medical officer who fell into their hands knows—they were not realized.

I was over a portion of the battle-field three days after the battle, and the rebel dead were buried and ours unburied, and nearly all of them were stripped of their pants and shoes. Their appearance was most revolting, having been exposed three days to a September sun; they were so swollen and changed in appearance that recognition was impossible. I found also at least three hundred of our wounded, all suffering from the gnawings of hunger. Every last wounded rebel had been removed. Some of our men were in cabins, some had been gathered in groups and laid on the ground, and some were still in the fields and woods, where they were wounded, in the immediate vicinity of the dead bodies of their comrades. To the credit of the rebels, they did furnish them some rations the following day. Some of these poor fellows remained in this condition for eight days.

"The question might be asked, Why did we not have them removed to our hospital? We had no ambulance, no wagon, no vehicle of any kind, and the rebels refused to furnish us any; in addition, we had a contract already at one hospital of such magnitude that our energies were taxed to their utmost. Our provisions ran out at our hospital two days after our capture, and then starvation stared us in the face. Finally, after two days' entreaties, we were furnished with fresh beef, hard bread, bacon, and corn meal. The bacon and hard bread were good in quality, but very deficient in quantity. The beef was of Pharaoh's lean kine, but we were glad to get it. Some of the corn meal was musty and scarcely fit for the swill barrel.

"Monday, September 28th, General Rosecrans sent us rations, and from that time, as long as we remained at Chickamauga, Uncle Sam was our commissary, and we fared sumptuously.

"Friday, October 2d, our wounded having been paroled and sent through the lines, we were taken, eighty in number, seven of whom were surgeons and the remainder enlisted men, to Chickamauga Station, seven miles distant, where we took the cars for Atlanta. We reached Atlanta the following evening, and were lodged in the prisoners' barracks. These barracks consist of about two acres of ground, inclosed by a board fence twelve feet high. The few blankets the privates and non-commissioned officers had were taken from them on entering that filthy hole, and those poor fellows, while they remained there, were without blankets or overcoats, and spent the cold frosty nights with the earth for a bed and the sky for a blanket.

"There were two board shanties in these barracks, in which were about forty of our wounded, all of whom were lying on the floor with but a single blanket, and all of them suffered terribly from cold during the night. Dr. Ashman, one of our surgeons, repeatedly asked the surgeon in charge for straw, and in response received some glorious promises, but the straw never came. Major Morely, of Tennessee, was in those barracks, and had a fifty pound ball and chain for his bed-fellow. He was at the time, dangerously ill with typhoid fever, and finally died. Surgeon Young, of the Seventy-ninth Illinois, who remained several weeks at Atlanta with our wounded, told me that the major had to wear the ball and chain until within twenty-four hours of his death. Two days after our arrival at Atlanta forty surgeons, captured at Chickamauga, and several hundred other prisoners arrived.

"October 6th, all the surgeons but those who remained with our wounded and enlisted men, numbering in all three hundred, were put aboard the cars for Richmond. We passed through Augusta, Georgia; Hamburg, Branchville, and Columbia, South Carolina; and Salisbury, Raleigh, and Weldon, North Carolina, and reached Richmond, Sabbath, October 11th, and all the surgeons were lodged in Libby Prison.

"Libby is a substantial brick building, one hundred and fifty feet long, and one hundred and ten feet wide, and three stories high besides the basement. The upper two stories are each divided into three rooms, and in these six rooms, before our release, were over one thou-

sand prisoners, all commissioned officers. The following sign is on the outside of the building:

> LIBBY & SON,
> Ship Chandlers and Grocers.

"Each room has a sink, immediately contiguous to it, and the stench coming therefrom is almost unendurable. The windows were all unglazed when we arrived, and at times we suffered terribly from cold. The most of them were still open when we left, and as the mercury may fall to zero any day in Richmond during the Winter, no one knows what tortures the inmates of Libby may have to endure the coming Winter. Three days before our release the officers in charge of Libby were so obliging as to furnish two stoves for each room, but strange to say, we suffered with cold just as we did without them, for the simple reason that we were not furnished with a single stick of wood, and such will probably be the case through the Winter, as they sometimes refused to furnish us a single stick of wood to cook with for nearly a whole day at a time.

"At one time some of our soldiers, who had been wounded at Chickamauga, were quartered in one of the lower rooms of Libby, immediately under one of the rooms occupied by us. Through a small opening in the floor they told us they had been without food for twenty-four hours, and implored us for something to eat. We had little to spare, but what we had we divided with them. Captain Turner, officer in charge of the prison, heard of it, and arrested three officers and reprimanded them severely, and ordered that the men should go forty-eight hours longer without food for the crime of talking to the officers. Whether this order was enforced or not we never could learn, as the boys were removed to other quarters. Some of our soldiers came to one of the lower rooms of Libby daily after rations. Some men were barefooted, some bareheaded, and I once noticed one poor fellow barefooted, bareheaded, and without a shirt. We never were allowed to ask them any questions in reference to their treatment, but the mere appearance of their faces told us starvation and exposure were closing the work of death. November 20th, I saw twenty of our boys at work on the street, cleaning one of the gutters, and nine of them were barefooted.

"I will here mention an act of brutality that occurred at Augusta, Georgia. When we reached Augusta we had with us a wounded man, who had become so ill that his surgeon, Dr. McGavrin, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, proposed to Lieutenant Bass, officer in charge of us, to leave him in the hospital. Lieutenant Bass presented the case to Captain Rains, commandant of the post. The captain refused to receive him into the hospital, but told Lieutenant Bass to knock him in the head.

"I might extend this communication *ad infinitum*, and relate some of the horrors of Belle Island, the terrible mortality among our men at Richmond, the manner in which we were tortured by the lice in Libby, also the quality and quantity of our rations. But this is unnecessary, as those facts are all embraced in a report, adopted unanimously, and published by the surgeons released from Libby Prison. 'Sparta knew the names of the men lost in her cause at the pass of Thermopylæ,' but America will never know how many of her noble sons perished in the dens of Richmond.

"The manner in which most of us were swindled out of our money at Richmond makes theft and highway robbery honorable. There is no state-prison in North America that can belch forth a more infamous pack of liars and thieves than the officers in charge of Libby Prison. When we entered the prison we were told by Captain Turner that we must hand over our greenbacks and gold and silver, if we had any, and should we need money while in prison we should have Confederate money at the rate of seven dollars for one, and when released or exchanged our money should be refunded in kind; and if we refused to hand it over, we would be searched, and if money was found it would be confiscated. This proposition was so fair that about nine-tenths of us deposited our cash in the Libby Bank. When we left, November 24th, they commenced paying us off in Confederate money. A few who had small sums deposited received greenbacks, but a large majority had either to take Confederate money or nothing.

"Of the cleared land we saw traveling from Chickamauga to Richmond, a distance of nine hundred miles, I do not think more than one acre in twenty was tilled this year. What little was tilled was in corn, except a few cotton fields. I do not think the corn would have yielded over five bushels to the acre."

During the Fall of 1863 the Thirty-fifth lay with the rest of the army at Chattanooga, and frequently engaged in skirmishes before that place. They were on the front line at Mission Ridge, and were among the first to reach the enemy's works on the crest, from which they drove the rebel force and captured three pieces of artillery. Early in the fight Colonel Boynton was severely wounded while leading his men up the height, when the command devolved upon Major Budd. Next morning the enemy was pursued to Ringgold, Georgia.

The Thirty-fifth took an active part in the storming of Mission Ridge, capturing three twelve pounders and two flags. Lieutenant-colonel Boynton received a flesh wound in the thigh, which disabled him for several weeks.

The following letter from W. H. Sharer, of Company B, dated December 2d, 1863, will be found full of interest:

"Well, here we are, snug in camp again, after a flying trip to Ringgold, Georgia, and back, which we completed on the evening of the 29th of November, and to

tell the truth, after writing on the 25th of November, about four o'clock P. M., I thought it was somewhat doubtful whether I would ever get back to camp or not.

"Colonel Van Derveer was ordered to take his brigade and move to the left, which he did immediately, and, after some maneuvering, we were thrown into line, and marched toward Missionary Ridge. After gaining good ground, within five or six hundred yards of their first line of works, at the extreme foot of the Ridge, we were halted, and laid down, not thinking for a moment that they would attempt to charge the Ridge. The brigade now was in two lines, with the Second Minnesota as skirmishers. The signal to advance, which was six guns, was soon heard, the sound of which had not died away before I saw the Second Minnesota take the first line of the enemy's works, and the graybacks flying toward the top of the Ridge. By this time we had advanced into an open field, where the rebels began to try their batteries upon us. We were ordered forward on the double-quick, and I thought the rebels were loading and firing double-quick the way the shells flew around and among us. I saw one burst in the very midst of Company E, and saw several men stagger, but strange as it is, not a man was hurt from it, and I believe all reached the first line in safety. After resting, for we were all out of breath, we were again ordered forward under a most desperate fire. Shot, shell, grape, canister, old musket barrels, ram-rods, and everything else flew around thickly. Lieutenant-colonel H. V. N. Boynton, commanding the Thirty-fifth, was wounded shortly after leaving the first line of works, but I am happy to say not mortally. He thinks he will soon be able to lead us again. As soon as we gained the top the rebels fell back on our left, where they concentrated, and a desperate fight was the result. But darkness coming on enabled them to escape next morning.

"After burying the dead and taking care of the wounded, we started in pursuit, and came up to the enemy just in time to see them driven from Ringgold, Georgia, and out of Taylor's Gap. Here the Seventh Ohio lost heavily; all their officers but one were killed or wounded as they attempted to charge Taylor's Ridge. This was on the 27th. On the 29th we marched back to camp, and now all appears quiet. The loss of the Thirty-fifth was five killed and twenty-eight wounded."

At the storming of Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, November 25th, Sergeant William C. Stokes, of Company C, son of James M. Stokes, was killed. He was in his twenty-first year. At the same place and time, Simon Kumler, private in Company C, son of Jacob Kumler, was killed. He was in his twenty-second year. The former was shot through the head and lived but three hours, the latter shot through the abdomen and living twenty-four hours. They were young men of unusual promise, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew them.

In February, 1864, the regiment was engaged in the first battles at Buzzard's Roost, near Dalton, after which they were stationed at Ringgold until the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. They were with Sherman from the initiation of this movement until the expiration of their term of service, which occurred while lying before Atlanta. They were engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek, and several other of the fights of that bloody contest.

The Thirty-fifth was mustered out in August, 1864, at Chattanooga.

In their term of three years, says a high authority, the regiment never turned its back upon the enemy, and was never driven from a field.

The following is a list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment:

Colonel.—Ferdinand Van Derveer, commanding brigade after February 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-colonels.—Charles L'H. Long, resigned July 13, 1863, on account of disability. Henry V. N. Boynton, July 13, 1863; wounded at Mission Ridge, November 25th; resigned September 8, 1864.

Major.—Joseph L. Budd.

Adjutants.—George B. Wright, resigned September 18, 1863, on account of disability. John Van Derveer, promoted to captain of Company C, March 19, 1864. James H. Bone, September 24, 1863; promoted to captain Company D, March 17, 1864. James E. Harris, April 10, 1864.

Surgeon.—Perkins A. Gordon, resigned November 2, 1863, on account of disability.

Assistant Surgeons.—Francis D. Morris, resigned August 8, 1862, on account of disability. Charles O. Wright, resigned June 18, 1864. Abram H. Landis, mustered out September 27, 1864.

Chaplains.—John Woods, resigned November 19, 1862. Joshua C. Hablit, resigned February 19, 1863.

Sergeant-majors.—Benjamin Clark, reduced to the ranks May 1, 1862, for continued absence. John Adams, May 1, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant October 4, 1862; wounded at Chickamauga. Lucius B. Potter, October 14, 1862.

Quartermaster's Sergeants.—Joseph F. Sanders, promoted to second lieutenant November 27, 1862. Martin Betz, November 29, 1862.

Commissary Sergeants.—George W. Leitch, discharged for disability June 30, 1862. Joseph S. Claypoole, promoted from sergeant Company C, July 1, 1862; second lieutenant September, 1862. Lorenzo Brown, October 1, 1862.

Hospital Stewards.—Samuel Hart, discharged September 10, 1861, for disability. Mordecai Cleaver, January 1, 1862.

Principal Musicians.—William H. Bussard. Clark J. Castator.

Ordnance Sergeant.—James D. Ratliff.

Company A.

Captains.—Joseph L. Budd, promoted to major July 9, 1863. Lewis F. Daugherty, promoted from first lieutenant August 9, 1863; killed in action at Peachtree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864.

First Lieutenants.—James H. Bone, promoted from second lieutenant August 9, 1863; promoted to captain March 30, 1864, and assigned to Company D. James Sabin, promoted

from sergeant to first sergeant July 1, 1862; second lieutenant, August 9, 1863; first lieutenant, March 30, 1864.

First Sergeants.—Selby Wiley, promoted from ranks September 21, 1863; died from wounds received in action at Pine Ridge, Georgia, June 16, 1864. George W. Keever, killed at battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Sergeants.—Thomas Starry, promoted from corporal September 3, 1863. Albert S. Mercer, promoted from the ranks July 1, 1862. Samuel A. Spurgeon. Archelus D. Strickler, from corporal, August 20, 1862. John Linber, discharged August 9, 1862, for disability. Oliver H. Parshall, promoted to captain, and transferred to Company F, September, 1861. Perry Gregg, promoted to first lieutenant, and transferred to the Mississippi marine service.

Corporals.—John W. Bogar, October 1, 1862. James L. McLain, January 1, 1862. Thomas Gillespie, July 1, 1862. Albert S. Booth, July 1, 1862. Ira Lackey, August 30, 1862. John B. Shay, May 1, 1863. Thomas G. Strickler, killed at battle of Chickamauga. John D. Smith, discharged April 1, 1862. John Adams, promoted to sergeant-major. Lemuel B. Stump, assigned to Company K.

Company B.

Captains.—Thomas Stone, resigned June 6, 1862. Ransford Smith, from first lieutenant June 6, 1862; resigned February 28, 1863. Jonathan Henninger, first lieutenant February 24, 1863; captain, May 12, 1863.

First Lieutenant.—Samuel L. Houser, corporal, October 16, 1861; sergeant, October 16, 1862; second lieutenant, February 24, 1863; first lieutenant, May 12, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.—William H. Eacott, resigned January 30, 1863; Robert B. Davidson, promoted from corporal to sergeant October 2, 1861; first sergeant, February 24, 1863; second lieutenant, May 12, 1863; first lieutenant, Company I, April 1, 1864.

First Sergeant.—Alonzo Fisk, May 12, 1863, wounded at Chickamauga.

Sergeants.—George W. Kimble, from corporal, February 24, 1863. George W. Leitch, commissary sergeant, August 20, 1861. Robert C. Nicholas, assigned to Company K; promoted to lieutenant September 2, 1861. Robert J. Livingston, corporal, October 2, 1861; promoted February 24, 1863; assigned to Company K. James D. Ratcliff, corporal, November 12, 1861; sergeant, March 12, 1863; assigned to Company K.

Corporals.—John West, January 20, 1862. David W. Brady, reduced to ranks from sergeant made corporal February 28, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga. Enos Wilson, September 24, 1862; wounded at Chickamauga. George Baur, May 12, 1863. Jacob W. Houser, July 16, 1863. William G. Mass, February 28, 1864. Solomon W. Smith, died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, November 14, 1863. Abraham S. Bell, discharged for disability September 16, 1861. James W. Coppage, discharged for disability April 5, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee. George N. Lewis, transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga. Alonzo Runyan, transferred to invalid corps April 30, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga.

Company C.

Mustered into service August 20, 1861, and entered Kentucky September 26, 1861. This company entered the field 102 strong—commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates—and received four recruits during term of service. The losses were 16 discharged for disabilities; 2 discharged to accept promotions; 13 died of diseases; 2 died of wounds received in action; 6 killed in action. Sixty-seven commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates were mustered out at expiration of service at Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1864. It was at the battles of Mill Spring, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Chapel Hill, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzards' Roost, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and Siege of Atlanta.

Captains.—John S. Earhart, detached as topographical engineer on General Steadman's staff; died at Dechart, Tennessee, August, 1863. John Van Derveer, never with the company; detailed as quartermaster of regiment. Fred. W. Keil, first lieutenant; promoted to be captain June, 1864.

First Lieutenant.—Benj. F. Miller, second lieutenant; promoted to be first lieutenant February, 1864.

Sergeants.—Leonard Allen, first sergeant, discharged. Jos. S. Claypool, sergeant; promoted to be second lieutenant. Jas. E. Hains, sergeant; promoted to be first lieutenant and adjutant of regiment. Jas. A. Huginin, sergeant, discharged. Saml. M. Hippard, sergeant; promoted to first sergeant. Mark B. Price, color sergeant.

Corporals.—Wm. Beachler. Jno. Van Dine, discharged for disability. W. C. Stokes, promoted to sergeant; killed at Missionary Ridge. John M. Davis, promoted to sergeant. Francis Barnett, discharged for disability. Jno. Haller, promoted to sergeant. Jos. Zeller, discharged to enter regimental band. Benj. F. Keil, promoted to sergeant; killed at Chickamauga.

Regimental Appointments.—Lucius B. Potter, promoted to sergeant-major. Frank A. Lighter, regimental postmaster Jno. M. Bradstreet, commissary sergeant.

Discharged for Disabilities.—Alfred H. Burr, October 28, 1861, Cynthiana, Ky. Isaac H. Davis, May 3, 1862, Nashville, Tenn. Alex. P. Richardson, May 18, 1862, near Corinth, Miss. Jno. S. Davis, July 24, 1862, Tuscumbia, Tenn. Benj. F. Arnold, July 24, 1862, Tuscumbia, Tenn. Fred. D. McKasson, October 1, 1862, Camp Dennison. Hezekiah Carl, October 6, 1862, Louisville, Ky. Jno. W. Enbody, October 6, 1862, Camp Dennison. Benj. F. Fox, October 11, 1862, Camp Dennison. Francis Barnett, October 11, 1862, Camp Dennison. Hayward Woodhurst, February 18, 1863, Camp Dennison. Jno. R. Emons, February 20, 1863, Camp Dennison. W. B. Milliker, March 9, 1863, Triune, Tenn. Leonard Allen, March 11, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Chas. E. Bickmore. Daniel Cooper, for wounds received at Chickamauga.

Died of Disease while in Service.—Jonah Dickey, November 19, 1861, Paris, Ky. James Dickey, March 10, 1862, Somerset, Ky. Isaac R. Henry, March 16, 1862, Nashville, Tenn. Jos. Robinson, April 14, 1862, Indian Creek Hospital, Tenn. Geo. Hine, April 23, 1862, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Saml. Parker, May 17, 1862, Seven-Mile, Ohio. Jas. A. Huginin, February 13, 1863, Winchester, Ohio. Jno. Haller, November 23, 1863, Nashville, Tenn. Jesse G. Matthews, January 12, 1864, Louisville, Ky. John Wolverton, January, 1864, Jacksonburg, Ohio. Squire H. Vanatta, 1864, on his way home from rebel prison. John S. Earhart, captain, August, 1863, Decherd, Tenn.

Killed in Action.—Benj. A. Reed, Chickamauga. Henry C. Ray, Chickamauga. B. F. Keil, Chickamauga. Wm. C. Stokes, Missionary Ridge. Simon Kumler, Missionary Ridge. Peter Kapp, Missionary Ridge.

Died of Wounds received in Action.—Jos. H. Vannatta, in field hospital, Chickamauga. Cassius C. Brown, Nashville, Tenn., wounded at Chickamauga.

Company D.

Captains.—Nathaniel Reeder, dismissed the service by general court-martial, August 24, 1863, for absence without leave; afterwards reinstated. James H. Bone, first lieutenant Company A, July 19, 1863; adjutant, September 24, 1863; captain, March 19, 1864, and assigned to Company D, April 12, 1864.

First Lieutenants.—William C. Dine, resigned February, 1863. Julian H. Fitch, September 4, 1863. J. Adams, second lieutenant, October 16, 1862; first lieutenant, March 19, 1864. J. F. Saunders, second lieutenant, November 19, 1862; first lieutenant, March 19, 1864.

Sergeants.—Albert S. Morgan, discharged for disability, March 28, 1862. Tipton W. Clary, discharged for disability, December, 1863. Clark S. Thompson, discharged, September 23, 1864, on expiration term of service. John S. Shedd, died March 14, 1864, at Hamilton. Joseph W. Myers, promoted to first sergeant. Hiram Shedd, April 1, 1863.

Corporals.—William Walters, deserted. David S. Pegan, seriously wounded at Chickamauga. Hezekiah Campbell, discharged for disability, March 28, 1862. William B. Long. Charley S. Wilson. John Spencer, seriously wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Samuel Russell.

Died.—Corporal D. S. Pegan, at Ringgold, May 7, 1864. C. Willson.

Company E.

Captains.—William H. C. Steele, mustered as captain of Company E, May 16, 1864; in command Company G, from May 16, 1864. David M. Gans, died at Eaton, Ohio, November 25, 1863.

First Lieutenant.—Edward Cottingham, captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.—Levi P. Thompson, wounded September 19, 1863, and taken prisoner; paroled October 4th.

First Sergeant.—William B. Mikesell.

Sergeants.—Moses Thompson. Benjamin F. Kemp. William S. Ware. John W. Dunkins, died of wounds received at Chickamauga, October 10, 1863.

Corporals.—Andrew I. Stakbake, wounded at Mission Ridge. Philip Bladner. Charles C. Gavin. William Wilson, captured September 17, 1863. John W. Cottingh, killed at Chickamauga. William H. Bowles, died of wounds received at Chickamauga, October 24, 1863. Charles H. Thompson, died at Chattanooga, September 27, 1863, of wound received at battle of Chattanooga. Joseph Larrison.

Company F.

Captain.—Oliver H. Parshall, promoted from first sergeant of Company A, September 5, 1861; killed at Chickamauga.

First Lieutenants.—Joseph C. Thomas, resigned November 3, 1862. Thomas M. Harlan, January 1, 1863; killed at Chickamauga.

Second Lieutenant.—Joseph H. Taylor, January 1, 1863.

Sergeants.—James Jackson, June 19, 1863, wounded at Chickamauga. James H. Frost. Joseph Harris, wounded at Chickamauga. Morris Gratz, reduced; wounded at Chickamauga. Samuel M. Denny, February 3, 1862; discharged November 9, 1862. John D. Vinson.

Corporals.—Thomas W. Rose, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga. Benjamin F. Boatman, died October 30, 1863, from wounds received at Chickamauga. Sock Harlan. William Hamilton, promoted to sergeant, November 1, 1862. John D. Cornelius. Jesse K. Randall, died in hospital, December 3, 1861. Henry Richster, deserted from hospital. John W. Kemp. Wesley Randall. Franklin Drake. Andrew J. Griffin.

Company G.

Captains.—Samuel L'Hommedieu. William H. C. Steele, promoted to captain May 16, 1864, and assigned to Company E.

First Lieutenant.—Levi P. Thompson, promoted from second lieutenant, Company E, June 8, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—George T. Earhart, resigned October 17, 1862, by reason of disability. John Adams, promoted from sergeant-major, September 26, 1861.

Sergeants.—John H. Huber, November 30, 1863. James Cloney, January 20, 1862.

Corporals.—Lester Shaw, September 25, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga. Calvin Levingood, October, 1861; taken prisoner at Chickamauga. Thomas Conklin, June 9, 1864.

Killed.—Peter A. Byers, corporal, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. William Newsock, corporal, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Died.—Ephraim A. Day, sergeant, at Chattanooga, September 26, 1861. William O. Paine, corporal, at Louisville, Ky., January 5, 1864. James M. Wyrick, sergeant, at Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Discharged.—Nelson Thompson, corporal, for disability, March 19, 1862. Lorenzo Brown, transferred. George W. Gover, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Company H.

Captains.—Michael S. Gunckel, resigned on account of disability, October 24, 1862; afterwards paymaster. Samuel Martindale, October 24, 1863; dismissed by general court-martial, August 21, 1863. Theodore D. Mather, first lieutenant, October 24, 1864; captain, March 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant.—David W. Schaeffer, second lieutenant, October 24, 1862; first lieutenant, March 19, 1864.

First Sergeant.—John Giller, October 24, 1862.

Sergeants.—William B. Campbell, killed at Chickamauga. Charles Hamilton, reduced to ranks. Henry A. Bradford, reduced to ranks; killed by a shell at Bridgeport, Ala., September 30, 1863. John A. Ladd, February 9, 1863. Edward S. Weakley, July 1, 1862. Richard Miller, October 12, 1862. Andrew Ball, November 1, 1863.

Corporals.—Charles T. Shipman, reduced, November 4, 1861; deserted, November 1, 1862. William Britton, transferred to invalid corps. William Earhart, reduced, June 1, 1862; deserted, June 10, 1862. Barney Covens, reduced December 1, 1862. David Huber. Martin Miller. Abia Z. Hoffman. John G. Schmeltzer. James Gunckel. Andrew J. Hetzler.

Company I.

Captains.—Henry Mallory, resigned February 17, 1862. Andrew J. Lewis, promoted from first lieutenant to captain February 17, 1862; resigned, January 2, 1864, on account of disability; wounded at Chickamauga. Phil. Rothenbush, promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant February 17, 1862; captain, March 30, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga.

First Lieutenant.—Robert B. Davidson, promoted from first sergeant Company B to second lieutenant Company B, May 12, 1863; first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, assigned to Company I.

Second Lieutenant.—William Andrew, resigned March 23, 1863.

First Sergeants.—W. H. H. Kimble, reduced to ranks November 4, 1862; died February 20, 1864, at Hamilton, Ohio.

Isaac L. Fisher, November 6, 1862; transferred to invalid corps, August 25, 1863. William K. Van Horn, August 25, 1863; wounded November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge, Tennessee.

Sergeants.—John A. Whitaker, reduced to ranks August 9, 1862; transferred to invalid corps, December 1, 1863. George Jenkins, reduced to ranks November 6, 1862; deserted November 6, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky. John S. Giffen, August 9, 1862; died, November 6, 1862, at Hamilton, Ohio. John M. Fenton, May 25, 1863, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20th, dying in prison. Aaron Moore, May 25, 1863. Louis D. Herman, May 25, 1863. Daniel Castator, May 25, 1863. George Bourrell, November 6, 1862.

Corporals.—William Elarson, transferred to invalid corps November 1, 1863. Moses J. Wetzel. John Hull, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 20, 1862. John P. Brooks, wounded, captured at Chickamauga. Robert Blair. John Seits. John Miller. Charles Bitner. Jeremiah Boatman.

Wounded.—Captain A. J. Lewis, at Chickamauga. First Lieutenant Phil. Rothenbush, at Chickamauga. First Sergeant W. K. Van Horn, at Mission Ridge. First Sergeant John M. Fenton, captured at Chickamauga. John Kapp, at Chickamauga. Archey McLeod, captured at Chickamauga. Alexander Sterret, at Chickamauga. Richard Herman, at Chickamauga. William McLaughlin, at Chickamauga. Michael D. Garver, at Kenesaw Mountain. John P. Brooks, corporal, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. John Brooks, private, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Daniel Castator, at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Charles Daugherty, at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Robert Dine, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Stephen H. Elkins, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Emanuel Gratz, died at Stevenson, Ala., October 19, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga. Frank W. Hillman, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 11, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga. Thompson Legget, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. John Oliver, taken prisoner at Chickamauga. John Smith, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863, of wound received at Chickamauga. Henry Willis, at Chickamauga. John Miller, taken prisoner at Chickamauga. David Richardson, taken prisoner at Chickamauga; died at Belle Island. Abraham Martindale, taken prisoner at Chickamauga; died at Belle Island.

Deaths.—John Hull, March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn. James K. P. Garver, July 15, 1862, at Hamilton, Ohio. Isaac Shellhouse, January 30, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn. Jackson Harlmack, February 8, 1862, at Somerset, Ky. Sanford P. Stitzell, June 30, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn. James H. Strode, January 2, 1863, at Hamilton, Ohio. W. H. H. Kimble, February 20, 1864, at Hamilton, Ohio.

Deserted.—Thomas H. Price, November 4, 1862; sentenced by court-martial to be shot to death; the President mitigated his sentence to imprisonment during the war at Dry Tortugas, Florida. Willison Cumons, September 20, 1862; sentenced by court-martial to be confined at Jefferson, Ind., penitentiary during the war. Patrick Doil, Cynthiana, Ky., September 29, 1861. George W. Jenkins, Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862. Wm. Lewellen, Bowling Green, Ky., November 4, 1862. Solomon Mandelbaum, Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862. Wakefield Martindill, Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862. Charles Scheid, Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862. Jacob Houser, absent without leave, April 20, 1862.

Company K.

Captain.—Joel K. Deardoff, died October 8, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

First Lieutenant.—Lewis Lambright, wounded at the storming of Mission Ridge.

Second Lieutenant.—David Stiles, brigade quartermaster after July 3, 1862.

First Sergeant.—Richard H. Ford, wounded and paroled at the battle of Chickamauga.

Sergeants.—Thomas C. Pearson, wounded at Chickamauga; died in hospital of small-pox at Nashville, December 11, 1863. James M. Denny. Jacob Leibes, reduced to ranks May 28, 1862, at his own request; discharged for disability June 18, 1862. James Blair, taken prisoner at Somerset, Ky., December 8, 1861; returned to duty February 22, 1862. Miles M. Hale, January 10, 1862; deserted, August 31, 1863. Harvey Elliott, May 24, 1862; killed at Chickamauga. Henry B. Steller, May 28, 1862.

Corporals.—George W. Gillmore, killed at Chickamauga. Charles R. Howard, discharged for disability May 18, 1862. William C. Mullinix, died in hospital at Corinth, June 22, 1862.

During the Summer of 1861 a number of other organizations were begun, but no other regiment than the Thirty-fifth went out from this county that season. Captain Peter Murphy organized a company of some sixty rank and file for State service in Liberty Township. They were all provided with uniforms and performed their tactical operations with skill and accuracy.

On the 16th of May the Butler Pioneers reached ninety men, who had enlisted for three years. They left on the seventeenth for Columbus, going to Camp Jackson. There proved to be a misunderstanding about the orders to move, and they returned to Camp Hamilton at midnight. On the 1st of June, Second Lieutenant F. M. Leflar was the recipient of a sword, given him by his friends in Hamilton. The presentation speech was made by Robert Christy. Mr. Leflar responded briefly as follows:

"Sir, this valuable present indicates a feeling of respect and affection for me of which I feel altogether unworthy. It creates within me a feeling of pleasure and gratitude which I am unable properly to express. Be assured that it will inspire me with renewed courage. In the defense of our country I shall endeavor to use this sword in a manner that will be no disgrace to its liberal and patriotic donors."

June 9th the Butler Pioneers went to Camp Jackson, Columbus. Previously they were entertained by M. C. Ryan and Dr. McElwee.

Mr. E. G. Dyer forwarded one hundred dollars to the Jackson Guards, stationed at Washington, to be divided among the men, which was done.

Company F, Second Regiment, were quartered on the 24th of June at Grafton, Virginia. On the way they were treated with great kindness. At one village the people turned out in crowds, and bountifully supplied the soldiers with bread and butter, cakes, pies, and other

delicacies. On their way they met a company from Oxford. In West Virginia they had their first experience in a march of any length. They found the accouterments were heavy. It was pretty hard work to carry a knapsack as full as it would hold, and forty rounds of ammunition, with a belt for bayonet and caps, a haversack with two days' rations, a plate, knife, fork, cup, and spoon, and gun weighing ten pounds; this formed a good load for a strong man.

A company called Anderson Grays was organized and uniformed in Hamilton as a reserve company of Ohio Volunteers. It was under the command of Captain Stone, of the First Ward, and exhibited remarkable proficiency. On the 8th of August, 1861, the Butler Pioneers, or Company A, Twenty-sixth Ohio, were at Summersville, West Virginia. They had seen some service. The company had volunteered to break up a nest of rebels, some twenty miles from the regimental camp. They were gone three days, returning successfully and bringing back with them two prisoners of Wise's army, one a lieutenant. General Garrison was getting up a battalion of infantry. His camp was established on the grounds of William Beckett, south of the depot. The first company was nearly full. As fast as the companies were filled up they were to be sent to Camp Fremont, at St. Louis.

September 12th C. H. Murray had over fifty recruits for Captain White's Cavalry Company, Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry. Wilkeson Beatty and J. A. Zeller had begun recruiting a company for the Fiftieth Regiment. Robert Cullen had received authority to raise a company for the Fiftieth. A. J. Lewis had also received the same authority.

Captain Margedant, of the Engineering Corps, won the most favorable mention from the press for his enthusiasm, personal exposure, and admirable services in reconnoitering, at constant personal risk, the enemy's lines. Forty men were in the Ninth Regiment which left under Captain Margedant, and about twenty-five men, under Lieutenant William H. Miller, attached to the Twelfth. It also contributed about forty men to the regular army.

Companies were in process of formation, on the 19th of September, as follows:

Infantry.—Captain Beatty, Captain Huber, Captain A. J. Lewis, Captain C. D. Smith, Captain Cullen.

Cavalry.—Captain White, Captain William Moore.

Charles Murray's company went to Camp Dick Corwine on the 26th of September with nearly a full company of cavalry. This was the fourteenth company from the county.

A national fast was observed on the 26th of September, 1861.

The company of cavalry which left Hamilton for Camp Corwine held an election on the 28th of September for officers, with the following result: Clement Murphy, Captain; C. H. Murray, First Lieutenant; and Alexander C. Rossman, Second Lieutenant.

From Hamilton several families sent more than one member to the army. Among them were four sons of James Whittaker; three sons of Mrs. Castator; W. H. H. Kimble and two sons; J. Houser and two sons; L. W. Morris and two sons. Henry S. Earhart had two sons in the army.

Colonel L. D. Campbell was appointed colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and a recruiting office was opened at Miami Hall.

Recruits were taken in Hamilton for the Martin Guards of the Fifty-eighth Regiment. N. C. McLean, Colonel; William H. Martin, of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, Lieutenant Colonel; and Robert Reily, of Cincinnati, Major. W. T. Tibbitts was the authorized recruiting agent.

The recruiting for the Sixty-ninth progressed rapidly.

Louis Ferree Berry, son of Philip and Rachel S. Berry, died at Camp Gauley, West Virginia, of congestive fever. He was in the three months' service, and afterwards enlisted for the three years' service. He served in a number of skirmishes and displayed a gallantry and coolness wonderful in one so young. He was probably the youngest of the victims from this county in the civil war, lacking, at the time of his death, one month of sixteen years of age.

Captain Murphy's company of cavalry visited Hamilton on the 6th of November, and were handsomely entertained by the Sixty-ninth.

Robert Cullen, captain, was engaged in Hamilton in recruiting men for Meagher's Zouaves, Fiftieth Regiment, to be composed exclusively of Irishmen.

John Fitch, a member of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment, died in the hospital at Camp Foster, near Macon, Missouri, on the 29th of November, 1861, aged twenty-four. He was from Butler County. He was buried with honors. Colonel Groesbeck led the regiment to the graveyard, three volleys were fired over his grave, and the chaplain, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, made an eloquent address and offered up a fervent prayer.

Eleven hundred and forty-one men were enlisted in Butler County under the calls of the first year.

The civil war had many opponents in this county, and the first year had not passed without vigorous protests from them. The first burst of enthusiasm had silenced every voice, but in the course of two or three months objectors could again be heard in every part of the county. The Democratic party was divided into two camps, but the peace faction obtained the preponderating influence in the convention, which was duly held on the 2d of August, and they used their power. M. N. Maginnis was the leading spirit. He introduced a set of resolutions denouncing the war and reaffirming the principles of the resolutions of 1798, of the most ultra kind. They were warmly received, and were passed. But the

sober sense of the party asserted itself afterwards, and the convention reassembled on the 21st, at which the previous resolutions were disavowed, and a more moderate series were passed. Many of those who had not been present previously were on hand, and the yeomanry were also in attendance, and it is safe to say that the latter meeting more thoroughly reflected the feelings of the Democracy than the former one did. There were then two newspapers published in Hamilton which were nominally Democratic, but they really differing as far as the poles. In the one controlled by Dr. McElwee the most undisguised denunciations of the war, its leaders and the abolitionists, were to be found. To be a friend of the Union, as it was likely to be reconstructed, was bad enough; but to have a sympathy for a man with a colored skin was enough to cause a citizen's name to be written down among the most infamous of the human race. The Union Party, as the Republicans entitled themselves for this campaign, appealed to every patriotic sentiment of the country, and canvassed each township with great spirit, and came very near carrying the election. Two of the ticket were elected, the rest being defeated.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was not wholly from this county. Besides Butler, it counts upon its lists the names of Darke, Montgomery, Preble, Harrison, and Fairfield. The first call for recruits was as follows:

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

"If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."—John A. Dix.

CAMPBELL'S REGIMENT.

The governor of Ohio has authorized the undersigned to recruit the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry for service for three years or the war, and has established the rendezvous at Hamilton. It is important that this duty should be promptly executed, and I therefore invoke the active aid of all patriotic people. The vile traitors who have sacrilegiously defied the Constitution of our country, trampled the stars and stripes in the dust, and attempted to dissever the Union purchased by the blood of our fathers, are now rapidly approaching the borders of our State in battle array. These infamous miscreants bring in their train desolation and woe, and we can no longer hope for peace to our country or safety to our homes and firesides except by flying speedily to arms. Already our sister State, Kentucky, whose gallant sons came to our relief when we were weak, and watered the soil of Ohio with their best blood in the war of 1812, supplicates us for aid. Let us not prove ungrateful to them in this their hour of peril, or forget our high duties to ourselves and to posterity. Let the alarm cry be sounded and—

To Arms! To Arms!!

Recruiting officers have been appointed by the adjutant-general, and volunteers will be paid and subsisted from the date of enlistment.

The fair-grounds and buildings of the Agricultural Society will be immediately occupied as an encampment, where companies, squads, or single volunteers will be received and provided for.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HAMILTON, O., *October 5*, 1861.

The people responded enthusiastically. Recruiting went on all the latter part of 1861, and on the 19th of February the regiment, which had been organized in camp near Hamilton, took the railroad for Camp Chase. It was under the command of Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, long and favorably known as the congressman from this district. On the 19th of February the Sixty-ninth was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there on the 22d. It went into camp on the grounds of Major Lewis, and was reviewed by Andrew Johnson, the warm personal friend of the colonel, then the military governor of Tennessee, and afterwards the Vice-president and President of the United States. On the 1st of May it went to Franklin, where it acted as the guard for forty miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. The rebel women of Franklin were especially bitter, and on one occasion evinced their venom against the national dead buried in the cemetery by dancing on their graves. Colonel Campbell issued an order commenting in severe terms upon this indignity, and warning the people of Franklin against a repetition of such dastardly insults.

The regiment returned to Nashville on the 8th of June, going from that place by rail to Murfreesboro, and joining an expedition across the Cumberland Mountains. It returned to Murfreesboro at its close, having given a good illustration of its powers of marching. The troops suffered severely, and the rations proved to be in very short supply.

On the 20th of June it again entered Nashville, where it remained, doing provost duty until the last of July, Colonel Campbell acting as provost marshal. General Morgan, the rebel cavalry officer, made a descent upon Gallatin while the Sixty-ninth was in Nashville, and that regiment, with the Eleventh Michigan, went out to meet them, which they did with success, driving the enemy away, but losing one man, Isaac Repp, of Dayton. This was the first loss of the Sixty-ninth in battle.

Colonel Campbell resigned on the 9th of August, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-colonel William B. Cassilly. When Bragg's army attempted a flank movement towards Louisville, the Sixty-ninth and other regiments were left in Nashville as a garrison for the city, a duty that proved very arduous, as there were not enough men to do it properly. Skirmishes were constantly taking place, and the men were becoming inured to military duty.

December 26th the regiment moved, with the army under General Rosecrans, towards Murfreesboro. On the first day of the battle of Stone River the regiment was engaged with the enemy, taking position in the advance line of General George H. Thomas's corps. It became involved in the disaster on the right, and was compelled to fight its enemy back to the Nashville Turnpike, suffering severely both in killed and wounded. On Friday, January 2d, the Sixty-ninth took part in the brilliant and desperate charge across Stone River against Breckinridge's rebel corps, in which the enemy were

driven back with heavy loss. In this charge it captured a part of the famous Washington Battery, from New Orleans, the flag being taken by Sergeant Frederick Wilson, of Company E. The fight lasted until after dark, and proved to be the end of the battle, as on the morning the rebel army was not to be seen. Many were killed and wounded.

Colonel Elliott wrote, shortly after the battle of Murfreesboro, as follows:

"We have passed through a terrible struggle, lasting five days. Most of that time it was raining hard and we were without tents and blankets, and had but little to eat. But the Sixty-ninth passed through all this without a murmur, and with few exceptions both officers and men behaved with great gallantry and bravery. I did not see an officer who had not done his whole duty, and I doubt if a braver set of men can be found in this army. Our loss, though not large, we feel deeply. The wounded are as well cared for as circumstances will admit of, and we hope soon to be able to provide for all their wants. But, amid the confusion, death, and carnage, it is hard to do any thing. It is but fair to add that the enemy treated all of our men who were wounded and taken prisoners most kindly. Some of the Sixty-ninth I found in private houses and tenderly waited on. Below find a list of killed and wounded:

"KILLED.

"Captain Councellor, Company H, whilst bravely leading his company; at the same time and place, Sergeant McGillan, Company B; Corporal Allbright, Company E; Corporal J. C. Brown, Company G; Private H. Aikens, Company D; December 31, Benj. Stewart, Company A.

"WOUNDED.

"Colonel Cassilly, arm; Major Hickcox, horse shot and fell on him; Captain W. Patton, Company G, in back and foot; Adjutant Boynton, leg; Captain Devor, Company D, neck, slightly; Lieutenant Hicks, Company A, arm; Lieutenant Tucker, Company B, shoulder.

"*Company A.*—First Sergeant J. S. Scott, shoulder (missing); Corporal D. S. Tetrick, leg (prisoner); Private Lewis Hulse, leg; W. Coulson, ankle; J. Bragg, leg; J. Simpson, arm (prisoner); R. Marchant, leg; W. McLellan (prisoner); Geo. Ballard (missing).

"*Company B.*—W. Porter, cheek (prisoner); J. Bulger, hand; D. Stebbins, ankle.

"*Company C.*—Captain Geo. B. Hubbard, hand; W. Longfellow, side; P. Birch, cheek, slight; J. R. McGill, shoulder, slight; V. Hellferick, shoulder, slight.

"*Company D.*—Sergeant Tipton King, hand; C. C. Wilson, thigh; Henry Stolte, thigh; Henry Zumi, hand; Abram Hawkins, shoulder.

"*Company E.*—Sergeant Thomas Perry, hand; James Rea, side; Geo. A. Davis, arm (prisoner); Isaiah Venable knee; Nathan Jones, face and shoulder.

"*Company F.*—Sergeant George Shedd, shoulder; Corporal Jesse M. Hovens, leg; John J. Simmonds, foot.

"*Company G.*—Corporal F. Buck, arm; Corporal George Pritz, leg (prisoner); Jacob Holler, neck; Joseph Howell, hand; Frank Castor, head; Joel Wagoner, shoulder.

"*Company H.*—Sergeant G. W. Estridge, thigh; Corporal Jacob Brobeck, abdomen; G. Weiderlich, back; C. Peterson, thigh.

"*Company I.*—Sergeant J. C. Clark, hand, slight; Corporal J. M. Williams, heel (leg amputated); Corporal R. McKelors, heel; J. McAlister, hand (prisoner); J. Kildon, heel; R. Wells, shoulder, slightly.

"*Company K.*—Corporal G. M. Jones, back; Ch. Graham, thigh; D. Gavern, slightly; N. Johnson, slightly.

"The above is a full list of our killed and wounded. Colonel Cassily, Major Hickcox, and Adjutant Boynton, were wounded seriously in the commencement of the fight, on Wednesday, the 31st, while we were attempting to get position. The adjutant was taken prisoner. I found him and Captain Patton in private houses, well cared for."

Lieutenant Larzalere communicates an account of the conduct of Company F in the battle of Murfreesboro:

"The fight commenced early on Wednesday morning. Company F was ordered into the woods as a reserve to support the skirmishers, who were hotly engaged, sometimes our boys driving the enemy to their rifle-pits. Company F behaved most gallantly, while the tops of trees were falling and bombs bursting, grape and canister plowing through the woods, and the roar of the musketry was dreadful. Such a sight we never witnessed before, but with all this the boys behaved splendidly and every man was at his post. It was then that Sergeant George Shedd was wounded with a cannon ball. He stood directly in front of the company, the ball striking a stump close by me and glancing, striking Sergeant Shedd on the shoulder. I supposed he was killed at the time, being carried off the field. I am proud to say he was not, for he is a brave boy and would never turn his back to the enemy. A number of the company distinguished themselves on that day. I had four men wounded and four missing. Sergeant Shedd, Pat. Murphy, James Havens, and John Simmons were wounded. S. P. Miller, Theo. Seargrist, Simon Waters, and Oscar Bruin were missing. I have entertained the idea that the missing were taken prisoners. I will give a short account of Friday's fight. In the charge across Stone River Company F were in the hottest. They fought with desperation. They were in advance, or at least the whole regiment was in advance. The enemy was on the one side of the river, and we on the other, but our boys were determined to cross the river, which they did. Now the fight became terrible. Every time the boys pulled trigger down came a rebel, till they could not stand the storm any longer, so off they went, throwing away guns, knapsacks, and accouterments, our boys pressing, capturing, and killing them by hundreds. The field was strewn with the dead and dying of the enemy, but still our boys pursued them nearly a mile, capturing one battery—the Washington Battery—said to be the best one in the service. I did not lose a man. Company F behaved most gallantly in this dreadful fight and

deserved a great deal of credit for it, and they are ready and anxious for another fight. They are all well and in good condition. We are encamped one mile south of Murfreesboro at the present time."

The Tullahoma campaign was begun on the 24th of June, 1863. The regiment moved with the Fourteenth Corps, meeting no trouble until in the passage through Hoover's Gap, the enemy was engaged in a brisk fight. The enemy also made a stand at Elk River, but was quickly driven forward. A little further on they went into camp, it being impossible to make further progress in that deep mud and the impassable roads of that region. This was at Cowan's Station, and the army then remained until the 8th of September. It was detailed at that time as a guard to an ammunition train of four hundred and fifty wagons, going to Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River. It then marched to Chattanooga.

Joseph W. Boynton, the adjutant, died on the 5th of June, of wounds received at the battle of Stone River. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Mr. McMillan, at the Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M., Sunday. The procession from the church to Greenwood Cemetery was under the superintendence of Colonel Campbell, and consisted of an escort from the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio and a large number of carriages. Lieutenant Boynton was a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. The officers of the regiment held a meeting in the camp near Murfreesboro, June 9th, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments; declared that the meeting was unanimous in their feeling of regret at the loss of so young and promising an officer, and that the news of his death came with a twofold force, from the fact of his friends in Tennessee having hitherto been buoyed up by the almost certain prospect of his ultimate recovery. The service at large, and that regiment in particular, it was believed, had, in the death of Lieutenant Boynton, met with a severe loss, a companion of genial and happy temperament, and an officer whose peculiar military talents were invaluable. The meeting deeply sympathized with the bereaved relatives of Lieutenant Boynton, who had thus offered up his life to his country; another victim added to the hecatombs sacrificed on the altars of rebellion.

Preparatory to the battle of Chickamauga the Sixty-ninth Ohio, with the reserve corps under General Gordon Granger, marched from Rossville to Chickamauga Creek. At this point, in obedience to an order from Colonel Dan. McCook, commanding the brigade, the regiment advanced under Colonel Brigham and burned Reed's Bridge, thus preventing the enemy from coming in on the rear of the national army. The regiment then fell back to Rossville, and immediately thereafter took charge of the division trains. For this reason it did not participate in the battle of Chickamauga. It afterwards aided in covering the retreat of the Fourteenth Corps towards Chattanooga.

The regiment participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, and was among the first to reach the top of the mountain. In this charge it was commanded by Major J. J. Hanna, who was highly complimented for his bravery and efficiency. In ascending the ridge Lieutenant J. S. Scott; Color Sergeant Jacob Wetzell; Color Corporals D. W. Leach and John W. Meredith; Corporal E. J. Manche; privates Kluger, Elsom, Van Kirk, Sewers, and Hefling were killed, and a large number wounded, many of whom subsequently died. March 16, 1864, the regiment, after having re-enlisted as veterans, started for Ohio on a furlough of thirty days. At the end of their furlough the men reported promptly at Camp Dennison, and on the 22d of April again started for the field.

After reaching Nashville they marched to Buzzard's Roost, arriving there on the 11th of May. On May 14th the regiment, with the army, moved through Snake Creek Gap to a point near Resaca, where the enemy was met and engaged. At this place Color Sergeant John A. Compton and four others were killed, and twenty-six men wounded. At Pumpkin Vine Creek and at Dallas the enemy was again engaged. In these affairs the regiment lost five killed and nineteen wounded. Kenesaw Mountain was reached on the evening of June 14th. During this siege two men were killed. At Marietta, July 4th, another engagement was had with the enemy, in which the regiment lost one man killed and seven wounded. The next stand was at the crossing of the Chattahoochie River, in which the regiment escaped without loss. On the 21st one man was killed and ten wounded. July 22d brought the regiment and the army before Atlanta. During the siege nine men were wounded, two of whom subsequently died.

On September 1st the Sixty-ninth took part in the fight at Jonesboro, and lost Lieutenant Jacob S. Pierson, Martin V. Bailey, Color-sergeant Allen L. Jobes, of Company D, and five men killed and thirty-six wounded, some of whom died in a few hours after the fight. The battle caused the evacuation of Atlanta, and the national forces occupied that city. The regiment participated in the subsequent chase after Hood through the upper part of Georgia and into Alabama. It then returned to Atlanta, and joined Sherman's march to the sea, losing during its progress one man by disease and four captured. Arriving in Savannah, it took position in the front line.

In the campaign through the Carolinas the regiment was engaged with the enemy near Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 19, 1865, and lost two killed and eight wounded. This was the last affair in which it participated. Then came the march through Richmond, the review at Washington, the transfer to Louisville, and, lastly, the final muster out of the service on the 17th of July, 1865.

The following is a list of the officers and non-commis-

sioned officers of the regiment, together with the killed and wounded:

Colonels.—Lewis D. Campbell, resigned August 9, 1862. William B. Cassilly, August 9, 1862; dismissed December 3, 1862. Marshall F. Moore, appointed colonel from lieutenant-colonel Seventeenth Ohio, February 23, 1863; resigned November 7, 1864. Joseph H. Brigham, July 10, 1865.

Lieutenant-colonels.—Charles L. Gano, major, October 30, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, August 9, 1862; resigned October 24, 1862, on account of disability. George F. Elliott, captain Company C, January 20, 1862; major, August 9, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, October 24, 1862; resigned February 5, 1863, Lewis E. Hicks, July 10, 1865.

Majors.—Eli J. Hickcox, captain Company D, January 20, 1862; major, October 26, 1862; resigned May 24, 1863, on account of disability. James J. Hanna, private Company K, June 23, 1862; captain, March 23, 1863; major, June 9, 1863; mustered out March 23, 1865. Lewis E. Hicks, private, September 12, 1861; first sergeant, October 12, 1861; second lieutenant, March 12, 1863; captain, June 13, 1863; major, June 8, 1865. Alex. Lemon, July 14, 1865.

Surgeons.—Lewis Slusser, mustered out, April 10, 1865. Robert A. Stephenson, May 20, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.—Moses H. Hagins, resigned September 10, 1862. Milton A. Frost, resigned April 25, 1863, on account of disability. Levi B. Northrop, June 26, 1865.

Adjutants.—Richard H. Cunningham, March 5, 1863; relieved August 9, 1863; reappointed December 19, 1863. Joseph W. Boynton, first lieutenant, October 2, 1861, wounded in battle of Stone River, dying in June. William S. Mead, August 9, 1863; relieved and assigned to Company D December 19, 1863. Thomas B. Hoffman, private Company I, January 25, 1862; second lieutenant, March 4, 1862; first lieutenant Company A July 18, 1864; adjutant, December 31, 1864.

Quartermasters.—Frederick B. Landis, captain, mustered out December 31, 1864. Levi E. Chenoweth, private Company E; commissary sergeant, February 26, 1864; first lieutenant, February 2, 1865; captain Company I June 16, 1865.

Chaplains.—William G. Brownlow, mustered out from date of appointment for absence without leave. William H. Rodgers.

The following persons also appear on the rolls without designated companies:

Captains.—Alex. Mahood, January 20, 1863; resigned November 5, 1864; William H. Mead, August 11, 1864, dismissed January 7, 1865; Timothy Hubbard, January 18, 1865; Jacob J. Ranck, January 2, 1863; mustered out second lieutenant. Patrick H. Ludditt, resigned September 18, 1862.

Company A.

Captains.—Joseph H. Brigham, December 11, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, February 23, 1863. Lewis E. Hicks, June 13, 1863; major, June 8, 1865. Jacob Leas, commissary sergeant, February 26, 1864; first lieutenant, February 22, 1864; captain, June 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Richard H. Cunningham, adjutant, September 19, 1863; mustered out December 31, 1864. Thomas B. Hoffman, adjutant, December 31, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—Frank Sweeny, October 17, 1861; first lieutenant of Company K, November 20, 1862. John S. Scott, killed in action at Mission Ridge. William N. Benedict, promoted to first lieutenant of Company C, February 2, 1865.

First Sergeant.—Thomas Adams, wounded at Catawba River, February 28, 1865.

Sergeants.—Andrew J. Nixon, wounded near Atlanta, July 21, 1864. Allen D. Baysore, Lewis C. Mahan, John W. Simpson.

Corporals.—Millon V. Voorhees, wounded. William H. Bratt, Samuel Rhoads, George C. Ballard, wounded at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864. Robert Clendenin, Andrew J. Bennett.

Died.—Benjamin F. Belch, corporal, died of wounds, January 11, 1864; Samuel Nixon, corporal, wounded at Jonesboro, dying September 11, 1864; William Bishop, wounds received May 29th at Pumpkin Vine Creek; William Coulson, wounds received at Peachtree Creek, July 21, 1864; Philip Kennard, disease, June 23, 1864; Thomas J. Thompson, disease, Milledgeville, December 25, 1864.

Company B.

Captains.—Charles N. Gibbs, second lieutenant, October 7th; captain, December 9th; resigned August 13, 1862. Marmaduke Welpley, first lieutenant, December 9, 1861; captain, November 1, 1862; resigned April 16, 1863. Alexander Lemon, second lieutenant, September 9, 1861; first lieutenant, November 1, 1862; captain, June 13, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—Joseph E. Tucker, June 13, 1863; resigned November 11, 1863. Samuel P. Murray, sergeant, October 15, 1861; second lieutenant, June 13, 1863; first lieutenant, August 23, 1864; transferred to Company F June 16, 1865. Thomas B. White, corporal, January 7, 1862; first sergeant, March 1, 1865; first lieutenant, June 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.—Alex. Lemon, promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeants.—James Wright, corporal, February 19, 1864; sergeant, November 8, 1864; first sergeant, June 16, 1865. John L. Keely, March 1, 1865; Moses M. Logan, March 1, 1865; George W. Mencle, June 16, 1865; David Austin, June 16, 1865.

Corporals—James Crameime, March 1, 1865. Solomon B. Dill, June 16, 1865. Theodorus V. Howe, June 16, 1865; Robert Roberson, June 16, 1865; John Faber, June 16, 1865; Michael Dempsey, March 5, 1864; George Penney, March 12, 1864; Charles P. Morse, March 1, 1855.

Died.—Walter Scull, corporal, February 19, 1864. George F. Howard, killed at battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. Frederick Ockerhauser, killed at battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Alfred Wilste, killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, June 16, 1864. Conrad Alt, at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca. John H. Coombs, in general field hospital, near Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta. William Cameron, at Andersonville prison, July 6, 1864. Jacob Lopland, at sea, March 18, 1865. Jefferson Rall, at Chattanooga, August 20, 1864, in hospital.

Deserted.—William Jones, April 18, 1864. John Smith, April 18, 1864.

Company C.

Captain.—William N. Benedict, first sergeant, February 22, 1864; second lieutenant, August 24, 1864; first lieutenant, February 22, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Jacob S. Pierson, second lieutenant, May 3, 1863; first lieutenant, June 13, 1863; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Danforth B. Thompson, first sergeant, March 6, 1865; first lieutenant, June 16, 1865.

George B. Hubbard, October 9, 1861; promoted to captain. Thurston C. Challen.

Second Lieutenants.—William C. Barnett, June 13, 1863. Ross J. Hazeltine, December 9, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant. Abram P. Cox, August 9, 1862; appointed captain, Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Sergeants.—Pembroke Birch, corporal, February 6, 1865; sergeant, June 16, 1865; first sergeant, June 7, 1865. William B. Bowman, March 19, 1864. James R. McGill, corporal, February 22, 1864; sergeant, June 1, 1864. Casper Maile, corporal, February 22, 1864; sergeant, February 6, 1865. Wilbur E. Lott, corporal, March 22, 1864; sergeant-major, May 11, 1865.

Corporals.—Jerome Jordan, February 22, 1864, wounded. James W. Hommer, February 22, 1864. Stiles C. Ireland, February 6, 1865. Daniel LongfeHow, February 6, 1865. George W. Crites. David W. Moorehouse, May 1, 1865. Steward Fulk, May 1, 1865.

Died.—John A. Compton, sergeant, killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Wilson S. Mercer, sergeant, killed in action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., May 31, 1864. Thomas W. Broderick, sergeant, died July 19, 1864, of wounds received at Pumpkin Vine Creek, May 31, 1864. John W. Cohen, killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Henry C. Campbell, killed at Jonesboro, Ga. Thomas B. Van Horne, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. David Ross, died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received at Pumpkin Vine Creek, May 31, 1864.

Company D.

Captains.—Eli I. Hickcox, second lieutenant, October 5, 1861; captain, December 15, 1861; major, October 24, 1862. James Devor, first lieutenant, December 16, 1861; captain, May 1, 1863; resigned, May 15, 1863. William Larzalere, second lieutenant, Company F, December 16, 1861; first lieutenant, June 13, 1863; captain, Company D, September 26, 1863; mustered out December 31, 1864. James Wharry, second lieutenant, Company D, June 13, 1863; first lieutenant, Company K, September 23, 1864; captain, Company D, June 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—William S. Mead, May 20, 1863. James J. King, June 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.—Jacob W. Snively, resigned, June 23, 1862. William S. Faulkner, June 22, 1862; resigned, May 19, 1863.

Sergeants.—Gavin W. Hamilton, March 7, 1864. Jonathan Bowman, September 1, 1864. Jeremiah S. Reck, May 3, 1865. James T. King, March 7, 1864; sergeant-major, December 29, 1864. Anthony B. Raymond, quartermaster's sergeant, July 3, 1865.

Corporals.—Jefferson Rynearson. Josiah Rynearson. Adam Robins. Civilian K. Wilson, taken prisoner February 15, 1865; exchanged, March 30, 1865. John Moore, corporal, March 30, 1865. James Thorne, May 15, 1865.

Died.—Allen S. Jobes, sergeant, killed in action September 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga. John M. Fifer, killed near Bentonville, March 19, 1865. John Bowman, at Atlanta, Ga., of wounds received at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Samuel Deforrest, June 13, 1864, of wounds received May 28, 1864. Ross Dugan, June 16, 1864, of wounds received June 3d. Josiah M. Richardson, August 24, 1864, of wounds received August 9th. Dennis Downey, of disease while on furlough, March 16, 1864.

Missing.—Clinton M. Potter, first sergeant, captured November 7, 1864, and since then never heard of.

Deserted.—Frederick Ammon, Henry Adams, Marsalius Baker, Joseph A. Bird, John Coneely, John D. Edwards, Edgar Potter, James F. Sanders, John Shay.

Transferred.—James McDaniel, Veteran Reserve Corps, December 22, 1864. William Frank, United States Engineers.

Company E.

Captains.—George W. Moore, second lieutenant, December 16, 1861; first lieutenant, June 15, 1863; captain, September 26, 1863; mustered out February 2, 1864. Nelson T. Chenoweth, second lieutenant, June 15, 1863; first lieutenant, September 16, 1863; captain, March 1, 1865. David Putnam, December 16, 1861, promoted to major.

First Lieutenants.—Jacob Leas, commissary sergeant, February 26, 1864; first lieutenant, February 2, 1865; captain, Company A, June 16, 1865. John M. Boatman, October 16, 1861; resigned, April 30, 1862.

Sergeants.—William W. Wilson, corporal, March 7, 1864; sergeant, December 2, 1864; first sergeant, February 22, 1864. James Rea, November 19, 1863; sergeant, January 22, 1865; wounded at Bentonville, Ga., March 19, 1865. William W. Collins, November 19, 1863. Lewis A. Albright, corporal, November 19, 1863; sergeant, June 1, 1865. Jacob W. Juday, corporal, January 22, 1865; sergeant, July 7, 1865.

Corporals.—Joel T. Chenoweth, February 22, 1864. Harvey Weaver, August 1, 1864. Lewis Alexander, June 1, 1865. George W. McClellan, July 7, 1865. Isaac Kiltner, July 7, 1865. William P. Robinson, July 1, 1865. James C. Fowler, July 7, 1865. David Pierson, July 7, 1865.

Died.—Calvin Brock, killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. William B. Anderson, died at Camp Chase, August 28, 1864.

Transferred.—Nathan Achey, Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1865. Levi E. Chenoweth, quartermaster's sergeant, March 6, 1864. Harvey Mote, wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 10, 1865. Michael McGuire, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 10, 1864. George W. Rieker, wounded in left hand at battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Augustus N. Wilson, promoted to hospital steward.

Company F.

Captains.—Robert Clements, dismissed, November 3, 1863. Samuel Murray, sergeant, October 15, 1861; second lieutenant, June 13, 1863; first lieutenant, August 23, 1864; captain, June 16, 1865; commanding Company B, January 1st to May 25, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Clement D. Smith, resigned, May 27, 1863. William Larzalere, September 26, 1863. Frederick Louthan, first sergeant, September 21, 1861; first lieutenant, September 26, 1863. Zenas S. Poulson, promoted to captain, Company K, June 15, 1865. Oscar F. Smith, May 31, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.—Frederick E. Wilson, promoted first lieutenant, Company H, September 28, 1863.

Sergeants.—Levi Breidenstein, March 6, 1864. Orville L. McClung, January 3, 1865. Stephen Mills, January 3, 1865.

Corporals.—Daniel Spangler, January 3, 1865. Erastus Benton, May 11, 1865. George W. Brown, May 11, 1865. John Tucker, killed in action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, June 6, 1864. John I. Simmons, killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Alexander House, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Died.—Patrick Murphy, killed in action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., June 3, 1864. Henry Stickle, killed in action, July 21, 1864, near Peachtree Creek, Ga. Oscar F. Smith,

sergeant, died of injuries received in railroad accident, June 30, 1865. John Schellhouse, August 19, 1864, at Chattanooga. Michael Schwenk, December 6, 1864, in hospital. Charles Walton, September 25, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

Deserters.—Charles Carter, Edward Carter, William H. Harvey, Michael Keller, Levi Morris.

Company G.

Captains.—Jacob Shaffer, first sergeant, February 26, 1864; first lieutenant, February 2, 1865; captain, June 16, 1865. William Patton, December 29, 1862; resigned, July 25, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—Martin V. Bailey, September 26, 1863; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. William Van Dorn, January 29, 1862; resigned, August 1, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.—David P. Reed, January 29, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeants.—George W. Anderson, first sergeant. Franklin Buck. Daniel R. Holderman. Henry Taff. Francis M. Carter.

Corporals.—George Porter. Aaron Wesinger. Joseph Yeagler. Edward Springer. Aaron Wang. Riece M. Reed. John M. Holderman.

Died.—Elijah Cayler, died in Freed Hospital, Nashville, January 23, 1864. Manuel Noffsinger, died in Nashville, May 12, 1864. Perry Server, died of wounds received at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 21, 1864.

Deserted.—George W. Bett, December 17, 1864. William Gustin, January 27, 1865. Thomas Ward, January 27, 1865.

Discharged.—Augustus Mizener, to accept appointment as commissioned officer. Samuel Bernhart, May 22, 1865. Alexander Belt, June 5, 1865. Richard McForan, June 1, 1865. Henry Stanley, for disability, October 17, 1864.

Transferred.—John H. Morris, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Samuel R. Maps, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Company H.

Captains.—Edward R. Black, second lieutenant, January 21, 1862; first lieutenant, March 23, 1862; captain, June 22, 1863. Leonard C. Councellor, March 3, 1862; killed, January 22, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—David P. Reed, promoted to captain Company G, July 29, 1863. Frederick E. Wilson, resigned, September 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.—Frederick Pickering, March 3, 1862; dismissed, May 7, 1863.

Sergeants.—Levi A. Boysel, first sergeant. John Parsels. Marcus Eaton. John O'Connell. Frederick Hetenhouser.

Corporals.—Irwin T. Jones. George Bowers. Isaac N. Foust. James Justice. George W. Weaver. John Young. Gunen P. Young. Rufus R. Hurdle.

Died.—John Heiry, sergeant, killed in action, May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga. Benjamin Roling, killed at Resaca. Thomas Johnson, killed at Resaca. Henry Frankford, killed in action in front of Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1864. William Scott, died in hospital August 7, 1864, from gunshot wound received in action near Atlanta, Ga.

Deserted.—Henry Fritz, April 22, 1864.

Company I.

Captains.—L. E. Chenoweth, quartermaster's sergeant, February 28, 1864; first lieutenant, February 2, 1865; captain, June 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Augustus Mizener, sergeant, September 1, 1864; first lieutenant, June 16, 1865. James G. Elrick, March 21, 1862; resigned September 18, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.—Thomas B. Hoffman, March 21, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeants.—James W. Clark, first sergeant; Adam Sturtz, John McAllister, David A. Sayre, Rufus R. Wells, reduced to ranks April 14, 1865; reappointed sergeant May 1, 1865.

Corporals.—Henry F. McEndree, John B. Kildow, John K. Eddy, Riley Wiggins, John Turbett, George R. Breckinridge.

Died.—John H. Johnson, first sergeant, September 2, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Jonesboro. John W. Brooks, first sergeant, died April 4, 1864, of wounds received in a railway accident. William H. Hill, June 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga. John Munson, October 1, 1864, from wounds received at battle of Jonesboro.

Transferred.—Oliver Wilkison, to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Company K.

Captains.—Zenas S. Poulson, first sergeant, February 15, 1864; first lieutenant Company D, April 9, 1865; captain Company K, June 15, 1865; John V. Heslip, March 21, 1862; resigned April 11, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—James Wharry, first sergeant, December 16, 1861; first lieutenant, June 18, 1863; captain Company D, June 15, 1865. William J. Porter, first sergeant, August 31, 1864; first lieutenant, June 16, 1865. William Cody, March 25, 1862; mustered out, December 25, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.—William C. Barnett, January 7, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

Sergeants.—James W. Worstell, George M. Jones, William H. Harris, George W. Tipton.

Corporals.—Ephraim H. Johnson, James W. McCurdy, John Lisle, George W. Moore, William Cass.

The Fifth Ohio Cavalry went out the first year, and among its companies was I, from this neighborhood. It was at Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Missionary Ridge, all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee during the Atlanta campaign, and marched with Sherman down to the sea, afterwards going up through North Carolina. Company I was commanded by Captain Clem. Murphy; C. H. Murray was first lieutenant, and A. C. Rossman second lieutenant. Captain Murphy was dishonorably discharged before the expiration of his term of service, and Rossman became a captain, and was transferred to Company E; Charles E. Giffen became first lieutenant. During the latter portion of its service it received many recruits, but few from Hamilton. Among the non-commissioned officers who can now be remembered are: M. G. Morris, orderly; Fred. Reigel, Joe Knecht, Joe Cox, Loammi R. Dunwoodie, William H. Paullin, S. C. Henderson, Eli Long, Charles Richter, and Emanuel Richter, sergeants; and John Eberhart and Conrad Maybrush, corporals. Sergeant Samuel Stephenson and privates Herman Zegeler and William Ledwell were killed.

The enterprise of forming a new regiment in this congressional district was entered upon in the early part of July, 1862, and, with general accord, Colonel Charles Anderson was chosen to command it.

The military committees of the several counties met in Hamilton on the 16th of July, and selected Hiram

Strong, of Dayton, as lieutenant-colonel; A. A. Phillips, of Hamilton, as major; D. P. Thurston, of Dayton, as adjutant; and John Eastman, of Eaton, as quartermaster.

On the 17th of the same month the line officers were recommended by the military committees, and on the next day most of them were mustered into the service and recruiting commenced in earnest, the work being greatly facilitated by the patriotic people who contributed to pay the necessary expenses of the campaign.

On the afternoon of the 14th of August Companies A and B, having filled their quotas, went into quarters at "Camp Dayton." On the 19th of the same month the mustering of the regiment by companies was commenced, and by the middle of the afternoon of the 21st the whole regiment had been mustered into service and armed.

The regiment broke camp on the 23d of August, 1862, and got aboard the cars *en route* for Lexington, Kentucky, where they arrived on the evening of the 24th.

The regiment soon plunged into the strife and made for itself a record that fully entitles it to the lasting gratitude of the nation. Those grand historic names, Stone River, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin, and Nashville, are all of blood right emblazoned on the war-worn and battle rent banner of the regiment. Then there are the names Strong, Eastman, Birch, Payne, Richards, Patterson, Arnold, Burkett, Mason, and a host of others, patriots who fell on so many well-stricken fields, all attest the severity of the conflicts through which the regiment passed.

The companies from this county were as follows:

Company D.—Captain, Daniel Bowman; first lieutenant, Timothy Regan; second lieutenant, Charles Sutphin; first sergeant, Dan. V. Bonnell.

Company C.—Captain, H. H. Wallace; first lieutenant, John E. Chatten; second lieutenant, Bennett C. Wilcox; first sergeant, Alex. Scott.

Company F.—Captain, Robert Joyce; first lieutenant, Henry Richards; second lieutenant, Arthur C. Morgan; first sergeant, Alexander Johnson.

D was recruited in Middletown and vicinity; C at Hamilton, Oxford, Darrtown, and Seven Mile; F at Venice.

The following contains a list of the killed and a few names of the wounded of the Ninety-third in the fights at Chattanooga:

Killed.—Major Will Birch; Company A, Privates David Moss, John D. Funk, —— Prutsman; Company B, Andrew Lukenben, J. Speelman; Company F, Amos McNiel; Company G, Wesley Cassell, John Murphy; Company H, J. Schnerf; Company K, James Harris, John Blair, James Baird.

Wounded.—Lieutenant Will Brown, Captain Bowman, Sergeant Major Oscar Gottshall, Privates Oscar Moodie, Charles Anderson, James Fitzpatrick.

This list is derived from Leroy Davies, who was not a member of the Ninety-third, but, to use his own words, was anxious to see the fight. So, when the ball opened, he engaged a partner (a Spencer rifle), and was lucky enough to be one in the taking of a rebel battery, when he received notice to quit in the shape of a minie ball. The letter speaks of the death of Jacob Wetsel, of the Sixty-ninth, and of the severe wound of Jacob Rees, who was seriously injured.

Alfred A. Phillips, the major of this regiment, was born in Orange County, Indiana, May 5, 1825. He was the son of Albert H. Phillips, who was born March 1, 1795, and died in July, 1872, and Mary Hollowell, who died in June, 1845, aged forty-five years. He was married December 20, 1855, in Hamilton, to Miss Emma C. Rush, who was born in Addison County, Vermont, August 2, 1832. She is the daughter of Horatio S. Rush, who died in October, 1875, and Caroline De Long, who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips had six children. Nellie was born August 31, 1857; Alice, June 8, 1859; Bertha, September 4, 1861; Lottie, February 9, 1865; Alfred, September 9, 1866, and Josephine, April 11, 1869. Mr. Phillips was sheriff of Butler County from 1860 to 1864, and deputy sheriff for seven years prior to that time. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, being then only about twenty-one years of age, he enlisted, and went out as a member of Company I, First Ohio Regiment, under Colonel Mitchell, serving one year. During the late war he was the major of his regiment, staying in the field, however, only one year, as he was called back by his official duties in Butler County. Major Phillips during life followed different pursuits. He spent three years in Arkansas, owning and having control of saw, grist, and shingle mills, together with a large plantation containing over four thousand acres. In 1863 he owned a third interest in a distillery at this place, and in 1866 he purchased the other two-thirds, which he carried on till 1869, when he sold. He carried on a distillery one year at Lawrenceburg. After that he was the proprietor of the Phillips House, now known as the Central House, at the corner of High and Front Streets. At the time of his death, which happened from sunstroke in July, 1881, he was conducting another place of the same name, being the house now occupied by Judge Hume.

Captain Leflar, of the Eighty-third Regiment, wrote in the middle of February, 1863:

"The country down here is low and flat, but I think it is a great cotton region. We can see Vicksburg plainly from our camp, and the gunboats very often of a morning wake the people up in Vicksburg for breakfast by sending a few shell among them. We are still working away at the canal, which is already eight or ten feet wide, and from four to six feet deep. If we should succeed it will cut Vicksburg off from the river entirely, making a new channel for the river. Many doubt as to

the success (and I confess I am one of that number) from the fact that they failed to dig down to the sand so as to give it a chance to wash. The present bottom is of smooth black mud. The river is rising very fast, and is just over the banks.

"The health of the soldiers is any thing but good. We have but twenty-five men for duty, though I must say my company has not been reduced altogether by sickness; there have been five desertions from my company to the enemy. I will give you a list of them: Corporal John R. Hancock, Oxford; Jerome B. Bennett, Hamilton; George Popp, Oxford; David Ramsey, Pleasant Run; Jeremiah Robbins, Mt. Pleasant. There were only two of these men that left the boat the evening previous to the fight, and they were not seen during the engagememt. The company fought nobly for three hours and forty-five minutes, at which time the fort was surrendered. The following are the names of those who were wounded in the engagement: Hiram Smith, thigh; William H. Hall, ankle; Jacob Straub, foot; Bryan McGillan, shot through left cheek and came out at the right ear; Angus Hine, slightly in head, not disabled from duty; Erastus Martin, cheek slightly, not disabled for duty.

"We have lost one man since we left Memphis, Sergeant David Thompson, who died from disease of the throat. Sergeant Thompson was a worthy man and a good soldier, and was universally liked by his comrades. We buried him at Millikin's Bend, on the Mississippi River. Our hearts went with him to the grave.

"The soldiers are dying off very fast here. In a short walk to-day I counted thirty-four newly made graves at our hospital. I am still in good health, as usual."

James P. Clark, aged nineteen, enlisted into the service at Amanda; was wounded at Arkansas Post, and died in hospital at Memphis.

John T. Negus, aged twenty-eight, enlisted into the service at Middletown; was detailed as commissary-sergeant at Camp Dayton. Having been relieved from duty there, he started to rejoin his company. He died March 11th at the post hospital, at Lake Providence, Louisiana, of small-pox.

Richard V. Hanna enlisted at Westchester; died in hospital boat *D. A. January* March 15, 1863.

At a meeting of Company H, Eighty-third Regiment, at Smith's plantation, April 25, 1863, Captain Leflar was appointed chairman, and J. A. Witmer, orderly sergeant, secretary. Resolutions were reported by a committee for the purpose, and unanimously adopted, saying that as it had pleased Almighty God to remove from their ranks Sergeants David Thompson and Jacob C. Strobridge; Corporal Erastus M. Martin; Privates Louis Snider, John Bridge, William Bonnele, Aaron Freame, and Timothy Sedwell, as a token of respect and esteem for the deceased they would wear the usual badge of mourning on parade and review for the next thirty days. They died martyrs in the cause of their country, and under the folds of the proud and glorious old flag of their forefathers. The soldiers deeply and sincerely sympathized with the families and friends of their deceased brothers in arms.

A letter from a member of Company H, when quartered near Vicksburg, in the latter part of June, 1863, says:

"We are now encamped on the line of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, about two miles from the court house, and within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. Our tents are pitched in a hollow just deep enough to escape the enemy's bullets and cannon balls. We are crowded almost one tent upon another, just out of reach of any breath of air which may be stirring the favored regions above, and consequently almost insufferably hot; with this proviso, the regiment is quite healthy, and never was in better spirits. Every body feels contented and satisfied of a speedy and successful termination of the siege. We have been before this place so long (ever since last December), thinning our ranks by disease and the bullet, that it will be a happy moment for us when we can reach the goal we have so long tried for. In our present camp, though in no great danger, we are still never safe. Bullets and cannon balls are whistling above and around us continually, and never a day passes but what several poor fellows are brought by from the hills above us wounded or dead. Our line approaches in front of this brigade have been carried almost immediately under the enemy's works. They consist of three lines of rifle-pits or parallels, two of which are completed, and the third one, bringing us within a stone's-throw of the enemy's fortification, or nearly so. Squads from the negro regiments being raised in this vicinity assist in digging the trenches and help toward the progress of the work materially; they seem to hold very light the danger from the enemy's missiles, and work with a steadiness and perseverance greatly to be commended. Picketing in the advanced positions is getting to be very dangerous work. Members of our company on picket in the advance rifle-pits had some very narrow escapes day before yesterday, as we had four men seriously wounded, two of them mortally. Being so near their works the rebels can use percussion shells, in lieu of hand grenades, with great efficiency, and they give our men considerable trouble. Conversations often ensue between our men and the enemy's pickets, sometimes ending with a friendly 'good night,' and at other times with a volley of musketry.

"The camp to-day is very quiet, more so than it has been before since the commencement of the siege; but I am afraid it is the calm before the storm. Osterhaus has telegraphed from Black River to General Grant that Johnson is near by, and a report is going the rounds of the camp that a heavy battle was fought last night, in which Osterhaus was victorious, but I can not vouch for

its authenticity. Heavy re-enforcements have been sent to him, and they are trying to entice Johnson within our lines by obstructing all roads but one, so that they can flank him on either side. The Fiftieth Indiana, from this brigade, left for Black River last evening, and at midnight the Eighty-third received orders to have two days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and to be ready to move at any moment to support General Sherman in case the rebels should attempt to break through on our right, so you can judge somewhat of our position. It is evident the siege is drawing to a close, and probably before this reaches you you will have intelligence of the final result.

"Since leaving the Mississippi we have all lost many and true friends, and our country honest and tried patriots. John Witmer, Orderly Sergeant Company H, was killed while gallantly leading his company in the charge on the 22d; with him friendship and love for his country were traits whose influence will never cease. Out of eighty-six men with which the company crossed the Ohio River at the memorable siege of Cincinnati, only twenty now are left for duty, and of its officers, that unflinching patriot, Captain F. M. Leflar, is the only one that now remains. With but little or no assistance from his ex-lieutenants, he has always been present with his company, and always ready to do any duty which it may fall to his lot to perform, and as a friend and faithful soldier he will be always remembered by those who knew him."

In the Summer of 1862, about the time Cincinnati was threatened by the rebels, who were in arms close at hand, Robert Christy, of this city, a prominent lawyer, who now lives in Washington, D. C., was at the head of a movement for establishing a military force here. It had been authorized by the County Democratic Convention, and had for its ostensible reason the necessity of opposing the Confederate forces, should they come on this side of the line. Governor Tod, who was in a patriotic way doing all in his power to serve his country, had some fears that the force might be used against the Union, rather than for it, and refused to give his consent to its authorization. "Whether it was intended," he said in this letter, "by this proceeding to interfere with the voluntary enlistments now being made over all the State, in response to the President's recent calls for troops, is now immaterial. Believing such to be the effect, I feel it my imperative duty to direct that you, and all associated with you in the effort to raise said regiment, at once desist. It is hoped that you and your associates will give cheerful obedience to this order, and join all loyal citizens of the State in their efforts to suppress the unholy rebellion in the manner designated by the national authorities."

David Beckett, major in the Sixty-first regiment, was born in the year 1838, in Butler County, Ohio, his parents being Robert and Mary Crawford Beckett. He was educated at the Miami University, where he graduated in 1860. In the year of 1861, on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he entered the Union army as a private soldier. In 1862 he was made a captain, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of major. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was killed, leaving behind him a reputation for gallantry and manliness which all might envy. He left a wife, but no children to bear his name.

Colonel Robert Reily, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, was a native of this county, and in his death the people of this region mourned another martyr to the cause of freedom. He fell, his right knee being badly shattered by a minie ball, at the battle of Chancellorsville, on Saturday, May 2d, in a gallant effort to check the rout of the Eleventh Corps of Hooker's army, before the overwhelming advance of the rebels under Jackson.

The retreat of our right wing left him in the hands of the enemy. His thigh was amputated the next morning, the 3d, but he survived the operation only a few hours.

Robert Reily was born in Hamilton, June 1, 1820, and was the third son of that well known citizen, the late John Reily. He commenced active life in the store of W. P. H. Hulbert, of Cincinnati, as a clerk in 1836, and in 1843 became a partner in the establishment. The financial success of the firm was remarkable—much of it being due to the popular manners and efficient industry of Mr. Reily. In 1852 he retired to a beautiful farm near Lockland, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. When this rebellion broke out, his glowing patriotism led him at once to throw all his influence and energy upon the side of his country, and from the first echo of rebel cannon fired against Fort Sumter, until the Autumn of that year, he did every thing which, as a civilian, was in his power to strengthen the hands of the government in the mighty struggle before it. In September, 1861, he entered with Colonel McLean and others, with his characteristic ardor, into the effort to raise the Seventy-fifth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, locating the regimental rendezvous near his residence. The success of the undertaking was largely owing to his personal popularity and liberal energy. He voluntarily chose the lowest rank of the field officers; was commissioned major of the regiment, accompanied it into Virginia, where, under Milroy, Schenck, Fremont, Sigel, Burnside, and Hooker, successively, it was continuously engaged in hard marching and hard fighting. Colonel McLean was soon appointed brigadier, and Lieutenant-colonel Constable having been taken prisoner, Major Reily became commander of the regiment, and led it in nearly all the battles, receiving, in 1862, his commission as colonel.

Although by nature modest, gentle, and averse to all violence, yet no sooner had he entered the army and

taken upon himself the character of a soldier, than he showed himself, as have many other men of his class in this war, to possess the characteristics of a hero. In battle he was ever at the post of danger, riding fearlessly up and down the lines where the men needed either his voice or his example. He never asked a soldier to go where he was not willing to lead.

Among the last words uttered to his faithful attending surgeon were these: "I did not run from the rebels, nor did my regiment flinch under my command." But bravery was not the most valuable of his qualifications as an officer. He carefully and constantly sought and cared for the highest interests of his men, temporal and spiritual, sympathized with them in their hardships and sufferings, and to the utmost of his power provided for their wants, physical and moral. As a natural consequence, the soldiers idolized him. The adjutant-general of his division, in a letter to a friend, says: "This is the saddest of our misfortunes since the division has been in the army. We have lost many brave and good officers, but none so universally known and respected. He was admired by all, both as an officer and a Christian."

Colonel Reily was firm in discipline. He allowed no drunkenness, profanity, or vulgarity, which he could prevent. Observance of the Sabbath, where practicable, was one of his unfailing requirements. He was a man eminent for piety, generosity, and conscientiousness. He never united with any Church, but was in every sphere a "professor of religion." He had no fondness for a soldier's life. His eyes were turned with longing to his home and family.

Company K, Eighty-sixth Ohio, whose term of service expired in February, 1864, passed through Hamilton, on the way to their homes at Oxford and vicinity. The company was raised by Captain McFarland, who upon the organization of the regiment was elected lieutenant-colonel, a position he continued to hold, being most of the time in command of the regiment. The Eighty-sixth had a hard time of it their last Winter, being at Cumberland Gap through all the severe weather, and kept on the alert by the proximity of the enemy. Colonel McFarland, after coming home, resumed his duties as professor of mathematics in Miami University.

The agent sent to Annapolis, in November, 1863, to relieve the wants of the Union soldiers lately from Richmond, mentioned the following men from this county:

John Brooks, Thirty-fifth, Company D, from Hamilton, wounded in left arm, doing well. Alfred W. Harrison, Ninety-third, Company F, from Venice, a Chickamauga prisoner, confined on Belle Island, where, after being robbed of blankets and all private property, with half rations of bread and a little meat, he was left to make his bed upon the damp sand, with the sky for a covering. He was very weak, but was then slowly gaining.

Captain Thompson, of the Seventy-second, wrote home to his father in February, 1863:

"In my last you had an account of our march down into Mississippi and back, since which we marched from Moscow, by way of Bolivar and Purdy, to Corinth, nearly one hundred miles, in six days, over miserable roads, and through incessant rain. Arriving in Corinth during the storm, we encamped in an open field, nearly a half mile from the woods, to which we must go for tent poles, as well as fire wood, and this, too, in one of the coldest rain-storms I ever witnessed. That night it snowed an inch, and froze hard enough to bear a man. Many of us nearly froze in our wet clothes, and we could neither get warm nor dry, as it rained out our fires, and we could have none in our tents, as we had no stoves. I had nothing but a tent-fly, which I have used since we left Memphis, and which is like spreading a sheet over a pole to shed the rain, as it is open at both ends, and the wind drives the rain through from end to end. Finding I could not live thus, I found shelter with Dr. Metcalf, of the Seventh Illinois, who kindly compelled me to stay with him while we remained at Corinth.

"Sunday, February 1st, we left Corinth, coming on the railroad by way of Jackson, Tenn., and arrived here the same night in another cold rain-storm, and now, having traveled four hundred miles since November 12th, we are again nearly at our starting place.

"The officers of the Illinois regiments in Corinth, with many other officers, met at Corinth the other night and passed resolutions, denouncing the Illinois traitors at Springfield, and tendering their services to the governor, to come home, if needed, and put down home traitors, believing them to be more damnable than rebels South. I never saw a more determined spirit in any body of men than they showed, irrespective of party. Many of the best speeches were made by good old Democrats, Colonels Baine and Wilcox making the best speeches I heard."

There were two features of the war here that were entirely different from its manifestations in most of the counties of Ohio. The southern line of this county lies only eleven miles from the Kentucky border, and twice during the four years' conflict were we in danger from the attacks of Confederate troops. Happily, the invader did not touch our soil, although very near us, and we were fortunate that our only losses were of time and money. The first time Butler County was threatened was when Kirby Smith was advancing towards Cincinnati. That city would have supplied every thing he or the Southern States lacked—founderies, machine shops, provisions, arms, and ammunition. On the 1st of September, 1862, he entered Lexington in triumph, and a little later he sent General Heath against Covington and Cincinnati. There were no regular troops there, and nothing to resist him, should he get within gunshot. Every one was frightened, for few Northern people had ever thought that the war might be brought to their own doors. The City Council of Cincinnati at once met,

and the whole resources of the city were pledged to meet any expenses that might be incurred. General Lew Wallace took the command, martial law was proclaimed, business was stopped, and the ferry-boats and horse-cars ceased running. He was thoroughly alive to the emergency, and was well supported by public opinion. Back of Newport and Covington breast-works, rifle-pits, and redoubts were thrown up. Governor Tod was soon on hand, and telegraphed for all available troops to be sent down. Companies of men from Preble and Butler Counties at once started for the scene of action, and were warmly received. These were the advance guard of the Squirrel Hunters, a name destined to last as long as Ohio itself. They came in by thousands, from every nook and corner of the State, some with good modern rifles and clean new uniforms, and others with old shot guns and clothes that had long since seen their best days. Where the fountain now is was their eating house. Three thousand men, judges, mechanics, clergymen, bankers, clerks, labored each day upon the fortifications. On the 10th and 11th it was believed that the attack, then deferred a week and a half, was about to begin, and the entrenchments were manned, and gun-boats placed in the river. But the advance of Buell caused Bragg to call back Kirby Smith. On the 12th it was known that danger was over, and on the 15th every kind of labor was resumed. Cincinnati owed its salvation to the promptness with which its citizens and those of the interior answered to the call for defense. Of those who thus aided the people of Cincinnati none deserve more credit than those of Butler County.

But in the next campaign begun by the rebels against Southern Ohio much real damage was done. The path of Morgan was marked with devastation, and that Butler County escaped his presence may be counted among her instances of good luck. John Morgan, one of the most noted of the guerrilla leaders of the last war, was a native of the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and before the war was there engaged as a manufacturer of woolen goods. At about the outbreak of hostilities he was arrested for sending goods through the lines, and in September, 1861, he abandoned his business and joined the rebel forces, acting as captain. His first formidable raid into Kentucky was in July, 1862, and his were some of the troops that caused the consternation at Cincinnati. On the 17th of July he defeated the Union troops at Cynthiana. In September Augusta was captured, and on the 17th of October the forces of the United States at Lexington were defeated. Elizabethtown, on the 27th of December, was captured. During the course of the next season he won several victories, was once or twice beaten off, and once defeated at McMinnville. The great expedition, however, with which Morgan's name is associated is that begun in 1863, in the Summer, which went through the three States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. After ravaging Kentucky, he crossed over into Indiana at Brandenburg, and marched through Corydon, being attacked by the citizens there. No sooner had it been learned in Indiana that the Confederates had crossed the border than the feeling became intense. Within forty-eight hours from the time troops were called out sixty-five thousand men responded, and the victorious march which Morgan had intended became converted into a flight. There can be no doubt that this campaign was designed to relieve General Lee, who was then engaged in his Pennsylvania campaign, by causing the Union forces to be divided. Indiana was passed through in five days, and on his way he avoided the large towns. He reached the Ohio line on Monday, July 13th, at Harrison.

The approach of the Morgan raiders to this city caused the most intense excitement. No desire to make terms with the enemy was manifested, but an almost unanimous intention to fight was shown. Upon receipt of the dispatches on the 12th, the organization of companies was at once commenced. Monday afternoon five full companies, numbering full six hundred men, marched out on the Venice road to meet the raiders. Of these, three hundred were armed with government arms, one hundred and twenty-five with carbines from Gwyn & Campbell's factory, and some with rifles, etc., while not a few marched with no arms save such as nature had provided them with, but with the evident determination to throw stones if they could find no better weapons. If the enemy had carried out his supposed intention of attacking this city Monday night he would have met with serious resistance; but the active pursuit by Hobson and the determined action of the Butler County men saved Hamilton from a visit.

Tuesday night they were again on duty, picketing the roads south of town. No praise can be too great for the men of all classes and of all creeds who left their business and their families to oppose the march of veteran soldiers upon their homes.

Morgan's original object was, doubtless, to scour Indiana and Ohio, capturing horses, carriages, etc., destroying railroad bridges, mills, and in all respects to eclipse the Grierson raid. By the vigorous action of the Indiana and Ohio home guards, and the United States troops sent in pursuit, this intention was changed to that of getting across the Ohio as rapidly as possible with his tired out men and their plunder. The rapidity of his march since Sunday, his evident determination to avoid battle, his neglecting to destroy the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and the Little Miami Railroads, or other bridges or tracks except in his direct route, prove this conclusively. The river was patrolled by armed boats, and Hobson's troops were close upon his rear. The militia were rising in his front; if turned back his exhausted men and horses must of necessity have fallen an easy prey to the troops in pursuit. If he reached and attempted to cross the swollen Ohio, he would have

done so at the loss of his artillery and with the loss of many, if not all, of his men.

Hamilton was crowded during Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th, with militia and squirrel rifles from Butler, Montgomery, Preble, and other counties, and from Indiana. The entire Eleventh Indiana militia, under Colonel Gray, the Nineteenth Ohio Battery, part of the Twelfth Michigan Battery, a detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and two companies of cavalry from Indiana, were here. It is estimated that not less than six thousand troops were present.

The *Telegraph* remarks:

"We have had a speck of war at home—two days of soldiering; no holiday affair, but real strapping on of accouterments, shouldering of muskets, and marching out to meet the foe; two nights of anxiety, when our roads were guarded and our streets patrolled; our men all out on the expected field of battle, and our women tortured with visions of suffering fathers, husbands, and brothers, and of visits from the rude enemy. Morgan's men have gone, and with them the watching, the feverish expectation of marching our untrained men against his well drilled regiments.

"Our citizens determined to give fight. Some towns had surrendered to the enemy at his approach, others had fallen after a feeble defense; our citizens determined to save Hamilton from either disgrace, and at once made every preparation within their reach. The situation was not very promising. At the first called meeting it was discovered that there were not arms in the city for more than two hundred men, and as yet no promises of help had been made, while Morgan's men were distant but one day's march, and heading directly for our town. But the exigency only hastened the preparations here.

"As soon as the approach of the enemy became certain, scouts were sent out a full day's march, to gather information of his advance, and so close did our scouts hang on the front of the enemy that several of them were captured. Companies were rapidly organized, till, within two days after the first alarm, our city furnished over seven hundred well armed and equipped men for duty. These men went out Monday afternoon, and were posted where, in the view of the commander of the post, they could most effectually check the enemy.

"Up to this time no considerable force from any other point had re-enforced us, and it is certain that Morgan's intended visit to Hamilton was postponed by reason of the preparations made by our own citizens to repulse him. It will forever stand to the credit and honor of our town that she beheld the approach of an army of rebels, not with any cowardly desire to capitulate, but with the determination of repulsing the enemy even at the expense of the blood of her best citizens.

"Captain R. Smith commanded the post until the arrival of Major Keith from Dayton. Martial law was declared throughout Butler County Monday, and all men ordered to duty. Six companies from this city went out on the Venice road Monday night, and remained till Tuesday morning. The roads east of the river were guarded by Dayton companies, and a detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As Morgan's intention was developed by his march eastward from New Baltimore, the companies were drawn in from the different roads and were held awaiting orders. Tuesday there were at least five thousand men here, three-fourths of them armed, and the enemy only fifteen miles distant, but no attempt was made either to march men or throw them in front of the enemy by railway.

"Finally, Tuesday evening, the Indiana militia were sent to Cincinnati, and the city companies were thrown out on picket on the roads east of town.

"Wednesday morning they were recalled with a considerable accumulation of grit in their clothing and skins, if not in their souls, and thus ended the active operations of Butler County against Morgan. Tuesday and Wednesday the square and our streets were thronged with militia from our town and other counties. These mostly left Wednesday, although some companies from out of town remained till Friday morning."

The following is a statement of the different companies from Butler, Preble, and Montgomery Counties in Hamilton on Tuesday, July 14, 1862. We mention first the companies from Hamilton, and of these we give the number on duty that day:

Captain S. W. Potter, 98; Captain Thomas Moore, 110; Captain Ransford Smith, 113; Captain F. Bender, 94; Captain John Wilson, 122; Captain J. P. Bruck, 115; Captain Jos. Traber, 50. Total, 703.

Madison Township.—Captain Ben. Thomas, 86 men; Captain G. C. Warvel, 67; Captain W. C. Smith, 40; Captain G. H. Gebhart, 80. Total, 273. These men had no arms.

Wayne Township.—Captain Joseph A. Miltrode, 71 men, no arms.

Lemon Township.—Captain A. B. Cooley, 96 men, no arms; Captain D. B. Schurz, 97 men, no arms.

Morgan Township.—Captain Timothy Corcoran, 40 men, no arms.

Middletown.—Captain Weitzel, 119 men, armed.

Oxford.—Captain J. T. Porter, 34 men, no arms.

Preble County.—Captain Slocum, Eldorado, 72 men, armed; Captain Overpeck, Gratis Township, 60 men, no arms; Captain Dan May, Harrison Township, 97 men, no arms; Captain Whiteside, Camden, 60 men, no arms.

Montgomery County.—Captain George Hatfield, Dayton, 57 men; Captain G. G. Prugh, Dayton, 90; Captain Ed. Jones, Dayton, 84; Captain Jas. Turner, Dayton, 40; Captain Shusan, Miamisburg, 46; Captain Pomroy,

Miamisburg, 65; Captain Schoenfield, Miami Township, 60; Captain Geo. Winder, Miami Township, 71. All armed.

RECAPITULATION.

Hamilton City,	703
County,	730
Total from Butler County,	1,433
" Preble County,	300
" Montgomery County,	513
Total of Ohio militia present,	2,246
Indiana militia under General Haskel,	2,600
Total,	4,846
A detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,	50
Two companies of Indiana Cavalry,	150
Six gun battery, Nineteenth Ohio,	100
Total here Tuesday, July 14th,	5,146

Of the Ohio militia a large number were unarmed. Some other companies in this and other counties telegraphed, offering their services, but were not wanted. One full company from Oxford, under Captain Welpley, went on to Cincinnati. It is impossible to get at perfect accuracy in this report, but it is mainly correct.

On Saturday night the city was illuminated in honor of the splendid successes, which, within the previous month, had crowned our arms. The affair was got up suddenly, and was not so complete as longer notice would have made it; but the crowd out doors was large, while the various decorations, transparencies, etc., reflected much credit on the patriotism and taste of our citizens. The national colors, in every conceivable variety of form, were shining from the windows and yards of most of the residences, and from many of the business houses. Conspicuous among the latter were noticed the stores of Howell, J. W. Davis, Jackson & Co., H. Beardsley, Schwartz's Bakery, Peck's Bank, and others. The telegraph office had the windows fronting on High Street filled with the red, white, and blue, arranged in graceful patterns and bearing various mottoes. The windows of most of our citizens were brilliantly lighted. The most extensive preparations were at the residences of D. Conner, in the First, Thomas Millikin, in the Second, and Thomas V. Howell in the Third Ward. The displays at the houses of Israel Williams, James Boyden, E. G. Dyer, Ezra Potter, J. Snyder, James Thomas, Mrs. Hill, S. Arnold, Dr. Peck, Dr. Falconer, Russell Potter, Colonel Campbell, D. Conner, Jr., Isaac Robertson, N. Curtis, James Whitaker, Thomas Sterritt, Captain F. Landis, S. Shaffer, Lieutenant Andrews, and many others were very pretty. Bonfires burned at the intersections of the principal streets.

A large torch-light procession, with music and transparencies, marched through the city, and finally collected on High Street, near Second, where speeches were made by Colonel Campbell and Thomas Millikin.

The effect of the Morgan raid was to stimulate the local militia. Many new companies were organized. The following companies, under the militia laws of this State, were organized in this county:

"*Oxford Guards*," *Oxford.*—Captain, Marmaduke Welpley; First Lieutenant, James E. Stewart; Second Lieutenant John P. Clough.

"*Morgan Guards*," *Paddy's Run.*—Captain, Edward T. Jones; First Lieutenant, Samuel W. Woodruff; Second Lieutenant, Henry Dawson.

"*Sigel Guards*," *Hamilton.*—Captain, John Frederick Bender; First Lieutenant, Jacob Kurz; Second Lieutenant, Philip Winkelhaus.

"*Millikin Guards*," *Seven-Mile.*—Captain, Benjamin Bookwalter; First Lieutenant, Augustus W. Eckert; Second Lieutenant, David T. Stewart.

"*Butler Guards*," *Miltonville.*—Captain, George C. Warvel; First Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Banker; Second Lieutenant, John Busenbark.

"*Hamilton Rifles*," *Hamilton.*—Captain, Thomas Moore; First Lieutenant, Lafayette Traber; Second Lieutenant, Samuel S. Garver.

"*Grant Rifles*," *Middletown.*—Captain, Philip Weitzel; First Lieutenant, Theodore R. Martin; Second Lieutenant, Jos. Mantz.

"*Milford Guards*," *Somerville.*—Captain, Jas. H. Stephens; First Lieutenant, Daniel S. Keil; Second Lieutenant, Henry P. Dove.

"*Van Derveer Guards*," *Reily.*—Captain, Samuel K. Wickard; First Lieutenant, Jas. Coe; Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Gray.

"*Millville Guards*," *Millville.*—Captain, Daniel K. Zeller; First Lieutenant, John A. Kumler; Second Lieutenant, Washington B. Davis.

"*Union Guards*," *Hamilton.*—Captain, John C. Lewis; First Lieutenant, William E. Scobey; Second Lieutenant, James T. Imlay.

"*Oxford Scouts*," *Oxford.*—Captain, John Francis Porter; First Lieutenant, Philip H. Welty; Second Lieutenant, Frank J. Cone.

It will thus be seen that Morgan made his flying raid through Hamilton County without injuring the lives or property of those in this county. But there were damages done by the State and United States troops, which were laid before the State government, and the amounts paid. A few of his men crossed the Miami River at Venice, but the great bulk of them at New Baltimore. Morgan fled on and on, until it seemed likely that he would reach the Kentucky shore in safety. But at one point the troops came up near enough to give him battle and defeated him, not so badly, however, but that with twelve hundred of his men he was able to escape. Further on he tried to cross the Ohio, but after three hundred had reached the opposite shore in safety he was obliged to return and head the retreat of the remainder of his men on the north shore. He became environed by the militia, and the volunteers and regulars who were following were close upon him. "Morgan approaches Pennsylvania," says a historian. "Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding detachments of the Ninth and Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and stragglers from different regiments, freshly mounted and sent ahead by order of General Burnside, on the cars, came

up on the nick of time. Two roads came to a common road. The struggle is which shall arrive first. Morgan leads; Rue, almost despairing, pursues him. Seeing a road leading off, almost by intuition, he asks a bystander, 'Does that road come into this one again, and is it nearer to the point where they approach than the main road?' 'It does, and is much nearer.' With renewed hope he dashed off, and ran in ahead about a hundred and fifty yards, and rapidly formed a line of battle. Morgan, with his usual audacity, sends in a flag of truce, and demands an unconditional surrender. Rue indignantly informs the messenger that he does not belong to the militia that he can be deceived in that manner; that he is a major of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and that if Morgan does not surrender at once he will fire upon him. The officer replied, with an oath, that the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry was everywhere. Morgan, finding he could not impose on Rue by the flag of truce, tries another dodge. He now informs him that he had already surrendered to some Ohio militia captain, and that he had paroled them. This captain was a captive in Morgan's hands. He informs Morgan that he will pay no attention to any such surrender, and that he will hold him and his command until his superior, General Shackelford, arrives. In about an hour the general makes his appearance, and then Morgan surrenders, and thus ends the most remarkable chase known in history."

Major George W. Rue is a citizen of Fairfield Township, in this county, and his fame is a matter of importance to us. Since Morgan's capture several attempts have been made to wrest the honor from Major Rue, but without avail. We, therefore, restate the affair, as seen from another standpoint:

"On the evening of the 23d of July, 1863, Major Rue left the barracks at Covington, Kentucky, with a command of three hundred and seventy-five cavalry and three pieces of artillery, from the Fifteenth Indiana Battery. The command departed for Bellaire, *via* Columbus, arriving there at one o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 24th. On the following day the banks of the Ohio were patrolled, and at one o'clock word was received from Major-general Brooks for Major Rue to proceed with his forces with all possible speed for Steubenville. Not stopping here, he passed on to Shanghee, where he disembarked his command at seven o'clock P. M., Saturday. From this point he proceeded along the public road to Knoxville, where he learned that Morgan had already passed through Richmond at four o'clock of that day, the 25th, and was still pushing north-east. The major left Knoxville at four o'clock Sunday morning, joining General Shackelford at Hammondsville, and proceeded at once to Salinesville, his command in advance. At this place it was learned that Morgan had been seen last at Mooreville, going eastwardly to Smith's Ford on the Ohio River. General Shackelford sent Rue with the advance to intercept Morgan at some point on this road. Marching his men at the rate of seven miles an hour, he started forward, his command having been reduced to three hundred men. When within half a mile of the junction of the road, he learned that Morgan was passing that point on a gallop. Discovering a private road, however, they cut over the fields, and came out on the main road just one hundred and fifty yards in advance of the rebels. A detachment of thirty men were attacking their rear, and the enemy was completely surrounded. A flag of truce was sent by Morgan, demanding Rue's surrender. Major Rue replied that he demanded the unconditional surrender of Morgan and all his men. Major Rue's terms were acceded to. Morgan surrendered, and kept the prisoners until General Shackelford arrived, when they were turned over to his superior officer.

"The number of rebels captured was three hundred and eighty-four, and four hundred horses. In face of these facts, fully authentic and corroborated by reports, how can General Shackelford lay claim to capturing John Morgan? He, at the time of the surrender, was some miles away, and knew nothing of it until he came to the Beaver Creek Road and met the prisoner. The honor belongs to George W. Rue."

Since writing the above, we have seen the statement of James Burbeck, to whom Morgan claimed that he had surrendered. He was a captain of a squad, elected to that position by his neighbors, and all his men, except eight, had run away and gone home. Morgan, it will be remembered, had three hundred and eighty-four men. After meeting Morgan under the protection of a white flag, the rebel general asked if he would accept his surrender, and then would grant them a parole. He agreed to the proposition, although expressing doubts as to whether the surrender would be binding. Morgan reassured him, and said, "These are my men, and I can surrender them to a woman if I want to." He pointed in a north-westerly direction, to a cloud of dust rising in the road, and said to Burbeck, "That's the Union forces." Then he took a white handkerchief, tied it to a stick, and gave it to Burbeck. The Union forces got around by another road and drew up in line of battle. They were Shackelford's men, commanded by Major Rue. One of Morgan's captains and Mr. Burbeck rode forward and explained matters. The major sent word to Colonel Shackelford, who was eating dinner at a farm-house about four miles back. The colonel came up and accepted the surrender, but made it unconditional. When taken to Columbus he claimed that he had surrendered conditionally to a militia captain, and should be granted a parole. Governor Tod received Mr. Burbeck's statement of the affair, and as he was not a regularly commissioned officer, Morgan was held. These statements are Burbeck's.

Morgan appealed at once to Governor Tod, as commander-in-chief of the Ohio militia. He took a little time to examine the case, and on the 1st of August

responded: "I find the facts substantially as follows: A private citizen of New Lisbon, by the name of Burbeck, went out with some fifteen or sixteen others to meet your forces, in advance of a volunteer organized military body from the same place, under the command of Captain Curry. Said Burbeck is not and never was a militia officer in the service of this State. He was captured by you, and traveled with you some considerable distance before your surrender. Upon his discovering the regular military forces of the United States to be in your advance in line of battle, you surrendered to said Burbeck, then your prisoner. Whether you supposed him to be a captain in the militia service or not is entirely immaterial."

The end of Morgan's raid is soon told. He and his officers were immured, by order of General Halleck, in the Ohio Penitentiary, from which the general and six of his fellow officers escaped on the 27th of November. He was killed before the close of the war.

During his expedition Butler County had in the State service fourteen companies and twelve hundred and two men. There were paid for them $3,220.73. In 1864 the Legislature appointed a commission to examine and pass upon the claims for damages to property in this raid. This county claimed for damages done by the United States forces $4,818; damages done by other Union forces, not under command of United States officers, $666; amount allowed for the first, $4,175, and the second, $516.

Some of those who were unfriendly to the war formed a Mutual Protection Company, but it did not meet with much favor, and was soon abandoned. Secret political societies for the same purpose flourished.

Citizens of Ross, Reily, Hanover, and Morgan Townships, in Butler County, Ohio, met at the township house in Okeana, on the 17th of July, 1863. The meeting was organized by electing John J. Owens, president, William Kinnard, vice-president, John W. Agnew, secretary, and J. B. Vanlew, assistant secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the president to be for the purpose of organizing a company for the mutual protection of person and property.

The citizens of Whitewater and Springfield Townships, in Franklin County, Indiana, were invited to participate. A committee of one from each township and one from Indiana was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting to be held at Auburn, on Monday, July 20th, at two o'clock, P. M.

The meeting reconvened at Auburn, pursuant to adjournment, and the committee appointed by the former meeting, through the president, reported the following:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the townships of Ross, Reily, Hanover, and Morgan, in the county of Butler, in the State of Ohio, and of the townships of Springfield and Whitewater, in the county of Franklin, in the State of Indiana, having been fully convinced of the importance and necessity of protecting persons and property from invasion, by both foreign and domestic enemies of our country, and her laws, do hereby organize ourselves, for the purpose of mutual protection, into an independent company, to be known by the name and style of the Butler County Mutual Protection Company, and to be governed by a constitution and code of by-laws to be hereafter adopted by a majority of those signing this declaration of their determination to protect and defend the rights of our citizens, and to sustain and uphold the supremacy of the laws."

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to circulate this paper for signature: John W. Owens, John G. Agnew, and John Cregmile, of Reily Township; C. W. Lane, Washington B. Davis, and W. R. Cochran, of Hanover Township; James Gaultney, Joseph Davis, and Samuel Lloyd, of Morgan Township; John Frost, Daniel Brosius, and A. D. Knox, of Ross Township; Dr. A. B. James, James Burtonshaw, and John Davis, of Springfield Township, and John Hall, Wm. Mitchell, and John Jacques, of Whitewater Township, Franklin County, Indiana.

S. D. Lloyd and W. B. Davis the next week wished the newspapers to say that they did not desire to have any thing to do with the "Butler County Mutual Protection Company" for the townships of Hanover, Ross, Reily, and Morgan. They believed that the laws when enforced were sufficient to protect persons and property, and did not care about seeking any new modes of redress under the lead of men known to sympathize with rebellion and riot. "The Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws," was their motto.

An encampment was held in Hamilton in August, 1863, which for more than a week made the town alive with the sounds and paraphernalia of war. It was held on the grounds north of town, between the railroad and the Miami River. No spot could have been found in the State better adapted for the purposes. It was a square tract of land of sixty acres, bounded on all four sides with running water, and with a level plain in the center, well adapted for the purposes of drilling and parade. The camps of the various regiments were pitched on the lower grounds along the sides, and the various head-quarters placed conveniently on higher ground.

The number in attendance was very large. Five regimental organizations were complete; the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Sixty-first, and eight companies of the Thirty-fourth, and two companies of the Sixty-fifth, also two companies of cavalry. The officers and sergeants of the reserve militia were out in large force, and occupied the ground on the east side of the square. The volunteer organizations occupied the north and west side of the square.

The camp was under command of Colonel Len. A. Harris, and under his supervision the discipline and drill of the camp progressed rapidly. Up till Monday even-

ing the officers and sergeants of various organizations were massed into companies, and thoroughly instructed by competent drill masters. The programme of each day was as follows: Guard mounting at seven A. M.; company drill from nine to eleven A. M.; battalion drill from three to five P. M.; dress parade at six P. M. On Sunday the company drill was omitted, and divine services held at ten A. M. and three P. M.; battalion drill followed at four P. M. that day, and the usual dress parade. Monday afternoon the men of different regiments began pouring in, and that night the entire ground of the camp was specked with their shelter tents and their gleaming camp fires. Tuesday morning the drilling began at five o'clock and continued with short intermissions all day. At three P. M. battalion drill was held, and at five P. M. a grand review. For the purpose of review the regiments were organized into two brigades, with Colonel Fisher of the Eighth in command, and reviewed by the commander of the post. The brigades were arranged in two lines on the east side of the grounds, facing west, and when passing in review marched entirely round the square. The music of several brass bands, and of many field bands, the neat uniforms of most of the men, the gleaming of arms, made the review a fine scene. Most of the marching was well done, and several army officers present expressed surprise at such correct marching and evolutions after so brief a drill. Many of the companies were unarmed. The Seventh Cincinnati bore the palm in marching and in the manual of arms, as the regiment was an old and thoroughly drilled one. Much was said in praise of the Butler County volunteers, especially of Companies A, of the Sixty-first, and A, of the Sixty-fifth. Taken altogether the review was a grand success, and satisfied the immense crowd that came to see it.

Wednesday morning the company drills were continued, and at four P. M., September 2d, the encampment was ended.

Jerome Falconer died Saturday night, August 15th, 1863, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of his father in this city. He had languished seven months and fifteen days since receiving his terrible wounds at Stone River, December 31, 1862. His remains were buried from the Presbyterian Church at ten A. M., Monday, August 17th, with military honors.

He had gone in his boyhood to serve in the ranks of the great Union army, and fell at Stone River, pierced with two wounds. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and remained a prisoner until the capture of Murfreesboro by our forces. For more than six months he was at his father's house in this city, receiving the most tender care and the most skillful medical and surgical treatment. But his wounds were too deep for the physicians' art, and each surgical operation, each day's nursing ended in the temporary relief, but not the improvement of his case. He gradually grew worse, till he sank into the sleep that knows no waking. His youth and extreme sufferings enlisted the warm sympathies of our citizens, and a large concourse followed the body to its resting-place.

As a means of aiding the soldiers, fairs were held almost everywhere. The one in this county was very successful in 1863. The two grand novelties of the week were the wood procession and the exhibition at Sohn's Hall.

The wood procession was made a principal feature of the fair. The appeal to the farmers in the county had been general, and the response was glorious and honorable to old Butler. The weather was bad. A storm of sleet and rain set in early in the day, but at ten o'clock the teams began to straggle in and deposit their contents in the vacant lot adjoining Beardsley's hat store, where the Opera House is now. Soon after ten a procession from Reily, not less than four squares in length, came down High Street, and St. Clair, Morgan, Milford, Hanover, Ross, and Liberty added their delegations, till the lot was packed with wagons, and the new arrivals began unloading on High Street, filling both sides of the street with huge ricks of wood nearly a square in length. As a drenching rain fell during the whole time, there was no music or ceremony, but the citizens mounted the wagons, helped unload, and hurried the donors off to shelter. A fine dinner had been prepared in a room of Sohn's building, where a sumptuous dinner was served. After a pleasant time at dinner the wagons began to rattle out of town, and at dusk there was no sign of the wood procession but the huge piles, which almost blockaded High Street.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the ladies, nothing daunted, began pressing their preparations for the Soldiers' Aid Fair, with a vigor worthy the patriotic cause. The subscriptions were, in many instances, remarkably generous. Some poor persons, in the depth of their gratitude to the brave and suffering soldiers, gave almost their last dollar. Some remarkable instances occurred where even little boys had given the pennies in their savings-banks, amounting to more than some wealthy persons owning splendid farms had given.

In the third year of the war conscription was used to fill up the wasted ranks of the Union forces. The following officers were appointed to carry out the draft: Captain John Mills, of Dayton, Provost Marshal; M. P. Alston, of Fairfield, Commissioner of Enrollment; Dr. Schenck, of Franklin, Examining Surgeon.

After these meetings had been held, a local writer indulged in the following observations:

"The medical examiner, and other members of the board of enrollment, have had a busy time in the last three weeks, prescribing for a new and singular malady. Hardly new, either, as it swept over portions of this State a year since, but its present visit has been unparalelled in violence and extent. It very singularly spared

old men, women, and children, and wreaked its violence on males between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The patients were seized with a strong desire to overhaul the dates in old family Bibles, to rub up and irritate old scars and other bodily ailments, to practice hollow coughs, to have fits, blindness, deafness, and every malady known in medicine, and some not found there. Its universal characteristic is paleness, and shuddering at the mention of swords, guns, or battle-fields.

"The crowd of afflicted throng to the office, and are only kept at a respectful distance by the bayonet. The surgeon is compelled to make short work of most cases, although occasionally giving a few words of explanation to some applicant who is disappointed to learn that he is not as ill as he might be. Most are cut off with a brief 'that will do, sir; next.' Perhaps 'next' is a great stalwart fellow, who begins with a long string about ailments beginning before his birth, but is stopped with, 'I don't care, sir, what happened before you were born; what is the trouble now?' When he drawls out, 'That was what I was going to tell you; when my mother came to this country she got skeered at the shootin' of guns when we landed, and I never could stand shootin' since.' 'That is no ground for exemption.' 'They exempted me before, doctor.' 'I can't help that; next.' 'But, doctor, what shall I do? I never can stand shootin'.' 'You have heard of Rarey, I suppose. When he found a horse that could n't stand firing he so placed him that he could easily manage him, and then shot over him till he got used to it, and he never minded it afterward. We'll Rarey you—place you in the front rank, with a few bayonets behind you, and after you have been shot at a while, you will get over your nervousness. That will do; next.'"

Two persons were arrested in Hamilton for opposing the war. One was Dr. McElwee, and the other George Donges. Dr. McElwee was the conductor of a newspaper, and in it some violent expressions had been found. Donges had hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. We give the trial of Donges, who is still a resident of this place:

He was charged with violation of Order No. 38.

"*Charge.*—Publicly declaring sympathy with the rebel enemies of the United States Government, contrary to Department General Orders, No. 38, and violently assaulting a loyal citizen, who reproved such declaration of sympathy.

"*Specification.*—In this, that on or about the eighteenth day of April, 1863, the said George Donges, at the city of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, did publicly huzza for Jeff. Davis, and on being reproved for the same by one Peter Kregenhofer, a loyal citizen, did violently assault said Kregenhofer, strike him in the face with his fists, knock him down with a slung-shot, and kick him in the face, seriously wounding and bruising him, the said Kregenhofer.

"To which charge and specification the prisoner pleaded as follows: 'Not guilty.'

"*Finding and sentence.*—The commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, George Donges, of Butler County, Ohio, as follows: Of the specification, 'guilty;' of the charge 'guilty.' And the commission do, therefore, sentence him, the said George Donges, of Butler County, Ohio, to four months on Johnson's Island, or such other place as the commanding general shall direct, there to be made to do such hard work as the post commander shall direct.

"The finding and sentence of the court are approved by General Burnside, and he disposed of the case by ordering that

"The prisoners, George Donges, citizen of Butler County, Ohio, and John McElwee, citizen of Jasper County, Illinois, will also be delivered by the military commander of Cincinnati, Ohio, into the custody of the commanding officer on Johnson's Island, who is charged with the execution of their sentence.

By command of

"MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

"LEWIS RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

"*Official*, W. P. ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant General.*"

Upon Vallandigham's return from the South and from Canada he made his first appearance in Hamilton. His seizure had been a grave mistake on the part of the government, as it made a martyr of him, and his arrest upon his return would have been a still greater error. But the authorities had learned wisdom, and he harangued the faithful to his heart's content without interruption. It was feared that there would be interference by the soldiers, or by zealous Republicans, in which case there would undoubtedly have been bloodshed. Every thing, however, passed off peaceably. The result of the election was an increased majority for the opposers of the war in this county, but through the State no such result prevailed. Lincoln, and not McClellan, carried the electoral vote. This opposition to the war was carried on to the end, and for five or six years after its close the local leaders of the party denounced the results. Time has healed these wounds, and most of those who distinguished themselves during the war and the post-bellum period, in violent denunciation of what was done, have accepted the results with equanimity and patience.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, was the third complete, or nearly complete, regiment that went out from this county. It was one intended only for one hundred days' service. It was organized near this city on the 2d of May, 1864, and was sworn into the United States service on the 16th of the same month. On the 18th it received marching orders for West Virginia, and reached Charleston, in that State, on the 21st of May, reporting to Colonel Ewart. Six companies were immediately sent to Camp Piatt, and four to Gauley Bridge. At these points they relieved the Second, Third, and Seventh regiments of Virginia cavalry. The only duty the regiment was called upon

to perform was guarding government stores, and accompanying trains to and from the main bodies of the national forces in that portion of Western Virginia. The posts were posts of supply. At the conclusion of their terms of service the regiment was promptly relieved, mustered out, and transported home. Many of the men joined other regiments, and went out again.

Following is a list of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment:

Colonel.—Thomas Moore.
Lieutenant-colonel.—James E. Newton.
Major.—John F. Bender.
Surgeon.—Moses H. Haynes.
Assistant Surgeon.—James S. Ferguson.
Adjutant.—Lafayette Traber.
Quartermaster.—Henry P. Dore.
Chaplain.—Jeremiah Geiger.

Company A.

Captain.—James E. Stewart.
First Lieutenant.—James A. Kennedy.
Second Lieutenant.—Charles M. Dexter.
Sergeants.—James T. Longstreet, John C. McCracken, Charles Moore, John W. Craig, Samuel Gath.
Corporals.—George W. Saddler, Joseph Hayden, Samuel McDonald, Richard Butler, Jacob A. Zeller, Abner L. Howren, Cyrus D. Cross, John J. Wright, Jr.
Deserted.—Jacob Haus.
Died.—George S. Smith, August 14, 1864, at Brownstown.

Company B.

Captain.—Edward T. Jones.
First Lieutenant.—S. W. Woodruff.
Second Lieutenant.—Crossley Vaughn.
Sergeants.—David Mercer, James Scott, Isaac Erven, J. T. De Armond, L. G. Farr.
Corporals.—Levi Nease, Morris Jones, Cornelius Stoughton, T. G. Caldwell, Alonzo Buell, James E. Bebb, Theo. Fields.
Killed.—John Beihlman, by scouting party of Company G, June 25, 1864.

Company C.

Captain.—John Koenger.
First Lieutenant.—Jacob Kurz.
Second Lieutenant.—Phil. Winkelhaus.
Sergeants.—J. H. Kevers, Louis Woraner, Henry Slein, Ernst Blum, Michael Link, William Wollenweiber.
Corporals.—Jacob Bender, Charles Friebel, Henry Overmeier, Jacob Hammonn, John C. Jahrans, Peter Gratz, Peter Kriegenhoffer.
Deserted.—Isaac Jackson, Frank Schodel.

Company D.

Captain.—B. F. Bookwalter.
First Lieutenant.—A. W. Eckert.
Second Lieutenant.—A. P. Richardson.
Sergeants.—James Ray, William F. Wilson, M. O. Bean, Job Inman, John Jacobs.
Corporals.—A. B. Crist, Amos D. Kumler, John Smith, Samuel Rose, Brown Wilson, William F. Jacobs, Elliott Huffman, John Hunsicker.

Company E.

Captain.—George C. Warvel.
First Lieutenant.—Benjamin F. Banker.
Second Lieutenant.—John Busenbark.
Sergeants.—D. D. Evans, Amos Potter, H. H. Long, Isaac Gebhart, Frank Courthwait.
Corporals.—Henry V. Williamson, Nelson Lucas, Philip H. Kumler, Austin L. Kumler, Henry Carney, Samuel D. Weaver, Albert Potter, Augustus Courthwait.
Deserted.—Ed. Jones, Van Buren Vance.

Company F.

Captain.—John C. Lewis.
First Lieutenant.—James F. E. Imley.
Second Lieutenant.—Samuel S. Garver.
Sergeants.—John S. Chapman, Adam P. Brewer, George W. Anderson, Archibald Laurie, Luther P. Huston.
Corporals.—Harry Bobbinmyer, John P. Stone, Leonard W. O'Brien, Benj. F. Randolph, Timothy E. Scovey, Hiram G. O. Dair, George B. Watson, Daniel W Fitton.

Company G.

Captain.—David B. Kerr.
First Lieutenant.—Thomas H. Robertson.
Second Lieutenant.—William E. McKecknie.
Sergeants.—William Kohr, Frank Banker, Comly P. Bennett, Joel K. Webster, Henry Reed.
Corporals.—Samuel Wickel, A. G. Clendenning, Jacob Servis, Frank Erwin, John Taylor, William S. Holmes, Thomas D. McAdams, Arthur Wilson.
Deserted.—Leonidas H. Butler, Peter Blazor, James Brashear, Thomas A. Kennard, Alfred Keys, Samuel Ralston, James Ross, Jackson Sweeney, Langsdon Sheaff.

Company H.

Captain.—James A. Stevens.
First Lieutenant.—L. D. Keil.
Second Lieutenant.—Levi Jameson.
Seregants.—A. M. Murray, W. R. Woodside, H. R. Weble, Joseph Bonaker, Ira Stevens.
Corporals.—John Earhart, Hosea Samuel, G. W. Robinson, James B. DeCamp, S. D. Thurston, William Stevens, J. H. Keil, O. P. Morey.

Company I.

Captain.—Samuel K. Wickard.
First Lieutenant.—Philip H. Walty.
Second Lieutenant.—Henry C. Gray.
Sergeants.—Playton P. Rees, James P. Martindale, Miles J. Spoor, Freeman P. Applegate.
Corporals.—William B. Wallace, Thomas J. Woodruff, Samuel J. Dunwoody, John D. Scott, Joseph Walty, Rufus Cone, Richard Cole.

Company K.

Captain.—Daniel D. Zeller.
First Lieutenant.—Washington B. Davis.
Second Lieutenant.—Matthew T. Whipple.
Sergeants.—Alexander B. Emerick, A. C. Cumler, W. T. Roll, W. N. Bailey, A. H. Miller.
Corporals.—William Cochrane, D. D. Beals, Daniel Wickard, Edwin Ross, Abraham Rumple, J. G. Knox, J. D. Goshorn, F. M. Kumler.
Died.—William Sterrett, August 15, 1864; W. J. Williams, August 14, 1864.

Much ought to be said, in however brief a summary of the war, viewed locally, of the noble efforts of those citizens who stayed behind in upholding the hands of the government and in lessening the sufferings of individuals and families. Relief committees were begun at the out-

break of hostilities in almost all localities; and in thousands of families the kindly ministrations of neighbors helped to take off the keen edge of poverty. The relief system lasted through the whole war, fairs being held in connection with it. At one of them, held in Hamilton, ten thousand dollars and over was realized. A committee of citizens was appointed by the government, in each county, to aid in the work of recruiting, and as persons on whom it could rely for assistance. Those in this county in 1863 were: N. C. McFarland, chairman; Israel Williams, secretary; Alexander F. Hume, Henry Beardsley, and J. M. Millikin. Others were joined with these, and preceded and followed them. To all these the greatest gratitude is due. In the darkest hour of the nation's trouble they formed a rallying point for the faithful.

The end was at last to come. The heroic exertions of four years were crowned with success, and Richmond was ours. The *Telegraph* of Hamilton had the following head lines:

"Victory—Richmond Ours and Garrisoned by Negro Troops—Petersburg Evacuated—Davis a Fugitive—Lee in Full Retreat—Grant in Full Pursuit—Four Days' Heavy Fighting—Complete Union Success—The Great Hereafter has Come—Where's Vallandigham?—Where's the Chicago Platform?—Where's McClellan?"

A celebration was held on the Friday following the evacuation of Richmond. The day rose brightly, and seemed of itself to impart gladness to all hearts. At sunrise a national salute from the court-house square spoke joyfully, and this was followed by many pealing bells for the space of an hour. Very early in the day it was manifest it was to be a jubilee, and soon the streets were filled with people whose eyes and cheerful faces told their gladness.

At ten o'clock a very large congregation assembled in the Presbyterian Church, where a sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. J. Thompson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from Exodus xv, 1, 2, 21. The reverend speaker drew a most striking parallel between the cause of the Confederacy and the cause of Pharaoh, and the total destruction which overtook them both, manifestly by the hands of the Lord. He closed by referring to the fact that while they were then worshiping Sumter's dishonored flag was honored and floated over the battered walls, upon the ocean breeze; Maryland had washed out their stains, Louisiana and Tennessee had found mooring in the Union docks, and Georgia, Virginia, and the old North State desired to join their sisters. A new and higher destiny awaited them. Let all say, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting, and let all the people say Amen."

In the afternoon the whole population were abroad, and flags decorated nearly the whole city. At three o'clock P. M. a great crowd assembled at the court-house, where, after the thundering of cannon, music was given by the city band and the glee club, and eloquent addresses of great ability by L. D. Campbell and by Messrs. Millikin and Moore. They were happily worded and enthusiastically received.

At night the whole population were out about the court-house. Men, women, and children swarmed; brilliant fireworks were set off under the direction of Brook Saunders.

Scarcely had the nation felt its heart throb with gratitude for the closing of the war and the renewal of peace on a solid and enduring basis, than it was called to mourn the death of Abraham Lincoln, slain by the hand of an assassin. So monstrous seemed the report that few could believe it, and it was not until the arrival of the morning papers that citizens were willing to give credence to the story. But with the perusal of the details came unwilling belief, and soon the tolling bells, the half-masted flags, and the drapery of black gave proof of sorrow.

In the evening a large meeting convened at the court-house, and organized by the selection of Judge Scott as chairman, and Mr. Selby as secretary. Remarks were made by L. D. Campbell, N. C. McFarland, Rev. J. J. Thompson, and Thomas Moore, expressive of their feelings and that of the community generally. Men of all political parties united in this movement. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to make suitable arrangements for observance of the funeral ceremonies of the late President. On Sunday large audiences assembled in all of the churches, most, if not all of which were draped in mourning, and the exercises were generally conducted with reference to the solemn lessons of the hour. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Thompson had designed an Easter sermon, but in view of the nation's calamity addressed his congregation from 2 Samuel iii, 38: "Know ye not there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" His remarks were eloquent and to the point. In the Presbyterian Church, Professor David Swing, of Oxford, now of Chicago, preached from the ninety-seventh Psalm.

In accordance with the recommendation of the acting Secretary of State, Wednesday was observed with fitting ceremonies. All the bells tolled for one hour from 10.30 A. M. Funeral ceremonies were in the Presbyterian Church at 12 noon; sermon by the Rev. J. M. Pendleton. There was also a general suspension of business from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and a display of flags at half-mast. The sermon was from Deuteronomy xxxiv, 8.

At Oxford the various bells were tolled for several hours, flags were shrouded in crape, or displayed at half-mast, and business was almost entirely suspended. This was on Saturday, on the reception of the news. In the afternoon, by a general impulse, a large number of citizens assembled in the hall over the market-house, and a meeting was organized, on motion of Professor Swing, by calling the Rev. Dr. Patterson to the chair. Mr.

Duval was appointed secretary. The Rev. L. L. Langstroth opened the exercises by prayer, and then made some remarks; after which, on motion of Professor Swing, Professor Stoddard, Professor Swing, and Mr. Zeller were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. An adjourned meeting was fixed at 2 P. M. of the day on which the obsequies should be observed in Washington, in the Third Presbyterian Church. Remarks were made at different times by the Rev. Mr. McSurely, Kumler, and Morris. On Sunday all the public and many of the private buildings were draped in black.

Among those who remained in the army after the close of the war was Colonel Charles Kilgore Smith, the second son of Charles K. Smith, of Hamilton, for a long time one of the leading citizens of this county, and the first secretary of the Territory of Minnesota. He was born in Hamilton on the 22d of October, 1834, and was carefully instructed in all the usual branches of education, receiving in addition a course of training at the military academy at West Point, to which he was appointed in 1850. The rigorous requirements of the place enfeebled his naturally weak constitution, and the idea of a military life was abandoned, he thought, forever; but at the beginning of the civil war, prompted by duty and patriotism, he entered a company, and, as first lieutenant, aided in drilling and disciplining the troops, accompanied them to Columbus, and when this company finally crystallized into one of those forming the Twenty-sixth Regiment, he was made quartermaster. He accompanied it to Louisville, its first trip, and was, in conjunction with Colonel E. P. Fyffe, who commanded, highly complimented by the press for the able manner in which his duties were discharged. His efficiency and eminent abilities soon attracted attention, and he was promoted to a captaincy, acting as chief assistant in the quartermaster's department at Chattanooga before, during, and subsequent to the Atlanta campaign. General Rousseau, an excellent judge of men, placed him upon his staff, and evinced by his conduct that he regarded him as one of the most efficient and trustworthy officers in the service. He followed the army in its vicissitudes and perils during its four years of trials and changes, winning each year higher and higher positions, rising from chief assistant in the quartermaster's department to that of chief quartermaster of the department of Georgia, with the grade of colonel. At this time he was on the staff of Major-general Steadman, who was in command of that department. He was commissioned major by brevet, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He did not receive his appointment as major until he had been commissioned a colonel, the appointment of major having been knocked about in the mails for nearly a year before it reached him, owing to the uncertainties of war.

While still very young he joined the Free Masons, in Washington Lodge, Hamilton, of which his father had so long been an ornament, and carried into his every-day life those principles of honor, good faith, and charity there inculcated. He was naturally a Mason. In the army he aided in establishing military lodges, and through his instrumentality in this respect much suffering was alleviated.

He was in public life a model of integrity and industry, but it was in private life that he was justly to be estimated. He was most kind and affectionate. In his deportment to his parents he was respectful, dutiful, and warmly affectionate; to his brothers and sisters he was considerate, loving, generous, and just, and to his friends constant and true. He could be depended upon in all the relations of life to do that which was right and becoming, neither turning away from the weak and afflicted because they were under a cloud, nor courting the society of those favored with this world's goods because their influence might be valuable to him.

His death, from hemorrhage of the lungs, occurred in Columbia, South Carolina, December 30, 1870, when he had barely entered his thirty-seventh year. It cast a deep shade of sorrow over a large circle of friends, and occasioned the deepest anguish in his family circle. His noble deeds and self-sacrificing devotion have placed his name on the pages of his country's history.

We give the names of the soldiers of our wars buried in Greenwood. Some errors are among them, undoubtedly, but the list has been submitted to careful revision by a number of well-known citizens.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE INDIAN WARS.

Isaac Hammond, 85; died February 22, 1847. He enlisted in the service at the age of fourteen years, and was in the battle of Brandywine.

John Reily, 87; died on the 8th of June, 1859. He enlisted at the age of seventeen, and was actively engaged at the battle of Eutaw Springs.

Pierson Sayre, 91; major; died April 4, 1852.

John Wingate, 78, of Fairfield Township, Ohio; died April 15, 1851. He was in the closing battles of the Revolution, and was also in the war under General Wayne.

Joseph McMaken, 63, of Union Township, Ohio; died February 10, 1818. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; enlisted in the Indian war under General St. Clair and General Anthony Wayne. He came to Ohio in 1789, and in 1795 settled on section 4, Union Township.

Isaac Hull, 75; died October 6, 1833. He served seven years in the war.

William McClellan, 60, of St. Clair Township; October 2, 1827. Was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; employed in quartermaster's department as pack horseman.

John Sutherland, 63; September 9, 1834. Born in Scotland. Was in quartermaster's department in Wayne's army.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Robert Rosencrans, 75, of Fairfield Township; born in New Jersey; died January 1, 1865. He was in Captain Collins's company.

Jacob Garver, 74; January 26, 1868.

John G. Roseborne, 84; June 28, 1877. He was born in New Jersey.

John P. Reynolds, 75; March 24, 1858.

John Peirce, 88; May 18, 1872. He was born in Delaware, and was in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Thomas Stone, 67, of Fairfield Township; April 9, 1837.

Isaac Falconer, 69; November 27, 1840.

John Caldwell, 46; January 27, 1826.

Matthew Hueston, 76; April 16, 1847. Born in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and was buried at Collinsville. Was in quartermaster's department in Wayne's campaign.

Captain J. Cleves Symmes, 48; May 29, 1829. Born in Sussex County, New Jersey. Captain First Regiment, United States Infantry.

Wilkins Warwick, 90, of St. Clair Township; May 9, 1836.

Captain Abner Torbert, 75, of St. Clair Township; December 22, 1855. Was born in Pennsylvania.

Thomas Sinnard, 53; April 3, 1847.

Dr. Daniel Millikin, 70; November 2, 1849.

Dr. Jacob Lewis, 82, of Lemon Township; July 19, 1852. He was surgeon of the First Regiment, United States Army.

William H. Wilcox, 72; September 15, 1851.

N. S. Smith, 63; July 28, 1856.

Vincent Cohee, 87, of St. Clair Township; November 12, 1868. He served under Captain Collins in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Infantry.

F. Perry, of Fairfield Township, 84; June 16, 1873. Born in Vermont, and was wounded at the battle of Plattsburg.

William Clements, 62; April 7, 1854. Born in Ireland.

Robert Clements, 74, of Hanover Township; born in Ireland; died September 21, 1855. He was in Hull's surrender.

John Freeman, 85; December 4, 1862.

John Woods, 61; July 30, 1855.

John Byers, 79; November 24, 1858. He was born in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and served as wagonmaster.

Isaiah Vale, 80; May 7, 1870.

Edward Brown, 82; October 23, 1865.

Isaac Paxton, 91; October 7, 1861. He enlisted under General Wayne at the age of twenty-two years.

William Dye, 74, of Fairfield Township; January 11, 1864.

William Sheeley, 69, of Fairfield Township; September 8, 1859.

Alexander Delorac, 83; born in Shepardstown, Pennsylvania; September 1, 1870. Enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, under Captain Collins.

John Crain, 68, of Covington, Kentucky; March 1, 1864.

Alexander Smiley, 67; December 7, 1857.

James B. Thomas, 72; May 12, 1864.

John Vinnedge, 94, of Union Township; August 16, 1868.

Frederick Devou, 62; April, 1852. Served all through the war of 1812.

Samuel Millikin, 83; October 10, 1870. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He had charge of medical stores of the Northern army.

Major James Patchell, 71, of Union Township; October 4, 1844. Was major United States Army.

SOLDIERS OF THE REBELLION.

John McCleary, 37; major United States Army; died at Charleston, South Carolina, February 26, 1868.

Samuel R. Johns, 20; F, 3d; killed in battle at Middle Fork Bridge, West Virginia, July 21, 1861.

J. S. Earhart, 39; 35th; captain and topographical engineer; at Camp Thomas, near Winchester, Tennessee, August 10, 1863.

William Anderson, 28; F, 3d; April 30, 1868.

John Giffen, 22; I, 35th; Hanover Township; November 14, 1862.

Jacob Marsh, 49; I, 35th; January 17, 1863.

Matthias Grissle, 22; 167th; May 25, 1865.

Hamilton Miller, 37; 3d; June 13, 1861.

J. W. Falconer, 25; captain 41st United States colored troops; from wounds in battle, May 2, 1865.

Andy Byers, 48; 26th; of Fairfield Township; July 10, 1862.

W. H. Wilson, 24; sergeant C, 1st; of Indianapolis, Indiana; April 19, 1862.

J. W. Wilson, 51; captain C, 5th; of St. Clair Township; February 6, 1871.

Captain O. Minor, 41; K, 75th; at Galveston, Texas; April 27, 1868. Born in Eaton, Ohio. Appointed captain by the President.

Wilkison Beaty, 69; 35th; wagon master; September 30, 1866.

Colonel M. C. Ryan, 41; 50th; regiment consolidated with 61st regiment before his death; October 23, 1861.

W. J. Williams, 19; 167th; of Millville, Ohio; at Loup Creek, West Virginia, August 14, 1864.

D. J. Beaver, 21; 39th; November 1, 1862

S. D. Stephenson, 22; I, 5th; May 26, 1862.

W. H. Eacott, 27; lieutenant, B, 35th; August 12, 1864.

W. C. Stewart, 26; 93d; from wounds at Stone River, February 11, 1863.

J. M. Stewart, 30; K, 37th Indiana Volunteers; killed at New Hope, Georgia, May 27, 1864. Of St. Clair Township.

B. F. Kyle; C, 35th; missing at Chickamauga, buried in an unknown grave; September 19, 1863.

Wm. H. Miller, 38; second lieutenant, B, 12th; killed in West Virginia while scouting, September 15, 1861. He was in the battle of Peters Creek.

D. C. Beckett, 27; major, 61st; killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864. Born in Hanover Township.

Jerome Falconer, 19; 93d; from wounds at Stone River, August 17, 1863.

Adam Richard, 40; 3d; May 28, 1864. He was born in Germany.

John Van Derveer, 38; 35th; captain and quartermaster; August 19, 1875.

George D. Dilg, 16; 108th; December 24, 1862.

Porter Durell, 27; 167th; March 4, 1865. He was in the one hundred days' service from Indiana, and re-enlisted in the 167th.

Henry Smith, 20; 3d; at Annapolis, Md., from wounds received at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 21, 1863.

A. F. Gargus, 26; 38th; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 25, 1863.

Stephen G. Leflar, 33; in a Missouri regiment not known, April 2, 1870.

Ed. Fairclough, 35; 69th; of Fairfield Township; November 6, 1868. Born in England.

Nat. Rogers, 27; October 17, 1867. Born in Union Township.

James Jackson, 25; 35th; August 10, 1865.

S. H. Miller, 21; of Reily Township; January 9, 1865.

Samuel Crawford, 28; 167th; of Fairfield Township; September 21, 1870.

Colonel Minor Millikin, 28; colonel First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Previously first lieutenant Burdsall's Cavalry. Killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; interred, January 8, 1863.

Dr. F. D. Morris, 34; surgeon, 35th; September 21, 1864. Born at Lebanon, Ohio.

Jacob Straub, 31; H, 83d; April 25, 1871.

John C. Elliot, 47; F, 3d; October 7, 1862.

James Strode, 20; I, 35th; January 3, 1863.

William H. Myers, 20; D, 167th; April 4, 1867.

Thomas S. Myers, 29; F, 167th; December 24, 1870.

Fred. Thomas, 26; H, 22d; of Symmes Corner; April 24, 1863.

Isaac Hagerman, 20; 93d; at Nashville, Tennessee, January 28, 1863. Born in Fairfield Township.

J. C. Schmidtman, 22; F, 69th; December 14, 1863.

Alex. Schmidtman, 28; K, 9th; September 7, 1863.

Wilson Furrey, 33; 69th; of St. Clair Township; September 21, 1862.

Captain Thomas Stone, 42; B, 35th; May 28, 1865. Born in Fairfield Township.

John F. Stone, 22; 167th; January 27, 1867.

William Kennedy, 22; F, 3d; killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 25, 1862.

J. H. Atherton, 23; C, 93d; killed at Perryville, January 12, 1865. Was born in Fairfield Township.

J. C. Chapman, 38; F, 183d; July 21, 1868.

J. W. Miller, 32; of Fairfield Township; November 13, 1870.

E. H. Scudder, 26; G, 83d; from wounds received at Arkansas Port, July 16, 1863. Born in Liberty Township.

John McLean, 24; 93d; February 18, 1865.

Henry C. Rutter, 19; F, 3d; of Fairfield Township; January 3, 1862.

Adolph Gerwig, 50; chaplain, 39th; February 7, 1862.

John Myers, 20; F, 69th; January 15, 1869.

Lieutenant B. C. Wilcox, 28; C, 93d; November 5, 1862.

Garrett Parker, 17; I, 159th Illinois Volunteers, of Springfield, Illinois; a prisoner in the hands of the rebels at Nashville, Tennessee, January 13, 1865.

Robert H. Miller, 27; C, 93d; killed by cars, March. 7, 1871.

Captain Robert Clements, 38; F, 69th; October 29, 1870. Born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania.

Colonel C. K. Smith, 36; colonel and quartermaster; January 3, 1871.

Captain J. W. C. Smith, 43; A, 26th; October 31, 1873.

Charles Morris, 21; I, 35th; February 8, 1863.

James McClellan, 31; April 16, 1867.

Captain Charles Trounsell, 37; F, 3d; January 31, 1875. Born in Ireland.

William Longfellow, 44; C, 69th; June 4, 1877. Born in St. Clair Township.

Matthew Miller, 33; C, 93d; September 16, 1872. Born in Clinton County.

Fred. Donges, 20; K, 47th; January 24, 1863.

Peter Vonscyke, 52; A, 26th; April 31, 1866.

Joseph Newell, 42; C, 34th; December 7, 1873. Born in Cincinnati.

Samuel Young, 51; H, 22d; May 22, 1875. Born in Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

John Greicell, 48; 106th; January 6, 1873. Born in Germany.

Hiram Shedd, 28; D, 35th; March 19, 1872. Born in New York.

W. H. Helmer, 38; G, 35th; January 16, 1878.

John Weaver, 38; 69th; killed in battle, September 6, 1862.

Geo. Wilson, 21; 8th; from wounds received at Beverly, West Virginia, November 27, 1864.

Julius Schuster, 30; 108th; December 6, 1868. Born in Germany.

John Maxham, 45; June 26, 1863.

John Bruck, 30; 108th; September 19, 1866. Born in Germany.

Robert Ireland, 47; C, 69th; December 30, 1868. He lost an arm at Jonesborough, Georgia. Born in Ireland.

Philip Hailey, 35; C, 167th; May 29, 1871. Born in Germany.

John Rummel, 40; B, 106th; December 17, 1870. Born in Germany.

Matthew Eckenroth, 33; C, 93d; February 4, 1871.

John Wagoner, 52; 111th; March 3, 1864.

Dennis Downy, 33; 69th; 1864.

A. W. Sullivan, 20; F, 69th; of Jones Station; died of wounds received at Mission Ridge, April 15, 1864.

Lea Brown, 35; 61st; February 17, 1862.

Peter O'Harron, 27; 61st; March 2, 1862.

Henry Adams, 25; F, 3d; killed at the battle of Perryville, October 25, 1862.

Dennis Webster, 45; B, 106th; November 26, 1862.

Herman Reinhart, 28; 7th Indiana Volunteers; September 6, 1863.

G. W. Shellhouse, 17; I, 83d; October 16, 1863.

Lucas Wilde, 35; H, 22d; November 23, 1863.

James Price, 22; 93d; February 1, 1865.

Jos. W. Howell, 40; G, 67th; November 7, 1864.

Isaac Earhart, 21; 83d; of St. Clair Township; February 28, 1864.

George Kinch, 48; A, 26th; of St. Clair Township; November 8, 1870. Born in Ireland.

Tom Corwin, 36; F, 3d; October 3, 1871.

Jacob Hash, 35; C, 131st; of Cincinnati; April 4, 1877.

David Kemple, 36; 167th; April 12, 1872.

Fred. Sweckert, 38; H, 22d; of Cincinnati; killed in battle, April 27, 1862.

A. W. Bone, 22; B, 35th; of Port Union; killed in battle, October 8, 1862.

Jacob Wetzell, 27; color sergeant, F, 69th; killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Nicholas Hagar, 44; C, 167th; April 16, 1870. Born in Germany.

Archey Mahon; 2d; April 10, 1871. Born in New York.

J. P. Deitz, 47; B, 1st; April 21, 1871. Was in battle of Bull Run. Born in Germany.

John Hall, 35; H, 83d; at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, May 27, 1864.

James Willis, 24; F, 3d; March 10, 1861.

George W. Erwin, 17; F, 196th; February 26, 1866.

Samuel Shellhouse, 16; I, 35th; of Ross Township; July 16, 1864.

J. S. Shedd, 25; D, 35th; March 14, 1864.

Philip Huber, 43; Burdsall's Cavalry; April 30, 1865.

W. H. H. Kimble, 52; sergeant, I, 35th; February 20, 1864.

Lieutenant O. F. Smith, 29; F, 69th; at Grafton, West Virginia, while on the way home, June 30, 1865.

Adjutant C. W. Smith, 30; 5th; of Cincinnati; killed at Port Republic, June 19, 1862.

W. J. Sterritt, 27; 167th; of Ross Township; at Loup Creek, West Virginia, August 15, 1864.

B. F. Boatman, 27; F, 35th; of St. Clair Township; of wounds received at Chickamauga, Tennessee, October 30, 1863.

W. Haunstein, 35; 28th; March 4, 1866. Born in Germany.

John Schmidt, 47; B, 9th; August 21, 1868. Born in Germany.

W. Martin, 42; A, 28th; January 9, 1869. Born in Germany.

Henry Bruck, 22; K, 47th; February 7, 1870.

Thos. Walton, 51; K, 1st; of Cincinnati; January 27, 1868.

Charles Walton, 26; F, 69th; at Atlanta, Georgia, September 28, 1864.

R. G. Rust, 27; June 9, 1866.

A. O. House, 22; F, 69th; killed at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865.

Peter O. Melin, 28; A, 26th; August 10, 1863.

John A. Compton, 27; F, 69th; of Fairfield Township; killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 31, 1864.

James McCormick, 31; F, 6th; of Symmes Corner; January 23, 1868. Born in Fairfield Township.

Benj. McCormick, 35; F, 93d; of Symmes Corner; killed in battle of Dalton, Georgia, May 27, 1864. Born in Fairfield Township.

Freeman Berry, 16; A, 26th; in Fayetteville, West Virginia, January 13, 1862.

R. H. Hamaford, 26; C, 93d; May 20, 1879. Of Hanover Township.

J. M. Coppage, 18; I, 35th; April 14, 1863.

John Hull, 23; I, 35th; of St. Clair Township; at Nashville, Tennessee, March 20, 1862.

Ichabod Whittaker, 26; F, 3d; November, 5, 1862.

Joseph B. Gorsuch, 23; captain, I, 83d; of Liberty Township; August 8, 1864.

H. R. Keck, 24; 93d; of Darrtown, Ohio; killed in battle, March 27, 1864.

A. Reily, 29; of Ross Township; April 27, 1871. Born in Hanover Township.

A. P. Cox, 42; K, 69th. Appointed captain Mississippi Brigade by the President. Born in West Chester. Resided at Oxford. Died September 21, 1872.

Henry Peipper, 57; B, 9th; June 7, 1875. Born in Germany.

Charles Waltz, 42; 1st New York Cavalry, quartermaster's sergeant; August 24, 1878. Born in Germany.

John Post, 38; H, 83d; January 29, 1874. Born in New Jersey.

A. M. Gaylord, 50; chaplain, 13th Massachusetts; March 26, 1873.

Jacob P. Serber, 44; A, 176th Pennsylvania; March 29, 1879.

Jethro Davidson, 35; A, 27th, United States Colored Infantry; January 22, 1873. Born at Harper's Ferry.

Henry Works, 44; D, 5th United States Colored Infantry; March 16, 1869. Born in North Carolina.

Fred Hoover, 25; E, 5th United States Colored Infantry; of Fairfield Township; May 12, 1874.

Edwin Ellis, 48; sergeant, 37th Indiana; September 24, 1876. Born in England.

Alex. C. Rossman, 31; captain, I, 5th; October 10, 1872.

Fred Knollenberger, 47; D, 23d; of Fairfield Township; December 7, 1875.

Peter Flynn, 28; Cumberland Army; August 24, 1873. Born in Ireland.

James McBride, 50; I, 35th; June 21, 1872. Born in Greene County.

Samuel Dunwoody, 32; I, 50th; January 1, 1872.

John Schmuck, 36; B, 106th; May 7, 1879.

August G. Heiser, 27; 10th Indiana; March 5, 1864.

Jacob B. Ruoff, 31; 5th Illinois Artillery, Chicago, Illinois; January 14, 1873. Born in Hamilton.

Alex. D. Radcliff, 26; United States Navy; August 9, 1870. Born in England.

Anthony Dixon, 45; G, 16th United States Colored Infantry.

Winston Lewis; D, 88th United States Colored Infantry; February, 1867.

Erastus Oakes, 41; A, 97th New York; March 21, 1878. Born in New York.

Julius Bastian, 41; B, 118th Pennsylvania; December 20, 1878.

Frank Theobald, 47; 169th; guard duty at Columbus, Ohio; February 3, 1878. Born in Germany.

David Fillers, 37; D, 169th; of Fairfield Township; December 27, 1869. Born in Virginia.

August Kraft, 49; May 19, 1873. Born in Germany.

George W. Imley, 36; 54th; March 26, 1877. Born in Preble County.

Edward Schlotterbeck, 27; United States Marines, Cumminsville; July 23, 1874. Born in Germany.

Robt. Waterhouse, 38; 93d; of Jones Station; January 8, 1873.

Robt. Benninghoffen, 28; B, 106th; May 26, 1872. Born in Germany.

Clarence E. Arnold, 31; 83d; Cincinnati; March 22, 1878.

Warren Corwin, 20; C. M. Clay's battalion guarding Washington City. Of Washington, D. C.

John Hull, 42; K, 11th; October 3, 1879.

Ernst Rhodes, 40; E, 18th; February 3, 1877. Born in Germany.

Thomas B. Bartlett, 34; 167th; of Covington, Kentucky; March 20, 1880. Born in Dayton.

Frank Worck; 106th, C.

Jacob Kurtz, 44; C, 7th; wounded in battle; died April 6, 1880. Born in Germany.

Daniel Cameron, 56; C, Indiana Batt. Cavalry; March 9, 1875.

George P. Matthias, 26; F, 189th; February 2, 1874.

Everett Rossman, 23; F, 167th; March 23, 1870.

Louis Heries, 46; C, 167th; August 28, 1873. Born in Germany.

Reuben Parker, 51; 1st; of St. Clair Township; June 15, 1876. Born in New Jersey.

Jesse Sullivan, 64; E, 2d Kentucky Volunteers; of Fairfield; January 12, 1872.

Wm. Hill, 38; May 14, 1880.

G. Faist, 48; 167th; July 24, 1880. Born in Germany.

Finley A. McGrew, 56; B, 2d California Cavalry; July 24, 1880.

Chas. Graemes, 45; B, Indiana regiment; August 9, 1880. Born in Germany.

James E. Bosley, 36; 6th; July 27, 1880. Born in Baltimore.

Geo. Kimble, 40; B, 35th; June 30, 1881.

David Rose, 67; D, 35th; April 2, 1881. Born in New Jersey.

Fred. Stitzinger, 50; 44th; May 28, 1881. Born in Germany.

George Dilg, 47; C, 167th; November 22, 1880. Born in Germany.

Daniel Curtis, February 22, 1881.

Charles H. Lawder, 35; I, 1st Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, Cincinnati. Born in Kentucky. Died February 20, 1881.

Henry Severs, 46; C, 167th; July 13, 1870. Born in Germany.

Henry Hursch, 44; I, 35th; June 2, 1874.

Casper Decker, 46; B, 96th; March 15, 1875. Born in Germany.

Henry Mahn, 37; H, 20th; February 2, 1878. Born in Germany.

Fred. Bruck; F, 28th; December 16, 1862.

John A. Miller, 33; A, 139th; October 10, 1877. Born in Germany.

John Bruck, 63; D, 108th; also Second Lieutenant of Co. K; was in the battle of Bull Run; died November 28, 1871. Born in Germany.

William M. Knight, 40; E, 75th; October 22, 1877. He lost an arm at Cedar Mountain, Va. Born in Indiana.

Thomas P. Saunders, 49; river defense, Cincinnati; April 24, 1881.

Major A. A. Phillips, 56; 93d; July 12, 1881. Also in the Mexican War.

Clark J. Castator, 37; B, 35th; September 10, 1881.

Henry Sprang, 70; B, 34th regiment of Richmond, Indiana; December 1, 1881.

William Kidwell, 42; F, 69th; December 25, 1881. Born in Indiana.

Christian Milds, in Mexican War and B, 28th; January 8, 1882. Born in Germany.

J. H. Barcalow; E, 14th New York; May 4, 1882. Born in Franklin.

Joseph Schneider; H, 22d; artillery sergeant.

Hermann Runck; H, 22d; sergeant.

Henry Meyer; H, 22d; sergeant.

George B. Morton; I, 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

John Connaughton; I, 74th.

John Rink; D, 56th.

Maurice Pendergast; C, 2d.

The following men from Butler County are buried at Chattanooga, in the beautiful national cemetery. Captain Phil. Rothenbush copied the names of the soldiers of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry sleeping their last sleep in that silent city. We give the names, with the company to which they belonged, and the place they were buried from:

A. Amberlin, H, Chattanooga.
J. C. Gillespie, G, Chattanooga.
McDonald Montgomery, A, Chattanooga.
I. Romaine, F, Chattanooga.
C. A. Thompson, H, Chattanooga.
Joe. Warner, H, Chattanooga.
Wm. C. Stokes, C, Missionary Ridge.
J. A. Erwin, H, Chickamauga.
J. C. Perrine, A, Chickamauga.
Harry McDonald, D, Pine Mountain.
E. Day, C, Chattanooga.
Wm. Keys, F. Chattanooga.
Wm. Newsocks, G, Chattanooga.
John Smith, I, Chattanooga.
John Van Arr, F, Chattanooga.
T. H. Coop, C, Missionary Ridge.
J. W. Duncan, E, Chickamauga.
A. Howard, F, Stevenson, Ala.
Michael Shields, A, Resaca.
J. Vannata, C, Cloud Springs.

The following soldiers are buried at Oxford:

Joseph Allendorf.
Charles Anderson.
Pike Brown, B, 35th.
James M. Brace.
Chas. Barrows, C, 93d.
Jas. Coe, Missouri Regiment.
Randolph B. Creecraft.
Jas. N. Crosby, A, 86th.
Isaac W. Caldwell, K, 83d.
George Cone, A, 167th.
John Craft, C, 69th.
Riley Davis, A, 167th.
Robert Douglass, A, 86th.
Thos. C. Douglass, A, 168th.
Wm. M. Ferguson, K, 86th.
Sampson Gath, D, 47th.
Martin Gravin, C, 34th.
James Hazeltine, A, 86th.
David E. Howell, 146th New York Infantry.
J. N. Harding, Mass. Reg'm't.
H. Hayden, Gunboat *Romeo*.
Nicholas Jones.
W. F. Kumler, A, 167th.
Wm. A. Kennedy, I, 5th.
John L. Keely, B, 69th.
James Kirby, D, 47th.
Wm. Lintner, 4th O. V. C.
Daniel W. Leach, F, 69th.
Samuel Mountford, L, 2d Ind. Cavalry.
Duncan McMillan, K, 86th.
Chas. Meyers, N. Y. Regim't.
Wm. F. Moore, C, 93d.
Sam'l McDonald, A, 167th.
Thos. McCoy, C, 69th.
Joel C. Noland, Gunboat.
Jas. E. Newton, Lt. Col. 167th.
Fred. A. Nagle, A, 167th.
Wm. Null, I, 167th.
Chas. O. Newhal, B, 35th.
Marcus Ormond, H, 140th P. V. I.
Joel C. Osborn, D, 47th.
John Pitner, N. Y. Regm't.
B. F. Rossin, Col. 147th.
Geo. Ryland, B, 4th.
Geo. Roberts, B, 20th.
Richard Roberts, B, 20th.
Thos. Rockhold, I, 3d U. S. C. I.
Henry Russell, I, 54th Mass. Infantry.
Wm. K. Sadler, Surgeon 19th Ky. V. I.
Josiah Smith, C, 93d.
Solomon M. Smith, B, 35th.
Geo. T. Smith, A, 167th.
Wm. H. Smith, Jr., Cadet U. S. Navy.
Oliver J. Stork, C, 11th U. S. I.
E. B. Shields, N. Y. Cav.
Geo. Totten, D, 47th.
Jas. B. White, A, 167th.
John Wright, A, 167th.
Wm. G. Wertz, D, 1st O. H. Art.
Thos. M. Wakeland, D, 47th.
Alfred Weston, Band 69th.

THE COURTS.

As we have recited, the courts of this county had their first session on the 10th of May, 1803, at the house of John Torrence, in Hamilton. This building is still standing on the ground owned by Henry S. Earhart, but not occupied by him. The judges were James Dunn, John Greer, and John Kitchell. John Reily was the clerk. All these were laymen, chosen for their good sense, but not for their acquirements in the law. At the first election James Blackburn was chosen sheriff, and Samuel Dillon, coroner. The first regular term began with Francis Dunlevy as presiding judge, and Daniel Symmes prosecuting attorney. The first term of the Supreme Court was on the 11th of October, 1803, and was composed of Judges Samuel Huntington and Samuel Sprigg; Arthur St. Clair, Jr., as prosecuting attorney; and William McClellan, sheriff. John Reily was clerk, and so continued until May 3, 1842.

Judge Dunlevy was a man of great strength of character, and possessed wide influence. He had not originally been intended for the bar; nor, indeed, does it seem that he ever studied law in the way in which most persons do. He acquired his knowledge while expounding the principles of jurisprudence from the bench. There were, indeed, few regularly bred lawyers in the country. Judge Dunlevy's family were originally from Spain, and having become Protestants, fled from that country to France, where they remained until the revocation of the edict of

Nantes. From there they went to Ireland, and one of the family, named Anthony, emigrated to the United States in 1745, settling near Winchester, Virginia. He was the father of Francis Dunlevy, who was born in 1761. The family were rigid Presbyterians, and intended to bring up their son to the ministry, but, on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, removed further West, near Washington, Pennsylvania. There were many dangers in the backwoods then, and the young man took his turn in defending the settlements. When he was fourteen he volunteered to take the place of a neighbor who had been drafted, and who could not well leave home. From 1776 to 1782 he was almost continually in the service of his country. In the latter year he was in Crawford's defeat.

As soon as peace permitted Dunlevy was sent to Dickinson College to prepare for the ministry, and afterwards studied divinity under his uncle, the Rev. James Hoge. Close examination of the Scriptures at that time made him a Baptist, a faith to which he ever afterwards adhered. He gave up his plan of preaching, believing that he had no evidence of a special call in that direction, and became a teacher. He taught a classical school for some time after in Virginia. In 1792 he came to Columbia, in Hamilton County, this State, and, in connection with Mr. John Reily, opened a classical school, the first good one in the country.

"Judge Dunlevy," says his son, from whose account of the Miami Baptist Association we abridge this narrative, "was twice a member of the Legislature of the Northwestern Territory, afterwards a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Ohio. He was also a member of the first State Legislature, and then was elected presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose circuit included at that time all the Miami Valley, from Hamilton and Clermont Counties on the south, to Miami and Champaign on the north. Here he served as judge for fourteen years, and though he had in that time to cross both Miamis at every season of the year, then without any bridges, in all that time he never missed more than one court. He often swam these rivers on horseback when very few others would have ventured to cross them. In his various campaigns and extensive travels in new countries he had become so expert a swimmer that he thought nothing of swimming the Ohio at its greatest floods."

On the bench he was distinguished for diligence and attention. He bent all the faculties of his mind to discover the truth, and to make his decision conform to it. He was not a patient man in technicalities, and had an imperious way about him that would not have been tolerated in a weaker man. At the close of his service as presiding judge, being poor, and having involved himself as security for some of his friends, he felt himself compelled to engage in the practice of law for the means of supporting his family. For more than ten years he rode the circuits for four or five counties, but about eight years before his death withdrew from business, and studied those books which he had previously been prevented from doing by lack of time. These were mainly religious. He was a friend of liberty and an enemy of American slavery. His death occurred on the 6th of November, 1839.

The name of Daniel Symmes appears as that of the first prosecuting attorney. He was at that time, and ever after, a resident of Cincinnati, and was appointed to the position because there was no resident lawyer here. He was a son of Timothy Symmes, and a nephew of Judge John Cleves Symmes, and was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1772. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and came West with his father. He was married to Elizabeth Oliver in 1795. He was appointed clerk of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, and while holding this position studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected a member of the Senate of the State of Ohio, and served as its speaker during the second and third sessions. He was subsequently appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, on the resignation of Judge Meigs, in 1804, and on the expiration of his term became register of the land office at Cincinnati, holding this position until a few months previous to his death, which occurred May 10, 1817. Mr. Symmes was also sheriff of Hamilton County in 1795 and 1796.

Arthur St. Clair, Jr., succeeded him. He was a son of General St. Clair, and a man of considerable attainments and means. Before coming out here he had run away with a Quaker lady, who made him a good wife, and who bore him several children. He was a candidate for territorial delegate, at the very beginning of the history of Ohio, but was defeated by William Henry Harrison, then a captain in the army, but who had the powerful support of the Symmes family. He was possessed of considerable wealth, but lost it by indorsing for a friend. When shown by a lawyer that there was an informality in the document that would release him, he said: "No; when Arthur St. Clair puts his name to a piece of paper he means it." As a result, his property was all swept away. A son of his, Arthur St. Clair, 3d, came up to Hamilton and began the practice of law with Jehiel Brooks, in 1823. They did not stay long, however. Their card ran thus:

LAW NOTICE.

JEHIEL BROOKS AND ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,

Having formed a partnership in the practice of the law, inform the public that they may be found at present in the lower corner room of Colonel George Vandegriff's hotel at any hour of the day, where they will attend to the various duties of their profession. They intend to make permanent arrangements for an office elsewhere, and when that shall be effected due notice will be given of the place of removal.

BROOKS & ST. CLAIR.

Hamilton, October 27, 1823.

Mr. St. Clair died in 1833 or 1834, in Indiana. His family afterwards settled here, and remained in Hamilton for a long time. Arthur St. Clair, 2d, died somewhere about 1825.

William McClellan, the first elected sheriff, was the son of a pioneer farmer, who, at the time of the Revolutionary War, lived near where Mercersburg now is, in Pennsylvania. On reaching suitable age he obtained employment as a pack-horse man. By these horses all goods were brought over the Alleghany Mountains. In this occupation he was engaged until several years after the Revolutionary War, and soon after 1790 left for Ohio, in 1792 coming to Fort Hamilton. He remained in this employment until the close of the war, when he married Miss Mary Sterret, of Mercersburg, and opened a house of entertainment. In 1803 he was elected sheriff of the county, and two years after was re-elected. He was then ineligible by the constitution of Ohio, and was succeeded by John Torrence. After Mr. Torrence had held two years Mr. McClellan again became a candidate, and was chosen sheriff, being re-elected in 1811. In that year he removed from Hamilton and settled on his farm on Two-mile Creek, in St. Clair Township, still keeping an office in Hamilton, and attending to his business by deputy. He remained in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, October 2, 1827. He was then sixty years of age. He was a man of a kind and genial disposition, and had troops of friends. His wife survived him, dying November 10, 1842, aged seventy-one. One of the sons still lives on the old homestead in St. Clair Township.

Mr. McClellan was the brother of two other men well known in the history of Hamilton, to one of whom Washington Irving gives a large space in his "Astoria." He was an excellent scout, hunter, and spy, and was possessed of prodigious muscular power and activity. He could leap over a pair of oxen or the tallest Conestoga wagon. He went out to the Rocky Mountains and acted as a hunter for parties there for a long time. Of his exploits Irving's "Astoria" and McBride's "Pioneers" give a full account. John, his younger brother, was also a pack-horseman, but did not come out to the Miami country until 1800, then taking up his abode with his brother William, and engaging in trading with the Indians. In 1814 he set out for an expedition among the red men, but was waylaid and killed by them, his goods being taken.

William Corry was the first lawyer who located himself at Hamilton. He was born near the Holstein River, in Washington County, Virginia, on the 14th of December, 1778, and received a liberal education at Parson Duke's academy, in Tennessee. In 1798 (then a minor) he came to the Northwestern Territory and studied law with William McMillan, of Cincinnati, to whom he was distantly related. In 1803 he removed to Hamilton and began practice. In 1807 he was appointed prosecutor for the State, which office he held until his removal from Hamilton in the year 1810. In the Fall of 1807 he was elected a member of the General Assembly for Butler County, and served during the ensuing session of the Legislature.

In March, 1810, Mr. Corry was married to Eleanor Fleming, a daughter of Thomas Fleming, an old settler who had emigrated from Maryland, and lived on the south side of Butler County. Mr. Corry then determined to abandon the practice of law, and in September following removed from Hamilton and settled on his farm near Cincinnati. But in May, 1811, he removed to the city, where he again resumed the practice of law. He was subsequently elected and represented the county of Hamilton in the General Assembly. He was appointed by the town council to the office of mayor, then first created, and held it until 1819 by appointment. He died in that city on the 16th of December, 1833.

Mr. Corry, from a natural timidity and modesty, which he was never able to overcome, did not appear conspicuously at the bar as an orator, but he was highly esteemed as a thoroughly read lawyer and good counselor. As a member of the bar, legislator, mayor of the city, and private citizen, he maintained a high character. He was distinguished for purity of motive and moral firmness in the discharge of his public and private duties.

David K. Este was the second lawyer who settled in Hamilton. He was born at Morristown, New Jersey, on the 21st of October, 1785, where he received the rudiments of his education. He afterwards entered Princeton College, where he graduated in September, 1803. In the Spring of 1804 he began the study of law, and was in due time admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In May, 1809, he left that State and came to Ohio, and in June following settled in Hamilton, commenced the practice of his profession, and made his maiden speech in the court-house of this county. In 1810 he was appointed prosecuting attorney in the place of William Corry, who had removed to Cincinnati, holding this office until April, 1816, about which time he left Hamilton and went to Cincinnati. There he continued practice until 1834, when he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He held the office until February, 1838, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati for seven years. In 1845, when his term of service expired, he declined being a candidate for reappointment, and retired to private life.

Mr. Este was a fine classical scholar and a well read lawyer, and by his regular habits and strict attention to business acquired a large fortune.

Among the pioneer members of the bar contemporaneous with the above was John C. McManus. His knowledge of the law and his information on other subjects was limited, but by his bustling manner and his attendance at crowds and public meetings he acquired a

considerable share of practice. He was a candidate for a seat in the Assembly from Butler County, but failed in his election. In 1817 he retired from the bar and removed to Preble County, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the early part of 1851.

Joseph S. Benham was born near Lebanon, Warren County, and was the son of Robert Benham, one of the pioneers of the western country, whose name is identified with its early history. In 1808 and 1809 he was a boy attending school in Hamilton. He lived with his sister, Mrs. Torrence, afterward Mrs. Wingate, who then kept a tavern. He studied law with David K. Este, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Hamilton.

Mr. Benham devoted much of his time to the acquisition of the graces of oratory. He paid particular attention to elocution, and his voice and manner of speech were captivating. Few men could address a jury more eloquently or effectively; and as a popular speaker, fewer yet surpassed him. He remained at the bar of this county until 1821, when he removed to Cincinnati. He practiced in Cincinnati until 1831, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence to St. Louis, where he remained until 1837. In that year he returned and settled in Covington, Kentucky, and took the professorship of commercial law in the Cincinnati Law School. About this time he became the owner and editor of the *Ohio and Kentucky Journal*, a weekly Democratic paper, which he published in Cincinnati for about a year, but in August, 1838, sold out. The Winter of 1838–9 he devoted to the study of the civil law at his residence (Elmwood) in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, and then removed to New Orleans, where he settled again in the practice of law. The ensuing Summer he was on his way from New Orleans to New York, when he died at the Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, on the 15th of July, 1840.

Mr. Benham was twice married; first, to Isabella Green, of Hamilton, who died in October, 1829, and the second time to Maria L. Slocum, of the District of Columbia.

In the year 1815 Benjamin Collett came from Lebanon, Warren County, opened a law office in Hamilton, and began the practice of his profession. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and had studied law at Lebanon with his brother, Joshua Collett, and with Judge John McLean. He was a thorough classical scholar, and his information on all subjects extensive for a man of his age. As a well read lawyer he was excelled by none in the State. In declamation he was not eloquent or flowery, but he always understood his subject well and expressed himself in a systematic and logical style, which commanded the attention of the court and jury. He soon acquired a very respectable practice. In April, 1816, he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county of Butler, and held the office until 1820. A year or two afterwards he returned to Lebanon, where he lived and died, loved and lamented by all who knew him.

George Sargeant, a native of Vermont, came to Hamilton in the year 1816, and studied law with Joseph S. Benham. He was admitted upon the completion of his course of study, and began practice immediately afterwards. Although he had not the advantage of an early education, his native Yankee shrewdness and wit, with a ready flow of words, enabled him to succeed tolerably well at the bar. Where sarcasm or ridicule were admissible he excelled. He continued to practice until about the year 1826. His habits for a number of years were very intemperate, though he was seldom seen drunk in public. In the evening he would purchase a bottle of whisky and take it to his office, where he would indulge himself during the night, and the next night repeat the same performance. A continuance of this habit finally impaired the faculties of his mind, and in September, 1827, he became so much deranged that he was strictly confined. The Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member, appointed a committee of their members to see to his condition. He was supported and cared for by the society for about a year, when he was delivered over to the county commissioners. He was afterwards taken to a lunatic asylum in Cincinnati, where he remained several years chained to the floor, and was then removed to the lunatic asylum at Columbus. He never recovered from his derangement, dying somewhere about 1852.

Among those who frequented the courts here in their earlier days were Jacob Burnet, an accomplished lawyer, afterwards judge, who at a very early age made his mark in the institutions of Ohio; Nicholas Longworth, who became the largest property owner in this region, and was distinguished far and wide for his growth of American wines; George P. Torrence, a man of great grace and dignity; Elias Glover and Ethan Stone of Cincinnati; Thomas Freeman and Thomas R. Ross from Lebanon, and last but not least, John McLean, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Joshua Collett was also in frequent attendance. "Important cases," says Mr. McBride, "were advocated in an elaborate and masterly manner."

Mr. Reily became sheriff in 1813, his position lasting till 1817. During his administration of office occurred the only punishment by whipping ever inflicted in this county.

A boarder at the tavern of William Murray, on Front Street, went one morning to the stable of the tavern to see to his horse. He found the stable and the stall, but the horse was missing. The sheriff was informed of the facts, and the officers were put upon the scent. After a few days' search horse and thief were found at Lebanon, and at once brought back to Hamilton. The thief, whose name was William Gray, was taken before the court, Judge Dunlevy presiding, and his guilt plainly

proved. In those days Ohio had no penitentiary, and the punishment of criminals was generally a public cowhiding. Judge Dunlevy sentenced Gray to thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, to be inflicted by the sheriff in the court-house square, allowing the culprit a few days to prepare himself for the ordeal. Mr. McBride, after hearing the sentence, took his prisoner to the jail, and then purchased a cowhide. In those days cowhides were the only whips in use, and could be found in bunches of twenty-five and fifty hung up for sale in every grocery. Selecting a good stiff whip, the sheriff returned home and laid it by. His wife, however, began to feel some sympathy for the culprit. She thought the punishment excessive and antichristian, and thought she could devise some method to render the punishment less painful. She thought that if the stiffness should be taken out of the cowhide the blows would be less painful, and the idea no sooner reached her brain than she put it into execution. The cowhide was placed in a pan of grease and thoroughly soaked and then tied up and placed away in greasy rags. The day before the culprit was to undergo his punishment, Mrs. McBride turned over the doctored cowhide to the sheriff. The news of the sentence had been carried for many miles, and the day before it was to be put into execution people began flocking into the village from all points within a radius of sixty miles. They came in wagons and on foot from Connersville, Liberty, and Brookville, Indiana, and from Warren and Montgomery Counties, Ohio. On the morning on which the sentence was to be carried out, Sheriff McBride arose from his bed before it was light and hastily made all the arrangements necessary, and before the sun was fairly up William Gray was tied to a scaffold post on the south side of the court-house, which at that date was not finished. The doctored cowhide was brought out, and the horse thief received his thirty-nine lashes while yet half the people were in their beds. Several of the blows brought the blood to the surface, but owing to the wit of Mrs. McBride the punishment was by no means as severe as it could, and perhaps should, have been. Notwithstanding the early hour, however, the punishment was witnessed by a large number of persons who had reached the square early, anticipating such a move on the part of the sheriff. The strangers, after their hard work in reaching the city, slept late in the morning, and on waking and finding the whole affair ended made the air sulphurous with their curses.

Gray, after his whipping, was taken back to the old jail and kept there several days for his back to heal, when he was discharged, and ordered to leave the county, which it is safe to presume he did at once. Sheriff McBride and his successors were spared the repetition of such duties, and thus Gray was the only man cowhided by order of court in old Butler.

The leading member of the Butler County bar, from its beginning down to the present time, probably was John Woods. He came to this county in 1819, and his progress here was facilitated by the fact that his habits were good. He attended assiduously to business, did not drink, and could always be depended upon. In 1824, when but twenty-seven years of age, he was chosen to the national Legislature, and was probably the first native of the Northwestern Territory who was elected to either house of Congress. Mr. Woods was an extraordinary lawyer. He was engaged in nearly all the great causes that came up in his time, and was usually successful when the affair was at all evenly balanced. He had a rough, earnest eloquence, which carried much weight. It was not polished, but correct. He was strong as a special pleader and chancery lawyer. A fuller account of him is given elsewhere.

The bar held a meeting on the 20th of September, 1824, in honor of Thomas C. Kelsey, one of its members. The meeting was attended by the officers of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Butler, the lawyers, and the students at law. John Woods presided, and Jesse Corwin acted as secretary. Resolutions were passed deploring his death, and declaring that the members would attend his funeral. Mr. Kelsey was a native of New England, and was for many years a respected merchant of Hamilton, making and saving in his calling a handsome fortune. In prosperity his friends were numerous and ardent, but many of them vanished with his wealth. When he could no longer continue business as a merchant, and after he had yielded up his last farthing to his creditors, he was enabled by the kindness of a few friends to read law and gain admission to the bar. For this calling he possessed respectable talents, and would undoubtedly have succeeded had his life been spared. He died on the 18th of September, and was buried with Masonic honors. His wife died on the preceding Sunday, the 12th. They left four little children.

Among the earlier sheriffs was William Sheely. He was a man of prodigious size, and well liked by his fellow-citizens. While he was sheriff he was called upon to make preparations for an execution, but after all his labor was done the criminal had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. This was in the Summer of 1835. The prisoner's name was Sponsler. He lived in Madison Township, and had a quarrel with his son-in-law, finally killing him by shooting. For this he was arrested and lodged in the county jail. When he was brought to trial John Woods, one of the most skillful members of the bar, was assigned to defend him, and did so with all his powers. But the accused was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, June 10, 1836. No efforts to have a new trial or for an arrest of judgment were successful, and Mr. Sheely proceeded to get ready his scaffold. Mr. Woods, however, did not cease his exertions in behalf of his client, and finally procured a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. The public, however,

were not made acquainted with the matter, and on the day assigned the town was full of men from this and other towns. When they found that the affair would not come off they rebelled, and proposed to tear down the jail. They were full of whisky and full of fight. But Mr. Sheely did not propose to be treated thus. He organized a large body of men, and placed himself at their head, dispersing the mob.

Before Sponsler could be taken to Columbus to undergo the penalty of life imprisonment, he managed to commit suicide by cutting his throat in a cell. He had become discouraged. A writer in the Cincinnati *Times* says that Mr. Woods was so much chagrined at the scenes through which he had been passing that he then and there made a vow that so long as he lived there should never be a man hung in Butler County. We doubt the truth of the story, but no one was hung until after his death, when Griffin was executed.

Michael B. Sargeant was an early and brilliant member of the bar, who was in partnership with Mr. Woods for some time. He was a fine classical scholar, and conversant with elegant literature as well as a thorough lawyer. His qualifications and strict attention to business, while Mr. Woods was absent attending Congress, were of great advantage to the latter. Mr. Sargeant died suddenly on the night of the 19th of April, 1830, aged thirty-three years. He was found in the morning dead in his bed, in the room adjoining their law office, and is supposed to have expired by apoplexy or a similar affection, of which, it is said, he had discovered some previous symptoms. He lies buried in the Fourth Ward burying-ground, now the park. He was a man of large capacity, and had he lived would have had a fame coextensive with the State.

Elijah Vance, for many years judge of the District Court, and an attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland, on the 1st of February, 1801, and came to Ohio in 1816, procuring a situation as clerk in a dry goods store in Cincinnati. After four years of steady labor, and saving his money, he went to Lebanon and began the study of law with Judge Dunlevy, graduating at the bar in June, 1826. He then removed to Hamilton and began practice. He was shortly after elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and was next elected a State Senator, and afterwards re-elected for several terms, and made speaker of the Senate. In 1843, when judges were yet appointed, he was selected as Common Pleas Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Greene, Clinton, Warren, and Butler, and held this office for seven years. In 1850 he was appointed a member of the convention which met in Columbus for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Ohio. On account of the cholera, which was then raging in Columbus, the convention adjourned till the Winter of 1851, when it met at Cincinnati. During the sitting of this convention, Judge Vance took a prominent part in the debates which arose on certain questions, and on one in particular he took ground against his Democratic friends in convention. His conduct was severely denounced by them, and among his constituents at home an indignation meeting was held asking him to resign. He immediately yielded to the stern request, came home, and upon the ordering of a new election, went before the people again, and was returned to the convention by an overwhelming majority. He served as president, *pro tem.*, of this body, several times.

From this time until within a few days of his death he practiced law in Hamilton, having, within the last few years, again served for two terms as prosecuting attorney for Butler County, and holding, at the time of his death, the office of city solicitor. He was frequently a director of the Hamilton Board of Common Schools, and was for a number of years a trustee of the Miami University.

He died full of honors and labors, after exhibiting the rare example of a long public life without a single stain of dishonor upon it, and of an unobtrusive, peaceful, useful, and virtuous private life, on the 11th of January, A. D. 1871, aged seventy years, eleven months, and eleven days.

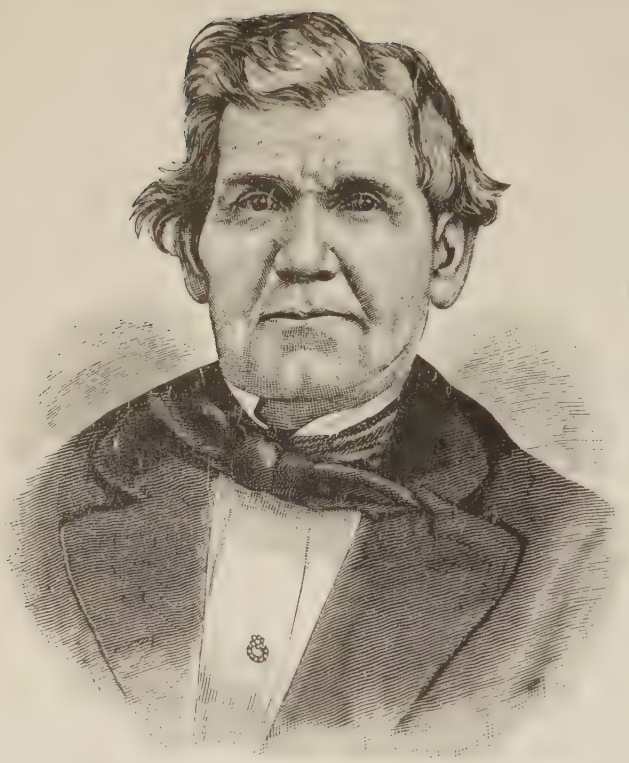
He was married in June, 1844, to Emily A. Morris, who was born in Bethel, Clermont County, in 1815. By this marriage he had two daughters. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and his brother was in the Mexican war.

The lawyers resident in Hamilton, in 1842, were Woods & Rigdon, Bebb & Reynolds, Corwin & Thomas, Vance & Millikin, Weller & Ryan, Oliver S. Witherby, Ezekiel Walker, and Thomas H. Wilkins. Major John M. Millikin and Lewis D. Campbell had retired, and of this list only Thomas Millikin, the senior of the bar, remains in practice. Reynolds and Witherby are still living, the one in Chicago and the other in San Francisco.

Bebb was a strong and effective jury lawyer. He was a really eloquent man, and it was his speaking capacities that made him governor of the State. He never took a case in which he did not soon feel in warm sympathy, and his appeals to the jury were very touching. He could weep at any time. Apart from his merits as a jury advocate he was not strong, although safe. In his set addresses he had a redundancy of ornament, more so than in his extemporaneous speaking. He was a large, good-looking man, of pleasant and sympathetic address, and was of spare build.

The leading politician of the county, on the Democratic side, was John B. Weller. Nature had gifted him with an easy declamatory eloquence, and his standing at the bar was largely owing to this. He took more interest in politics than in law, but maintained a respectable rank in the latter. He was attractive in appearance.

Francis D. Rigdon was the son of Dr. Loammi Rigdon. He was afterwards in the paper business with



Jesse Corwin

William Beckett, making some money in this occupation, and afterwards buying a farm. He died in Atlanta, Georgia.

Alfred C. Thomas was a commissioner of bankruptcy about 1840. He was the brother of the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, but had not the same skill as a speaker. With the pen, however, he was strong. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar, being professor of those languages at College Hill, and is now assistant solicitor of the treasury.

John P. Reynolds, now in Illinois, was the commissioner of Illinois to the Paris Exhibition. He is a well known writer for the press, and has been secretary of the Illinois Board of Agriculture, and the editor of an important agricultural newspaper in that State. He is now the secretary of the Chicago Exposition.

Ezekiel Walker, now of Cincinnati, was very odd in appearance. He was employed in a very celebrated case, that of Jones against Mizener, in which he was attorney for the plaintiff. The suit was about a division fence, and was carried on for years, until it became as well known as any cause ever in progress in this county. The verdict was twelve and a half cents. Walker subsequently sued Jones for his fees, but the latter swore Walker took the case for half what might be collected, and that he had tendered him the full amount agreed upon. He would even give him the whole. This suit occasioned a great deal of mirth for many years. Mr. Walker may be distinguished in Cincinnati now by always carrying an umbrella.

Jesse Corwin was another of the old members of the bar. He was a brother of Governor Thomas Corwin, the most eloquent advocate who ever pleaded at the bar in the Hamilton courts. They were the sons of Matthias Corwin, a pioneer of Warren County, who represented his county in the Legislature for ten consecutive terms from 1804. Jesse Corwin was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, January 30, 1797; removed with his father to Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1822 took up his abode in Hamilton. He was an assiduous student of the law, and early made himself familiar with its principles and the rules which underlie its practice. Soon after coming to this place he was married to Miss Jane McMechan, by whom he had eight children, James, Matthias, Clarence, Eleanor, Thomas, Warren, Henry Clay, Erin Augusta, and Jennie. Three only are now living, Henry C. Corwin, at Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Erin Corwin Miller, wife of Dr. W. C. Miller, and Miss Jennie, at the old homestead in Hamilton. The three sons living at the breaking out of the rebellion, Thomas, Warren, and Henry C., all enlisted under the national banner at the first call for troops by President Lincoln. He has two grand children, Thomas Corwin, son of Henry C. and Lillie M. Corwin, and William Corwin Miller, son of Dr. and Mrs. Erin C. Miller.

It was but a short time before Mr. Corwin attained a large share of practice, and in addition received the favor of the people. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio for the years 1831 and 1832, and was prosecuting attorney for the county from 1825 to 1835, serving in this office with zeal and acceptability. In 1837 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in this, then the Second, District. Though unsuccessful (his party being in the minority), his popularity was so well shown by the great gains he made that he was strongly induced to accept the subsequent nomination, but declined. He was a man of good solid judgment and with generous impulses and frank disposition, of a character upright and honest, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, and an estimable citizen. He remained in practice all his life, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Butler County bar. He died on the 23d of October, 1867.

Thomas H. Wilkins was a good talker and full of jest and humor. He was a brother-in-law of John Woods.

Among those who frequented the courts here from other places were Thomas Corwin, Charles Anderson, Judge Caldwell, and Charles Fox. Corwin was, for many years, the leading advocate of this section, and his sallies of wit and passages of pathos are yet related by the older residents of the city. He was as well known here as he was at home. He always complained that his abilities as a wit blinded the people as to the real merits of his character.

The most distinguished judges of the Supreme Court visited this place—such men as Ebenezer Lane and Reuben Hitchcock. Justice was administered more summarily then than now. The judge felt that it was necessary for him to make dispatch with his cases, and he checked any disposition of the lawyers to verbosity. The business must be concluded. Lawyers, too, at that day would not take hopeless cases, and there was no disposition to encourage litigation simply for the sake of promoting it. Upon arrival in town, requisitions would be made for depositions and papers from the clerk's office, and they were thoroughly read and digested.

The president judges of the Court of Common Pleas were as follows:

Francis Dunlevy, 1803 to 1817; Joseph H. Crane, of Dayton, 1817 to 1818; Joshua Collett, of Warren County, 1818 to 1829; George J. Smith, of Lebanon, 1829 to 1836; Benjamin Hinkson, of Clinton County, 1836 to 1843; Elijah Vance, 1843 to 1850, and John Probasco, of Lebanon, 1850 to 1853.

Since that date James Smith, of Lebanon; Abner Haines, of Eaton; William J. Gilmore, of Eaton; William Wilson, of Greenville; James Clark, of Hamilton; A. F. Hume, of Hamilton; D. L. Meeker, of Greenville; J. C. McKemy, of Dayton; Henderson Elliott, of Dayton; James A. Gilmore, of Eaton; James L. Smith, of Lebanon; Calvin D. Wright, of Troy; James S. Good, of Springfield; James E. Dawes, of Xenia; A. W. Doane,

of Wilmington; H. H. Williams, of Troy, and William Allen, of Greenville, have held courts here.

Judge Crane was a brother of Commodore Crane. He was a man of fine address, well skilled in the law, and a model judge. Joshua Collett was an exceedingly conscientious man on the bench. He was not a brilliant or attractive man, but was actuated by high moral principles. Judge Smith was straightforward and painstaking, and was of respectable abilities. Hinkson is remembered as a slow and easy, honest and good natured man.

Oliver S. Witherby, president of the Consolidated Bank of San Diego, California, is from this county. He was born in the city of Cincinnati on the 19th of February, 1815. In 1830 his father removed to Oxford, where the young man entered Miami University, graduating in 1836, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts in due course. He then began the study of law with John Woods, the leader of the bar in this county, and was admitted to practice in 1840. In 1843 he was elected prosecuting attorney, succeeding Elijah Vance, and was re-elected in 1845. In 1846 he went out to Mexico as a lieutenant in the volunteer service, and on his return acted as editor of the Hamilton *Telegraph*, being in partnership with Michael C. Ryan, Esq. When John B. Weller was selected to go out to Mexico as one of the commissioners to fix the boundary line between that country and this, Mr. Witherby also went out, acting as quartermaster and commissary. Both he and Mr. Weller remained in California, where Mr. Witherby was elected a member of the first Legislature of that State. The duties which devolved upon this body were onerous. The country had been acquired by conquest, and the discovery of gold soon after resulted in an influx of foreigners and adventurers from all portions of the globe. There had been no preceding territorial condition in which the most necessary laws could have been passed, and the enactments which were to govern society were to be laid from the very foundation. The Legislature discharged its duties with ability and discretion, and its members, including Mr. Witherby, went out of office with the consciousness that their obligations had been fully discharged. This view was also entertained by the people, and Mr. Witherby was in 1850 elected judge of the First Judicial District of the State. After his term had expired he was appointed collector of customs for the port of San Diego, holding the position for four years. Since that time he has been in private business, having been for the last few years president of the Consolidated Bank of San Diego.

In the earlier years of the century lawyers and physicians were compelled to pay a license fee.

Among those whose names appear in the advertisements of the newspapers before the war are Charles Richardson, who had an office in Campbell's Building in 1847; William Shotwell, southwest corner of Basin and Second Streets, in 1847; Robert Hazelton, corner east of the Schmidtman House, in 1847; Valentine Chase, over the sheriff's office, in 1847; Moore C. Gilmore, Rossville, over Traber's store, in 1848; William E. Brown, Basin Street, three doors west of the Buckeye House, in 1849; James B. Millikin, over Millikin's drug store, in Rossville, in 1849; John B. Weller and M. C. Ryan, in 1846; O. S. Witherby, over the county treasurer's office, in 1843; Elias V. Wilson, opposite the public square, in Sutherland's corner, in 1846.

James Clark, one of the ablest men at the bar ever here, and well remembered as a judge, died at the Magnetic Springs House, in Statesville, New York, December 28, 1881, aged about fifty-seven. He was a native of this State, and served two terms as a judge of the Supreme Court. He was here for twelve or fifteen years. He was a man of marked ability as a lawyer, judge, and scholar. His range of reading was very wide, and he collected a fine library. For a few years he contributed to the New York *Ledger* and other journals. His wife, Miss Lottie Moon, of Oxford, was a woman of great power and originality of character. He left this city about 1864 to go to New York, and ever afterwards resided there. He had gone to Statesville with his son to spend the Winter.

George Penny Webster, who lost his life in the civil war, was a son of John Webster, and a nephew of William Webster, of Middletown, and Joseph Webster, of Hamilton. He was born near Middletown, December 24, 1824. When sixteen years of age he went to Hamilton, and for two years was deputy clerk of the county, then beginning the study of law with Thomas Millikin. In the latter part of 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted as a private in the company of which General Van Derveer subsequently became captain, and was afterwards promoted to sergeant-major of the regiment. He was wounded in the shoulder at the storming of Monterey. When peace was declared he removed to Steubenville, having previously married a daughter of John McAdams, of Warrenton. Two years after he was elected clerk of the court. He held the office for six years, then resuming the practice of his profession, and soon being regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of that city. When the war broke out he was instrumental in raising and forwarding two companies. He was appointed major of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and shortly after went to West Virginia. In May, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in July the colonel of the Ninety-eighth. While in Virginia he commanded four expeditions, all of which were successful, and fought in five battles, gaining the name of the "fighting major." He was a man of very imposing personal appearance, being six feet two inches high, and otherwise made in proportion. At Louisville Colonel Webster was placed in command of the Thirty-fourth brigade, Jackson's division. In the battle of Perryville

he was mortally wounded, falling from his horse, and died on the field of battle.

Among the lawyers who advertised in the papers before the war were George Webster, Crane's Hotel, in 1846; Thomas Millikin, Second Street, adjoining his dwelling, in 1846; William P. Young, office formerly occupied by Bebb & Reynolds, in 1846; William H. Miller, Basin Street, in 1847; John B. Weller, brick building opposite the post-office, the sheriff's office also being there, in 1835; J. M. U. McNutt and I. W. Crosby, over Dr. Hittell's drug store, in 1837. In 1852 there were A. P. Cox, Westchester; William H. Smith, Oxford; Bebb & Lewis, office formerly occupied by Millikin & Bebb; John W. Wilson, Second Street, a few doors north of the Hamilton Hotel; Thomas Moore, Rossville; J. Clark, opposite the Court House; J. H. Gest, Rossville; Hume & Furrow; Miller & Brown; Scott & McFarland; Vance & White.

In 1859 it is said there were fifty regularly admitted lawyers in Butler County, thirty-eight of whom were in active practice.

William R. Kinder was born near Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, on the 17th of December, 1826. He entered Farmer's College, and graduated there, with high honors, in the Summer of 1848. He immediately began the study of law with John B. Weller; but feeling serious apprehensions for his health—having a strong predisposition to pulmonary bronchial disease, even at this early age—he joined the Boundary Survey Expedition in 1849, and went to Mexico, in hopes of strengthening his constitution and shaking off his disease. Apparently much restored, he began the practice of law in San Francisco as a partner of his old preceptor, Governor Weller, in 1849; but his health again failing him, he took passage for China on a sailing vessel, in November of 1850, where he remained some four months, returning again to our city. He then took charge of the *Telegraph* as ostensible editor, and continued to contribute all its valuable articles until shortly before his death.

In October, 1854, he was elected to the office of probate judge, having served some time before on the unexpired term of a former incumbent, laboring in this capacity with universal acceptability, being re-elected as fast as his term expired, until the 21st of December, 1859. On this day a more serious and stubborn attack of his old disease, consumption, brought him to his room, where for some weeks he was confined, a patient and calm prisoner, gradually worn away by his malady, until, on the 9th of February, 1860, in the full possession of all his faculties, he died.

Judge Kinder had intellectual powers of a high order. His natural abilities were great, and his acquirements in the sciences and the arts were unceasing and extended. His mental characteristics, however, were those of readiness, adaptability, versatility. He will be remembered by all who have seen him as a thoughtful man; by all who have heard him as a ready, capable man. He conversed with much ease and brilliancy. He comprehended quickly, digested quickly, and could bring all his powers to bear on any question in an instant. It was the very practical bent of his mind, the capacity he had of putting himself in the stead of any class, and bringing himself in their position, which made him equally a forcible writer and an eloquent speaker. He always understood himself, and hence found no difficulty in always well expressing himself. He delivered, in the opinion of some, the best conceived and most symmetrical speeches his party ever produced here. With a broad treatment of his subject, stating his views with perfect clearness, concealing his own and exposing his opponent's weak point with quiet and unsuspicious adroitness, urging his conclusions with much earnestness, not forgetting the judicious introduction of humor—these characteristics, joined to a musical, though not round, voice, a graceful manner, and a striking and pleasing presence, made his stump efforts, though generally short and unpremeditated, more than ordinarily acceptable and effective.

As a writer, Judge Kinder wielded a sharp-nibbed pen. Here again his clearness and force gave him the best qualities of good writing. His leaders in the *Telegraph*, embracing a wider range of topics than are usually treated in a country newspaper, would, for originality of style, richness of illustration, and thoroughness of treatment, bear comparison with the best articles published anywhere. Nor was he destitute of those nameless qualities going to make a good editor; conducting the *Telegraph* (and with it the party in the county) through many and grave difficulties with great skill and faithfulness. To his counsel, exposition, continuous writing and speaking, and indomitable faith in its principles and triumphs, the Democratic party of this county owed much of its discipline and strength.

There was objected to Mr. Kinder sometimes that he had a touch of rancor. Naturally witty and a strong partisan, it is not wonderful if there fell from him sometimes words too severe to be kind. Perhaps his ill health aggravated this inclination. He was a kind man, in whose breast generous feelings and noble impulses were entirely at home. He certainly was a high-minded gentleman. There never was about him the least deception or truckling. He was too proud to compromise his independence.

If we except the celebrated case of Jarndyce *versus* Jarndyce, says a writer in the newspapers, in the English chancery courts, and the hardly less well-known suits of the heirs of Anncke Jans, in our own country, to recover the real estate supposed to be left them a long while ago, there has probably never appeared on the docket of any court a case of such magnitude as that which was being heard in the Butler Common Pleas in 1872. The bone of contention was the division of a

portion of the fairest land in Butler County; sixty-two defendants were directly interested in the result; the petition covered innumerable sheets of legal cap, and in the calculations the nicest and most exact knowledge of the entire range of mathematics was employed. There had been in this case none of the law's proverbial delay; counsel filed no rejoinders and sur-rejoinders, rebutters and sur-rebutters; the court issued no stays and injunctions, and the case was as remarkable for the promptness with which it was decided as for the magnitude of the interests involved.

Briefly stated, suit was brought for the partition of 12.34 acres of land in Madison Township. The parties between whom this land was to be divided numbered sixty-two, and most of them resided near the land now in court. The court, holding the scales of justice with a balanced hand, apportioned the land as follows, giving to each according to the rules of the laws of consanguinity. Thirteen of the defendants received each one-fifteenth of the estate; nine received one one-hundred and fiftieth; four received one six-hundredth; and thirty-six received one five-hundred and fourth.

Let us now distribute, says the above-mentioned ingenious writer, this magnificent property under the above apportionment, and ascertain how much each receives. An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet, in round numbers, and 12.34 acres will contain 537,240 square feet. The thirteen would then each be entitled to 35,816 square feet, making a lot 190x190; the nine each to 3,582 square feet, making a lot 60x60; the four to 895 square feet, equal to a lot 30x30; and the thirty-six each 994 square feet, equal to a lot 31x31. Suppose we value the entire estate of 12.34 acres at $900. The thirteen eminently fortunate ones would receive $60 each; the nine would receive $6 each; the four would receive $1.50 each; and the thirty-six would come in for $1.66⅔ each—taking no account, of course, of the wear and tear of the mind of the attorney who drew up the papers, the necessary purchase of slates, arithmetics, differential calculus, theodolites, sextants, trigonometrical tables, etc.

William H. Smith, of Oxford, one of the oldest members of the Butler County bar, and a resident of Oxford for over sixty years, died of general debility at his residence, in August, 1876.

Mr. Smith was born at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1807, and coming West with his father's family in 1815, settled in Oxford Township, where he resided ever after. Having received a good common school education, he engaged early in teaching; afterward was a farmer, and then a merchant. During his leisure from business he applied himself to the study of law, under the direction of John Woods, of Hamilton; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and continued in active practice in this and the adjoining counties until within six months before death, when he was laid aside by sickness. He was the oldest member of the Butler County bar, and was much respected by his associates in the profession for his excellent knowledge of law. Mr. Smith was distinguished especially for his kindness of heart and generosity. While in religious belief he was a Universalist, he was unusually free from sectarian prejudice, and was in sympathy with all Christian effort, by whatever denomination, taking an active interest in every movement for the good of the community. Politically, Mr. Smith was a steadfast and zealous Republican, having the welfare of the country at heart, and laboring earnestly for his party. He was the last of ten children. Of those of his connection surviving him are his son, Ransford Smith, of Ogden, Utah; and his nephews, Dr. H. A. Smith, of Cincinnati, and P. W. Smith, of the Butler County bar.

A meeting of the bar was held in the court-house the Saturday after his decease, for the purpose of paying a tribute to his memory. Thomas Millikin was made chairman, and P. C. Conklin, secretary; and a committee, consisting of C. S. Symmes, Colonel Thomas Moore, and James E. Neal, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the bar. The committee, after a short absence, reported the following:

"*Whereas*, it has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst the oldest member of our bar, W. H. Smith, Esq., of Oxford, Ohio, who, for almost half a century, has been an honored and honorable practitioner before our courts; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore and regret the loss of our departed friend and brother, and in his death the bar of this county has lost one of its most faithful, industrious, and consistent members, and the community at large one of its most valuable citizens, and his clients a most vigorous and persistent advocate of their rights."

The trial of Griffin for the murder of Uzile Prickett came up by assignment before the Court of Common Pleas, Monday, February 22, 1869. The hearing of evidence and the argument of counsel occupied the entire week. The trial was watched with the greatest interest, and during its continuance the court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Prickett had made wrestling his business for a number of years, and in this had established a reputation with the sporting community. He came to Hamilton for the purpose of engaging in a wrestling contest, and on Friday, June 12, 1868, the match was had near Debbysville, between him and one Tim Walker, in which Prickett was vanquished. On the night of that day Prickett was killed in the saloon known as the "Hole in the Wall." Suspicion attached at once to Griffin as the man who had killed him. He was arrested, had a preliminary examination before the mayor, and was committed to jail to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree. The grand jury, at the October term, found a true bill against him, and the case came up at that term; but, owing to an informality in obtaining the jury, was continued to

February 22d. The evidence which proved to the satisfaction of the jury that Griffin was guilty of the murder of Prickett was that furnished by himself and the testimony of Kelley.

It was in evidence that Griffin came to the American saloon about twelve o'clock Friday night, and on obtaining entrance replied to questions as to how blood came on his hat and why his hand was wrapped in a pocket-handkerchief, that he had "had a fight with Prickett," "had knocked him down," "thought he had hit him too hard," and one witness said that Griffin said with an oath, "he had killed him (Prickett) he believed," and others that he said "he was afraid he had killed him."

He gave as the cause of the quarrel between himself and Prickett, that while in the "Hole in the Wall" he had invited Prickett to drink with him, to which invitation the latter responded that "he would not drink with any d—d Vallandigham man," whereupon he had struck him. It was in evidence that Prickett had twice before drank with Griffin that evening at the "Hole in the Wall," once on Griffin's invitation and again on the invitation of Thomas Connaughton. Coupled with these statements made by Griffin to parties in the American Saloon, was the evidence of Joe Kelley. Kelley's evidence was that between eleven and twelve o'clock Friday night he left the Globe Saloon and went down to the "Hole in the Wall," accompanied by George Shedd. On their arrival no one was in the room save Prickett and the bar-keeper. Shortly after Griffin and Connaughton came in. Griffin treated the crowd and then Connaughton did, Prickett drinking both times. Both Griffin and Connaughton then left the saloon. They returned soon and again departed. Shedd left a short time after. Griffin returned for the third time to the saloon, this time alone. No one was then there present excepting Prickett, Griffin, and Kelley. Prickett was sitting with his back to the rear part of the saloon, leaning back in his chair between two tables. Kelley was playing the banjo.

"All at once," said Kelley, "Griffin came up to Prickett, hit him first with his left hand and then with the right, then pushed out his right fist against Prickett. Then I heard a pistol shot. Prickett's head fell back on the table. Griffin went out about a minute after the shooting and remained out some moments. When he came back he took hold of my banjo. I had gone back to speak to the bar-keeper's wife. I came back into the room, took the banjo, and went up stairs into the street, Griffin following me. I said to Griffin at the head of the stairs, 'This is a bad night's work.' He said, 'If you do not think he is dead I will go and give him another.' I then went after Dr. Falconer. Griffin went with me, and was standing back of me when I spoke to the doctor. I then went to my room, put away my banjo, and returned to the saloon. I then went first after Humbach, then to Johnson McGehean's, and then for McGlynn; returned again to the 'Hole in the Wall,' and remained until Dr. McNeeley said Prickett was dead. At the time the shot was fired no one was in the room save Prickett, Griffin, and myself. I am confident I saw the butt of a pistol in Griffin's hand."

Up to the testimony of Kelley it will be seen no evidence had been adduced showing that Griffin had more than struck Prickett. The testimony of Kelley, if admitted, proved that in addition to striking him with his fist he had caused his death by shooting him. It is but just to say that Kelley was a man of the most disreputable character, and the defense introduced an abundance of witnesses who declared they would not believe him under oath. Kelley was, apparently, a most unwilling witness against Griffin. He had absconded from the city in order to avoid giving his evidence against Griffin, and it was only after a protracted search that he had been found and brought back to give his testimony in the case. Kelley himself testified that his life was threatened should he testify against the accused. Under such circumstances as these his testimony went to the jury, and that jury, after a session of five hours, came into court at eleven P. M. Saturday, February 27th, with the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Motion was made for a new trial by the defense and most ably argued by opposing counsel, and on Friday, March 5, 1869, John Griffin was brought into court to hear his sentence. In reply to a question by the court "why sentence should not be pronounced against him," Griffin asserted his innocence, and affirmed his belief that he would have been acquitted had the trial been less protracted. Judge Gilmore then sentenced him to be removed to the county jail, and there kept in close confinement until Thursday, May 27th, on which day, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock, he was to be hanged.

As the day approached on which John Griffin was to suffer the extreme penalty of the law it became evident that his counsel would make an effort to arrest the mandate of the court, and, if possible, secure for the defendant a new trial. On an alleged informality in the indictment, Justices Day and White, of the Supreme Court, directed the clerk of the Supreme Court to issue a supersedeas, enjoining upon the sheriff of Butler County a delay in the execution of the sentence of the court until its proceedings were reviewed. The Supreme Court convened at Columbus, June 30th, and on the day following Chief-justice Day sustained the judgment of the Common Pleas. The court then designated Thursday, July 29th, as the day for the execution of Griffin.

Petitions were swiftly circulated and numerously signed, asking the governor to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. The governor gave to the case a most careful attention. Evidence both for and against the prisoner was asked for by him, but after a close study of the case in all its bearings he reluctantly declined to interfere with the sentence of the courts.

The friends of John Griffin having failed to accomplish any thing, he determined to act in his own behalf.

At four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, July 21st, the Rev. Mr. Hone, a Catholic priest of Hamilton, visited the prisoner in his cell. Griffin's compartment was on the left hand side of the main entrance. He was kept securely locked up, while the other prisoners, fourteen in number, had the liberty of the hall.

Mr. Hone was, as usual, admitted to Griffin's cell by turnkey Bayless, and after a short interview was let out, Bayless locking the door, placing the key in his pantaloons pocket, and the two passing to the outer door, which was opened for their egress by one of the ladies attached to the jail. Mr. Hone was in the advance, and as the two were about to step out Griffin motioned with his hand, which attracted the attention of Bayless, causing him to turn around, whereupon the prisoners made a rush, felling him to the ground, and endeavoring to procure the key to Griffin's cell.

The alarm was immediately raised by the attendant at the door and was taken up by the deputy's wife, the former having the presence of mind to ring the bell. The prisoners failing to get possession of the key then made a rush to the door, four of them, John Richards, convicted for horse stealing, Joseph Gustin, stabbing with intent to kill, John Smith and John Reed, robbery, making their escape. In the meantime the alarm spread like wildfire throughout the city, and the report that Griffin had been released brought hundreds to the vicinity of the jail in time to join in the pursuit. The situation was soon explained, and in fifteen minutes from the time of the escape the prisoners were recaptured and placed in their cells.

During his long confinement in the county jail Griffin manifested no contrition for the murder of Prickett. At all times when interrogated on the subject he stoutly denied that he fired the pistol shot which produced Prickett's death, asserting at times that Joe Kelley and at other times that Galloway fired the shot.

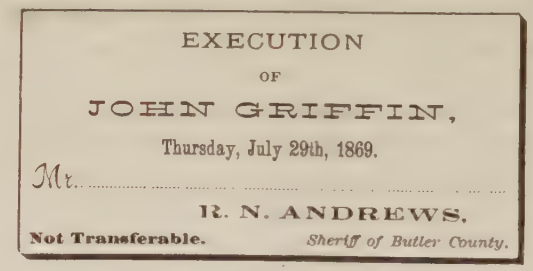
In reply to a question of a friend "whether the preachers came to see him," Griffin replied, "yes, all of them; but they can't blarney me." He manifested a stoical indifference, which could only be accounted for on the theory that he was wholly destitute of moral sensibilities and perceptions.

The most careful scrutiny on the part of the turnkey to prevent any thing going into the cell of Griffin which might be used by him for the purpose of escape or self-destruction was not sufficient to prevent his obtaining a razor blade. This article was found while a search was made in his cell on the 28th, while Griffin was being shaved in another part of the jail.

As early as eight o'clock on the 29th of July, and until after the execution, the approaches to the jail were lined by crowds of men from city and country anxious to know what was going on within the walls.

A strong police force stationed at each gate and patrolling the pavement in front of the jail was taxed at times to its utmost to repel the crowd, which on the exit of any one from within the jail surged up to the inclosure and was importunate in its demands for the details of the proceedings within.

But a limited number of persons was allowed to witness the execution. The friends of the prisoner, the city officials, clergy, and the press of this and adjoining cities composed the audience, and to these a few days before Sheriff Andrews had handed a card on which was printed:


EXECUTION
OF
JOHN GRIFFIN,
Thursday, July 29th, 1869.
Mr. .....
R. N. ANDREWS,
Not Transferable. Sheriff of Butler County.

The gallows was located in the south-east corner of the jail-room, and in the corner diagonally opposite from the cell in which Griffin was confined. It was a very rude piece of workmanship. In dimensions it was eight feet in length by five in width, and from the floor to the beam to which the upper end of the rope was attached was fifteen and a half feet. The platform upon which the sheriff and his assistants stood was five feet from the floor, and in dimensions was five by five feet. This platform was connected with the floor of the jail by a stairway of eight steps. From this platform and to the left and reached by two additional steps was the trap-door.

The Rev. Messrs. Hone, Lucas, and Steinberner of the Catholic Church of this city came into the jail about ten and a half, and from that time to eleven and a half were in earnest converse with the prisoner. At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock the coffin was brought into the jail-room, immediately after which deputies Allen and Brown repaired to Griffin's cell, and escorted him to the gallows.

The prisoner's hands were tied in front and he held before him as he walked from the cell to the scaffold a black walnut crucifix. The reading of the death-warrant was done by the deputy sheriff of Hamilton County. Immediately after the reading of the warrant the sheriff asked the dying man if he had any thing to say. Griffin turned more directly toward the spectators, and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, I am here in a place I never expected to be. I am not able to make a speech, and not very willing. I never had an idea that I would come to the scaffold. It is by such cowardly testimony as Kelley's, a man who was in jail at the time, and Shedd and Galloway; if they had kept them in also, they would have told on themselves. Kelley came to me in jail and said he was as much to blame as I. I am not guilty."

At the conclusion of Griffin's remarks Mr. Hone addressed the throne of grace in a most fervent petition in the prisoner's behalf, and on its conclusion he elevated the crucifix, which Griffin kissed.

Deputy Allen then stepped forward and adjusted the noose. Griffin again kissed his crucifix and bid the sheriff, Deputy Sheriff Allen, and Mr. Hone good-bye, and said, "I bid you all good-bye. I hope to meet you in a better world. Farewell." Deputy Allen then put the white cap upon Griffin's head. At five minutes after twelve the last moment had arrived. Standing on the trap-door Griffin exclaimed in a loud voice, "Sheriff, I am ready," and immediately the trap was sprung. The fall evidently broke his neck and killed him instantly, as, save the slightest twitching of the muscles, no movement of the body was perceptible.

The body was taken down at ten minutes to one o'clock and, after an examination by Doctors Gale, Corson, and Hinkley, who pronounced life extinct, it was enclosed in the coffin and delivered over to the custody of his friends, by whom it was buried the next day at three o'clock.

Thus ended the case of Griffin. He was the only man hung in the county since its formation, and yet he was probably unjustly executed. We have been assured by two of the most prominent and acute lawyers of this city, whose official positions have required them to examine the evidence since, that Prickett had been dead an hour or more before he was struck by Griffin, and that he was the scapegoat of others. That day he had sold the match, and had between eight and nine hundred dollars in his pocket. Those who had lost on their bets determined to get their money back, and shot Prickett, rifling his body, and placing him in a posture where his head was resting on a table. Griffin came in inflamed by drink, having been instigated to the act by others, and struck the dead man a tremendous blow on his head with his fist. He fired no pistol. Afterwards he went away with the impression that he had really killed his man, nor could his counsel prove otherwise. There was just then a clamor for the punishment of crime in this county, and Griffin was the sufferer from it. Judge Gilmore charged the jury point-blank, crime had been unusually rampant, and the conviction and execution took place.

The case of Thomas McGehean, take it for all in all, was probably the most celebrated connected with this county, although none of the principal trials took place here. But the lawless condition of Hamilton, the frequency of murders, the boldness with which the death of Myers was planned, the publicity of the place, the efforts to have a trial in Hamilton, and the three subsequent trials in Warren and Montgomery Counties, the death of Vallandigham, the storm of indignation with which the final verdict was received, and the driving away of McGehean from this town, give it an interest with which no other can compare.

Thomas McGehean, around whom this tragedy revolves, was a native of Clermont County, and at the time of the death of Myers was about thirty-five years of age. He had been brought up as a shoemaker, but when about twenty-five had abandoned that occupation and became a politician, speculator, and man of no trade. In 1862 he was a special agent of police of the United States Government, and was afterwards city marshal of Hamilton. He was a bold, rough, and determined man, and early made enemies, being charged with counterfeiting and other crimes, but in no instance was the accusation substantiated, although generally believed. He became also interested in the whisky frauds, and was employed by politicians on election days to aid them, as he well knew how to do. He had many friends, and was able to reward them and to punish those who were his enemies.

Among those who were rivals and opponents of his was Thomas S. Myers, also charged with many misdemeanors. The two had acted together on many occasions, but had passed from friendship to enmity. Myers also had his friends, and was scarcely ever seen without one or two of them in company. The commonly received version of the killing of Myers is that he was in the American saloon, up stairs, in a gaming room, which was filled with people; that intelligence was brought to McGehean, who had been drinking, and that he and his party went over to that place, which was situated a few doors west of the Hamilton House; that they ascended the stairs, and entered the room, McGehean approaching Myers, who was seated one side of a table, and through his overcoat fired a shot from his pistol at Myers, who fell, pulling out his revolver, and fired four or five times blindly. Large stones were also thrown during the progress of the fray by somebody. The room had been at the beginning of the affair crowded with people, some of them very respectable, but they all fled like sheep, and the place was immediately deserted. This was Christmas Eve, 1869.

McGehean, on the contrary, said the facts were that about seven in the evening he went from his stable into David Lingler's saloon. There was a large crowd there. He laid off his overcoat, which was a large fur one, and sent Lingler's little boy to McGehean's house, about two squares distant, for another one, a light-colored chinchilla. He then changed coats, handing the fur one to the bartender, and the change was made in front of the bar, before all present. From Lingler's he went to two or three saloons, finally stopping at the American. At the head of the stairs he heard pistol shots, in rapid succession, and the noise of chairs falling in the gambling room, several men running out, and one or two of them falling down in their hurry. The affray did not last longer than fifteen seconds. Two men saw him, who testified to these facts on the trial. McGehean went into the room, but not more than five feet from the door.

Myers was on the floor, and Peter Schwab standing near him. There were two or three others in the room. At the coroner's inquest next morning nearly all who were in the room were brought before the jury, but none could tell who shot the deceased, except one who said that Jackson Garver struck him with a stone, and then with a slung-shot. The theory of the death, according to McGehean, was that Garver struck Myers with a stone while the latter was sitting at a table playing cards, and that in drawing out his pistol to repel the attack he shot himself, dying from the effects of the shot in ten minutes. In the jail Garver told the other prisoners that no one struck Myers but himself. He said when he saw him there that night he thought it was a good opportunity to give it to him. He first threw a stone, which missed, and then threw another, striking him on the head. Myers jumped up at once, and they clinched. Garver then struck Myers over the head several times with a slung-shot. The latter then tried to draw his pistol, but just as he got it out of his pocket it went off, the bullet passing through the top of his pantaloons, and into his body. The two men had frequently had quarrels. Thus far McGehean's statement.

At the coroner's inquest many men were sworn, C. L. Vallandigham acting for McGehean. Joseph Myers, the brother of the deceased, swore a few days after, that he met McGehean coming down stairs, and said to him that he came for no fuss. McGehean replied, "All right, Tom's my meat, up stairs, dead." On his cross examination he admitted that three days before, on his previous examination, he had not said so. He shook hands in a friendly way with McGehean after the latter had acknowledged killing his brother.

D. V. Brown testified that he was present at the time of this examination, and that the phrase imputed to the prisoner was not used by him.

After the preliminary examination and indictment McGehean asked and obtained a change of venue from Butler to Warren County. He was taken to the Warren County jail, but upon the sheriff of the latter place representing it was not secure enough without putting him into a cell he was brought back.

The trial began on the 6th of June, 1871. The counsel that appeared on McGehean's behalf were C. L. Vallandigham, Thomas Millikin, Alexander F. Hume, James E. Neal, Governor McBurney, and Judge Wilson. The attorneys for the prosecution were S. Z. Gard, Kelly O'Neil, S. C. Symmes, M. N. Maginnis, and P. H. Kumler, appointed by the court. George R. Sage was engaged by some of the citizens of Hamilton, as was John Follett of Cincinnati. Stephen Crane and A. W. Eckert appeared for Garver.

It very soon appeared that the dispute was as to whether Garver or McGehean killed Myers. Garver was introduced as a witness.

He swore that he saw McGehean shoot Myers through his coat pocket and that there was a hole in it, and pointed out on his own coat where the hole was. Vallandigham said, "Would you know that coat if you saw it now?" "Yes." "And if you see it, and there is no hole in it, will you still swear there is?" To this he did not make any answer. Then Mr. Vallandigham said, "You will see the identical coat that Tom McGehean wore that night, and there is no hole in it." During Garver's evidence he said that he met McGehean at Lingler's saloon on Christmas Eve, and that McGehean wished him to "whip that big loafer," Myers, that night. Sheely, Tom McGehean, James McGehean, McGlynn, and Garver went to the Phœnix Saloon, and on the way Sheely gave him two stones. From there they went to the American Saloon, where Myers was playing cards. McGlynn and Garver stood behind Myers, and the latter inquired of the former whether he was ready. McGlynn replied in the affirmative. Garver then threw a stone, and his associate followed. Myers immediately rose from his chair, and then Garver saw McGehean, he says, shoot him through the pocket. He saw the smoke coming out. He was watching the bully closely, and was afraid he would himself be shot. He had often heard McGehean say Tom Myers ought to be killed. After the fight he and McGehean met in front of Dingfelder's lumber yard, where he was shown the bullet hole.

On the cross-examination it was proved that Garver had been once in the penitentiary for burglary. He had been indicted twice for stealing, and also for shooting at Dan Smith, Jacob Humbach, and James McGehean. He had been arrested for carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested for knocking a man down and robbing him of his watch. He was dismissed from the fire department and drew a knife on the man that took his place. He had been indicted for assault and battery, he could not say how many times, probably ten. He deserted from the army at Nashville, and stole mules from the government after the war, and he admitted that he perjured himself in the examination before the coroner's jury.

This first trial was at Lebanon, Judge Leroy Pope presiding. From the first to the last McGehean's attorneys contended that Myers accidentally shot himself. After the witnesses had been examined it was arranged that Mr. Millikin should make the first speech to the jury for the defense, and that Mr. Vallandigham should deliver the final address. It was in the preparation of this, the greatest effort of his life, that he met with the accident which closed his earthly career. He had displayed more than usual interest in the case.

Mr. Vallandigham occupied room No. 15, on the second floor, of the Lebanon House. The room was immediately over the hall door and fronting on Broadway, the widest and handsomest street in the place.

He had returned but a short time from a walk with A. G. McBurney, of Lebanon, and Thomas Millikin, of

Hamilton, associate counsel in the defense, from Turtle Creek, in the outskirts, whither they had repaired at the instance of Mr. Vallandigham to witness an experiment performed by him of shooting with a revolver at a piece of cloth in order to show how close the muzzle of the weapon could be held to the material without powder burning it.

Mr. Vallandigham had a new Smith & Wesson's improved revolver, with five chambers of the No. 32 caliber, and tried his experiment, with what success can not now be determined, but as the party returned Mr. Millikin remarked to Mr. Vallandigham that there were three loads remaining, and he had better discharge them. "No," replied Mr. Vallandigham, "never mind." Mr. Millikin urged, Mr. Vallandigham resisted, and soon after reached the hotel and entered his room, where he placed the loaded revolver on the table with an unloaded weapon, which he intended to use in his argument on Monday before the jury, in illustrating his theory that Thomas S. Myers shot himself. Mr. Symmes, of Hamilton, entered the room, and Mr. Vallandigham remarked that he felt badly; he had just had a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of his wife's brother, J. L. V. McMahon, of Cumberland, Maryland, and Mrs. Vallandigham had gone to attend the bedside. They were soon joined by Mr. McBurney.

No one unacquainted with Mr. Vallandigham could have fully appreciated his wonderful energy of character. It had carried him through almost unparalleled difficulties for several eventful years, and never, probably, did it shine out with such promise as in this latest effort of his legal career. Upon the defense of Tom McGehean he concentrated every faculty of mind, throwing his entire being into it with an enthusiasm and force which those associated with him in the case say eclipsed every former effort, and gave promise of success in a case already tried, judged, and condemned at the bar of public opinion. Day and night he devoted himself to it with unremitting pains. Every thing calculated to contribute in the least to strengthen the defense Mr. Vallandigham eagerly performed, and it was in direct pursuance of this end that he lost his life.

"I will demonstrate to you in a moment," said he to Mr. McBurney and Mr. Symmes, "the absurdity of Follett's argument that Tom Myers did not shoot himself." With that he seized one of the pistols lying on the table, and putting it in his right pantaloon pocket, continued: "Now here is the way Tom Myers had his pistol in his pocket." Mr. Symmes here interrupted him, and excusing himself, left the room to see Judge Pope on business, who at that moment was passing on his way to his own room on the floor above, and retired.

Mr. Vallandigham had then only one auditor and spectator—Mr. McBurney.

"You see, Mr. McBurney, how I hold this pistol?"

"Yes."

"Very well, now, Myers drew his out this way, and as the muzzle came up to hereabout he pulled the trigger."

Mr. Vallandigham held the muzzle of his pistol against the right side of his abdomen, at a point almost exactly corresponding with that where Myers received the bullet, and to the infinite astonishment of Mr. McBurney and himself, an explosion took place, and the rash experimenter exclaimed:

"Oh! murder, I am shot."

The terrible situation was realized in a moment by both. Mr. Vallandigham tore open his garments and Mr. McBurney summoned assistance.

"What a foolish thing to do," remarked the wounded man, as he pointed to a little red spot on his skin. "I took hold of the wrong pistol, and that's the result."

The explosion and the call for assistance soon filled the room, the hall in front, and the stairway with excited people, and in much less time than it takes to tell it half the population of Lebanon knew that Mr. Vallandigham was accidentally shot.

Drs. L. S. Scoville and Isaac L. Drake of that place were there within a few moments after the accident occurred, and telegrams were dispatched for Professor W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati, and Dr. J. C. Reeve, of Dayton, the family physician of Mr. Vallandigham.

But their efforts did not avail, and Vallandigham died the next morning at a quarter to ten.

After the jury had been charged by Judge Pope, they retired, and were out for twenty-four hours, but were unable to agree. Mr. McBurney and Judge Wilson, two of McGehean's attorneys, procured thirty-nine affidavits stating that he could not get a fair trial in the county. This being presented to Judge Pope, he allowed McGehean another change of venue, sending him to Dayton, Montgomery County. He was accordingly taken there and placed in jail.

When the trial came on, the evidence was substantially that given before, but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. McGehean's counsel applied for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was not sustained by the evidence, and that one of the jurors (Buchweiler) had perjured himself when he swore his mind was not made up when selected. Judge McKemy set the verdict aside, and granted another trial. This took place the December following. After an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The return of McGehean was attended with a commotion. No sooner was it known that he had reached home than a feeling was manifested against him. In the afternoon handbills appeared on the streets, denouncing the courts, the law, and the rings, and saying that society must protect itself. A meeting, therefore, was called for that evening at seven o'clock. Many regarded this as an intimation for McGehean to leave, and an indignation

meeting had already been held at Port Union. The meeting was composed of well known and influential men, and passed resolutions denouncing his acquittal as an outrage, and ordering him not to remain in Hamilton. But in the meantime McGehean had departed, and for some time his home was in Cincinnati. When he came back, he opened a drinking-place.

Tom McGehean was assassinated in his saloon a little while before midnight on Sunday, June 13, 1875.

This saloon was a two-story frame on Basin Street, between Third Street and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, and opposite Giffen's lumber yard.

McGehean had closed his place for the night, and after drinking on Basin Street, west of Third, had returned to his own saloon in company with two men that he might "treat" them at his own bar.

The party entered the saloon and McGehean had turned on the gas and had stepped behind the bar to set out the liquor, when the shots were fired that ended his career.

There was a vacant lot on the west side of the saloon and a window opened here directly behind the bar. This window was protected by ordinary closed shutters, with diamond-shaped apertures near the top for the admission of light. The shutters were closed and fastened; the distance from the ground to the openings in the top of the shutters was about eight feet.

Either before McGehean entered his saloon at midnight Sunday night, or immediately after the party had entered, a small spring wagon was dragged before this window, from which the assassin, resting his weapon on the diamond-shaped aperture in the shutter, was enabled to take a deliberate aim at his victim. He was distant from him scarcely six feet, and the weapon was discharged with such deadly effect that McGehean fell struck with eleven large buckshot. Three of these large buckshot severed the jugular vein in as many places, killing him almost instantly.

He staggered out from the bar and fell a few feet from it. The discharge of the gun was heard some distance away, and on Nate Wood, John Johnson, and Prosecuting Attorney Vallandigham reaching the saloon, McGehean was found stark dead on the floor with his revolver, which he had mechanically drawn, by his side. The two by-standers fled the moment the firing occurred, each thinking that McGehean was the assailant and they the intended victims. Their evidence before the coroner's jury gave no clue that would lead to the discovery of the assassin, nor has any information been elicited that would throw any light on this point.

McGehean was buried at nine o'clock Tuesday morning.

So ended the last scene of the tragedy. The man had many enemies, and they finally avenged themselves on him. The town for many years had been the scene of murders and brawls, but has since much improved.

Mason S. Hamilton, who was city solicitor of Hamilton for two years, committed suicide at the Soldier's Home last Fall. He was born in 1835; was captain of Company H, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, during the last war; was county surveyor from 1870 to 1873, and city solicitor from 1875 to 1877. He was admitted to the Soldier's Home in September, 1879. His health had been bad for years, and was the cause of the act.

Judge Elliott, of the District Court, on Saturday, April 20, 1878, announced the death of George J. Smith, formerly a member of this bar and court.

On motion of Thomas Millikin the court appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect touching the character of the deceased. Thomas Millikin, Thomas Moore, and S. Z. Gard were appointed the committee, and their report, which is as follows, was read, adopted, and ordered spread upon the minutes of the court:

"The court and bar of Butler County have learned with sincere sorrow of the death, at his home in Lebanon, of Honorable George J. Smith. The deceased was for many years a distinguished lawyer at this bar, and was also for many years the presiding judge of our Court of Common Pleas. He was the contemporary of Thomas Corwin, John Woods, Thomas Ross, William Bebb, Elijah Vance, John B. Weller, John M. Millikin, and Lewis D. Campbell, all lawyers of the olden time, men of ability and learning, whose names have honored our profession. Judge Smith was the last of the Butler County lawyers. He was a lawyer of extensive and accurate learning in his profession, of sound discriminating judgment, cautious, prudent, careful, amiable, eminently just and honorable both to his clients and adversaries. No man ever practiced law at the Butler County bar with a better reputation for integrity and ability than George J. Smith. As a judge he was learned, patient, painstaking, laborious, and honest. He was pre-eminently fitted for his position. He died at an advanced age, with an unspotted reputation, having lived a useful and unsullied life, leaving behind him no recollection that he would wish to blot out."

Among those whose names are preserved of the bar in 1871 are C. S. Curtis, C. S. Symmes, A. F. Hume, A. W. Eckert, W. W. Pardee, R. B. Davidson, P. H. Kumler, and A. W. Scott.

RAILROADS.

The idea of a railroad early took possession of the imagination of the dwellers in Butler County. By the Miami Canal they had been placed in connection with the East, but the progress was still very slow. The earliest projected road that benefited Hamilton and Cincinnati was the Mad River and Lake Erie, and it was also the first built. Its charter was granted January 5, 1832,

and it was authorized to construct a railroad from Dayton to Sandusky. To New York, Albany, and Buffalo, said a Buffalo paper of 1835, the Mad River Railroad was of vital importance. There was a road then being constructed from Schenectady to Utica. "This done, to say nothing of a railroad from Utica to this city, the matter of a journey from New York to Cincinnati will stand thus:

"From New York to Albany, five P. M. to six A. M. next day, by boat; Albany to Utica, nine A. M. to five P. M., by railroad; Utica to Buffalo, four A. M. to six A. M. second day, by stage; Buffalo to Sandusky, nine A. M. to nine A. M., third day; Sandusky to Cincinnati, ten A. M. to nine A. M. next day: In all four days and five nights.

"Thus much for time, now for expense.

From New York to Albany,	$1 00
Albany to Utica,	3 00
Utica to Buffalo,	8 00
Buffalo to Sandusky,	4 00
Sandusky to Cincinnati,	6 00
Total,	$22 00

"Such, we believe, will cover the distance when conveyance shall have been completed. From Cincinnati to New Orleans, and the whole intermediate distance of navigation, by the largest steamboats, is at no season interrupted by a want of water. The Mad River Railroad from Sandusky to Dayton once completed there, and the travel from the lower Mississippi to New York, with much of the business that now stops short of the latter city, will be brought through by this route. We venture the prediction that a daily line of steamboats between Buffalo and Sandusky will find full employment to convey to and from the railroad the people that will pass upon it after it shall be in full operation."

The Little Miami Railroad was the first to touch Cincinnati from the north. Construction was begun in 1837, but progressed slowly. It was open for traffic from Cincinnati to Milford in December, 1842, to Xenia in 1845, and to Springfield in 1846.

It is probable the original idea of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad was Henry S. Earhart's. At any rate, he was the first one who did any thing towards putting it into execution. According to his own account, he suggested it to John Woods, then the great man of Hamilton, one who always kept his eyes open for any thing to improve the town or neighborhood. Mr. Woods took an active interest in the matter, and with Mr. Earhart obtained subscriptions enough to make a temporary survey. The sums offered varied from three dollars to forty-five, and the aggregate was intended to be used simply to pay the expenses of the men employed. The engineers were to receive nothing. John W. Erwin, then as now a prominent engineer of this city, was engaged to go with the party, but could not join them until they reached Carthage. Mr. Earhart had with him his sons, Martin and James, who drew no compensation. George R. Bigham ran the compass line. The men tented out, and were provided for by a commissary, Henry Auchey.

The beginning of the surveying trip was from the end of Third Street. They crossed the ponds at the south part of the town, and laid their course in the direction in which Jones's Station now lies. Mr. Jones had not then taken up his residence in that locality. They camped there the second day. It was all woods, and they staked their way through every hundred feet. There were few settlers along the route at that time. At Jones's Station Dr. Close, of Springdale, since dead, met the surveying party. He wanted them to run their investigating line so as to take in Springdale. Mr. Earhart told him that the land there was much higher than he could get by another route; that he could make an easier road than by way of Springdale. He insisted, however, and so they ran a line taking the eastern side of the Cincinnati and Hamilton Pike, and coming into Carthage by the way of where the county Poor House is now. Between Hamilton and Jones's they had occasion to go through a corn-field. They were as careful as they could be, bending the corn one side in the rows in order to run their line. The owner came out and said:

"What are you doing here? Is that you, Mr. Earhart?"

"Yes," he answered, "it is I, and I am running a railroad line from Hamilton to Cincinnati."

"Well," said the farmer, "I think they had better send you to the lunatic asylum."

From Carthage down they followed the Millcreek Valley, substantially as the road is now. Near the valley the line crossed the creek and struck into Freeman Street, the whole distance measuring twenty-two miles and a fraction. The termination, as they designed it, was in the neighborhood of where Lincoln Park is now.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company was chartered on the 2d of March, 1846, having solicited a charter as the Cincinnati and Hamilton Railroad Company, its present corporate name being conferred by Charles Anderson, then a member of the Legislature from Dayton, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the State. He did this without conference with those interested. The original incorporators were as follows:

John McLean, Samuel Fosdick, John C. Wright, Jacob Burnet, Josiah Lawrence, Jacob Strader, and George P. Torrence, of Hamilton County; John Woods, William Bebb, Lewis D. Campbell, John W. Erwin, Charles K. Smith, Aaron L. Schenck, Francis J. Tytus, Abner Enoch, Dr. Andrew Campbell, Samuel Dick, George L. Wrenn, Solomon Banker, and John M. Millikin, of Butler County; Jacob Zimmer, C. N. Huber, Lewis Hasselman, Perry Pease, Alexander Grimes, Daniel Beckel, J. D. Phillips, Jonathan Harshman, H. S. Gunckle, James C. Negley, Samuel Rohrer, and Edward

W. Davies, of Montgomery County, and John D. Mullison, John G. Law, George L. Denise, O. H. Schenck, Joseph H. Brown, Aaron R. Earhart, and Denise Denise, of Warren County.

In 1849 the capital stock was increased to $2,500,000, and October 12, 1864, to $3,000,000. In 1866 it was increased to $3,500,000. The original charter was prepared by John Woods and Lewis D. Campbell, who from the beginning were the chief men. The first meeting of incorporators was held at the Pearl Street House, in Cincinnati, in 1847, when Lewis D. Campbell was elected president. Not long after, actual work began.

On the 9th of December, in that year, the principal part of the survey of the final location of the above road had been made, and the estimates of the engineer received. The route chosen was thought to be shorter and on more favorable ground than was at first expected, and, therefore, involving much less expenditure. A large part of the road was level, the greater part of the grades requiring only from one to five feet elevation to the mile. The highest elevation was thirty feet to the mile, and this extended over a space of but four and a quarter or five miles. The road ready for the superstructure it was estimated could be built for $48,673, and the entire road of single track, with turn-outs, etc., for $80,000. For $90,000 persons were then ready to contract. The distance is twenty-one and a half miles. The expense which the construction of the road involved was about half that at which the eastern roads were built.

Mr. Campbell on the 30th of March, 1848, issued the following advertisement:

"RAILROAD LETTING.

"Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned in Hamilton, on Saturday, April 29th, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., and at the office of King & Anderson, Esquires, Third Street, in Cincinnati, on Monday, May 1st, between the same hours, for the grading and masonry of so much of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad as lies between the point at which the two turnpike roads unite immediately below Hamilton, and the point at which the line of the road crosses the road to Lockland.

"The work will be staked off in sections of proper length, and specifications prepared for examination on the 20th of April. The engineer will be on the line to give such explanations as bidders may desire, and the undersigned will be in attendance on the days above mentioned for the purpose of giving such information as may be required in relation to the terms and conditions of the contracts.

"L. D. CAMPBELL,
"*President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company.*

"P. S.—It is hoped that the work on the south end of the road also will be ready for letting in a short time."

Mr. Campbell was elected that year to Congress, and was succeeded as president by S. S. L'Hommedieu before October, 1848. DeGraff, a noted railroad contractor, built the road. Dayton subscribed little or nothing, as the road in the first place was to be constructed from Hamilton to Cincinnati. It was not long before the work came almost to a standstill because subscriptions could not be obtained to the capital stock, and it was thought in Cincinnati that if forty men could be obtained to subscribe each ten thousand dollars the additional money could be borrowed. These names were procured, and Mr. L'Hommedieu went to New York and obtained the additional capital. Campbell had had much difficulty in making them believe in Cincinnati that there would be enough business to take a loaded train each way every day.

The "First Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company" gave a good account of the condition and prospects of this work. The location of the entire section between Cincinnati and Hamilton had been finally and definitely made, and the right of way secured on all but a few unimportant links near this city. A donation had been made by Jacob Hoffner of five acres of land in Cumminsville for a passenger station, workshops, etc. Nearly five acres had been obtained by the company, in fee, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, in Cincinnati, east of the Whitewater Canal, for a passenger and miscellaneous freight station.

At Hamilton sixteen acres had been granted for depots by Messrs. Bebb, Woods, Campbell, and Erwin. In addition several small tracts of land deemed necessary for the uses of the road had been offered between Hamilton and Cincinnati. The first section was a fraction over twenty-five miles in length. Of this section twelve miles had a grade from level to ten feet per mile, and thirteen miles from ten to twenty feet per mile; eighteen miles of it ran straight lines, and one-fourth of a mile described a curve, with less than 3,800 feet radius.

The embankments were nineteen feet wide, single track, and the excavations twenty feet at the sub-grade line. The earth work was to be covered with good gravel two feet deep and twelve feet wide. The masonry was all to be of a strong and permanent character; the bridges, of Howe's improved plan; the superstructure, of locust cross sleepers; the T rail, of the most approved pattern, weighing sixty-five pounds to the lineal yard. From Hamilton to Dayton several routes had, on the 23d of May, 1850, undergone preliminary surveys, one of which would be chosen at an early day, and the right of way secured. Between Hamilton and Dayton no curve was required with a radius of less than 5,730 feet to the mile. The length of this section of the work was thirty-four miles, more than three-fourths of which would be straight lines. With reference to other tracks, which would inevitably run into this main and substantial trunk, the report said:

"The board are happy to add that, as the certainty of the early completion of our road through this great avenue to the city became apparent during the past sea-

son, other lines of railroads naturally falling into it have been projected, and several of them put under contract. The Mad River and Lake Erie Company are pressing forward their road to meet us at Dayton, which will unquestionably be completed before our road can be. The Columbus and Xenia Company obtained from the last Legislature a charter for extending their road to Dayton. This work will soon be constructed. The Greenville road is entirely graded. From Hamilton to Eaton, up the valley of Seven-Mile, has been let to responsible and efficient contractors, and is believed will be graded during the present season. A careful survey of a continuation of the road from Eaton to Richmond has just been completed, demonstrating that a most favorable line can be located between these towns, requiring a maximum grade of only twenty-five feet to the mile. Surveys have also been made from Hamilton up the valley of Four-Mile, and thence through Connersville to Rushville. Both these latter branches, passing up beautiful valleys to the table-lands, with an almost imperceptible grade, aim at Indianapolis, where they cross the Madison and Bellefontaine roads at right angles, and meet numerous other connections, among which are the roads to Terre Haute, on the Wabash, and to Chicago, *via* Lafayette, parts of both which lines are in progress of construction."

The following is a statement of the earnings of the first year by its secretary. The earnings for the month of October, 1852, were over thirty thousand dollars. The abstract is as follows:

EARNINGS OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

	Number Passengers.	Passenger Earnings.	Freight Earnings.	Total.
October, 1851, .	18,186	$16,306	$532	$16,838
November,. . .	13,716	11,862	608	12,441
December,. . .	14,493	11,445	4,888	16,334
January, 1852, .	11,401	8,736	6,008	14,745
February, . . .	12,311	9,893	4,377	14,270
March, ...	16,265	13,557	5,509	19,067
April, ...	17,088	14,314	6,166	20,481
May, ...	18,096	15,386	7,314	22,701
June, ...	19,389	16,315	7,781	24,096
July, ...	22,581	17,768	8,532	26,301
August, ...	19,733	15,458	9,552	25,011
September, . .	20,981	16,943	12,194	29,138
	204,198	$167,950	$73,467	$241,427

Of the above earnings, $219,548 was local, and $21,877 was through business.

When it is considered, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of that date, that the road had made no pretensions during the year (owing to the want of first-class steamers from Sandusky and the flat-bar rail on part of the Mad River road between Sandusky and Springfield) to compete for through travel, the success of the first year's business must be gratifying to those who take an interest in such improvements. The Hamilton and Eaton road, connecting with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton at Hamilton, had only been in partial operation twenty-seven miles for a few months. By the close of that year it would be open to Richmond. Early in March, 1853, the Greenville and Bellefontaine roads would unite at Union, giving uninterrupted railroad connection between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Lafayette. About the same time the Toledo and Norwalk road would be open to Bellevue, connecting the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, through the Mad River road, with Toledo and Chicago. From these sources a large accession of freight and travel might be expected. Before the opening of Spring navigation the Mad River and Lake Erie road would be completely relaid with T rail, fully ballasted, and would then, in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, make one of the most pleasant routes eastward. The companies forming the line would have ready two of the fastest and safest steamers which ever made their appearance on the lakes.

An important decision was made by the board of directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton company, at a regular meeting, which would give much satisfaction to the business community generally, and tend to lessen the cost of transportation between Cincinnati and all portions of North-eastern Indiana. The board, with a view to accommodate all the Indiana railroads, built and to be built, entered into an agreement with the several roads forming the line from Cincinnati to Chicago to lay down a second track as far as Hamilton, on the narrow or Indiana gauge, by the time the line was finished to Logansport; and the several roads agreed to form an exclusive connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road for twenty years.

The first ticket was sold on the 19th of September, 1851, at Hamilton, by Henry S. Earhart. The office was at that time in a brick house, at the corner of Caldwell and Fourth Streets. Mr. Earhart remained ticket agent for more than twenty-five years, and was succeeded by his son.

The number of tickets sold by Mr. Earhart for the north and south line alone, during November and December, 1852, was 4,880, or precisely eighty per day—an increase of 1,078 over November and December, 1851. The number sold during January and half of February was 4,186, or ninety per day. The number sold at Cincinnati for Hamilton during the Winter was about one-third greater than that of tickets sold for Dayton.

Recently there has been a practical consolidation between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, and more recently still an attempt at organic union. Of the exact status of this we are not advised.

There are upwards of twenty miles of rail on this road proper, within the county, and eleven stations. Jones's is the first one on entering from the south; and then

follow Smith's, Schenck's, Lindenwald, Hamilton, North Hamilton, Overpeck's, Busenbark's, Trenton, Middletown, and Poast-town.

The Eaton road followed next. It was laid out by John W. Erwin in the Winter of 1849. Henry S. Earhart was an assistant. It follows the line of Seven-Mile Creek, and goes through Seven-Mile, Collinsville, and Somerville.

John Woods took an active part in the building of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company, of which he became president, on retiring from the office of auditor of state. Previous to the second election, after Mr. Woods became president, many of the stockholders had wished a branch road to be constructed from Eaton to Piqua, which was opposed by Mr. Woods. This lost him his election.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Company is the successor to the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company, which was chartered February 8, 1847, with authority to construct a railroad from Eaton, Preble County, by such route as the directors might select, to Hamilton, Butler County.

November 1, 1864, the Eaton and Hamilton Company leased that part of the Richmond and Miami Railway extending from the point of connection on the State line to the junction or switch about two miles east of Richmond. Becoming financially embarrassed, suit was brought against it in the Butler County Common Pleas Court, by Joseph B. Varnum, for foreclosure of mortgage. Pending the proceedings, the company was reorganized, and on the 3d of May, 1866, the new arrangement was perfected by filing certificates with the secretary of state, the new company assuming the name of the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Chicago Railroad Company. On February 19, 1869, the company leased its road in perpetuity to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

The Junction Railroad Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Indiana February 15, 1848, for the construction of a road from Rushville, through Connersville and Oxford, to Hamilton, with the permission of the State of Ohio. March 8, 1849, the Ohio Legislature passed an act granting the right of way. Other companies were merged and leased, until the road is now known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Indianapolis Railroad.

John Woods became president of this road after retiring from the Eaton road, to the prosecution of which he bent all his energies to bear, and much of its early success was owing to him. He held his office until the period of his death, half a dozen years.

In 1853 the president of this road made his first annual report to the stockholders. We draw upon it for the following information concerning the progress of the work.

An amount of stock which was deemed sufficient to warrant a commencement of the undertaking was obtained, and, an arrangement having been made with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company which secured the completion of the whole road from Rushville to Hamilton, the division from College Corner to Connersville was put under contract in January for the grading, masonry, and bridging. The work was taken in sections and subdivisions by efficient, responsible contractors, at prices much below the rates at which other Western roads had been obliged to pay.

In June a contract was made with Messrs. Bates and Neal, experienced and energetic railroad builders, for the grading and masonry of the division extending from Connersville to Rushville. This was comparatively the most expensive division of the road. On the 2d of August the remaining divisions, from Hamilton to College Corner and from Rushville to Indianapolis, were put under contract for the construction of the grade and masonry. The division from Hamilton to College Corner was awarded to William Higdon, and from Rushville to Indianapolis to Messrs. Craycraft, Williams, and Ryan.

The superstructure of the bridges on the second division was awarded to Messrs. Tymon and Rindge, who executed a contract for building the bridges on the plan known as Thayer's Patent Truss Bridge. Bids were also received for building the bridges upon the other divisions. Contracts were made to furnish the cross-ties upon the whole road from College Corner to Indianapolis, and bids received for delivering the cross-ties upon the division from Hamilton to College Corner.

The first division from Hamilton to College Corner was awarded to William Higdon on the 2d of August. The work was not begun until September, and then was vigorously prosecuted. The foundations of the piers and abutments for the bridge over the Miami at Hamilton were excavated, and the timber and masonry put down during the period of extreme low water, and the masonry raised as high as it was safe to be during the Winter. The whole amount of work done on this division was more than thirty thousand dollars. A large force was still at work on this part of the road.

The second division, from Connersville to the State line, was put under contract in January. Nearly three-fourths of the work on this part of the road had been done, amounting to one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

The work on the third division, which extended from Connersville to Rushville, had been commenced. The clearing and grading of the fourth division, extending from Rushville to Indianapolis, was begun by Messrs. Craycraft, Williams, and Ryan at several points.

The whole amount of the work performed up to that time was two hundred and forty thousand dollars. The estimates were regularly paid to the contractors, and a considerable sum advanced to them on account of the

January estimates. The divisions from Hamilton to Connersville would be completed in less than one year.

On Saturday, the 4th of June, 1859, the road was opened to Oxford, and two trains of eighteen or twenty cars started at half-past ten o'clock from Hamilton, with about one thousand passengers, to visit the terminus of the road. Upon arriving at the Oxford depot, they were met by a delegation of citizens of that town, headed by Marshal Matson and the Oxford band, when a procession was formed, which marched down to the college campus, where a collation was served. The immense gathering was addressed by Dr. Hall, president of the Miami University, in an appropriate and pleasant manner. The doctor was followed by William H. Miller, the energetic president of the Junction Railroad Company, with whose remarks all appeared to be well pleased.

The Junction road was completed as far as College Corner, twenty miles from Hamilton, and the first passenger train passed through at the end of November, 1859. A pleasant company of excursionists had been hastily collected for the "opening." They made the trip without any marked incident, but with much jollity and merriment. As far as completed, the work was of the best and most substantial kind.

The Junction Railroad crosses the river at Hamilton over a handsome bridge. It is, including its culverts and embankments, two thousand and sixty-five feet long, although the main bridge, where it crosses the Miami, is but seven hundred feet long, and is supported by four arches of one hundred and seventy feet each. It is covered with Mosely's corrugated iron, and is fifty feet above low-water mark. The viaduct at the west end is six hundred and sixty-five feet long, crosses three streets at the tops of the houses, and has seventeen arches built of Dayton stone. The grade from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot for four miles west, to the summit level, is sixty-five feet to the mile. The engineering of this magnificent superstructure was done by John S. Earhart.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company runs through the eastern portion of the county, going nearly north and south. Its original name here was the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway Company, and it was incorporated by filing a certificate of organization in the office of the secretary of state on the 9th of September, 1870. The road was to extend through the counties of Clarke, Montgomery, Greene, Warren, Butler, and Hamilton. It was projected to form, in connection with other roads already constructed, a trunk-line between the Eastern cities and Cincinnati, starting at Cincinnati. The road was constructed from Ludlow Grove to Dayton, a distance of 48.80 miles, and the remainder of the original route had been already built.

The Cincinnati Northern runs for a mile through the southeast corner of Union Township.

ARCHÆOLOGY.*

A STRANGE race of people, known to the archæologist as "the Mound-builders," who once inhabited the central portion of the United States, has left the evidences of its habitation throughout every part of Butler County. With the exception of Ross County, no other place within the State of Ohio contains so many remains of antiquity.

In order to further the study of this lost race, the scientists have divided the earth-works into two general classes, namely, inclosures and mounds; and these again embrace a variety of works diverse in form and designed for different purposes. The first is characterized by circumvallations, embankments, or walls, and include fortifications or places of defense, sacred inclosures, and numerous miscellaneous works, mostly symmetrical in structure. They vary in size, ranging from one to four hundred acres. The walls are composed of surface material, clay, or stone, and vary in height from one to thirty feet.

Under the second head we have the true mound-buildings, which constitute a wonderful system, embracing what has been specifically designated temple, sacrificial, sepulchral, symbolical, and mounds of observation, varying in height from three to ninety feet. The temple mounds are regular in form, of large dimensions, are chiefly truncated, having graded avenues or spiral pathways leading to their summits. Those called sacrificial invariably occur either within, or else in the immediate vicinity of, inclosures, and are regularly constructed in uniform layers of earth, sand, and gravel, disposed alternately in strata conformable to the shape of the mound, thus covering an altar composed of burnt clay or stone, upon which are the remains of the sacrifices. The sepulchral mound is a simple cone heaped over the remains of some chief personage. The symbolical mounds are gigantic bass-reliefs formed on the surface of the ground, and representing both animate and inanimate objects. The mounds of observation are so called on account of their location on high hills, which give a commanding view either of the river valleys, or else the surrounding country.

Taking the system of earth-works for which this people is noted, no spot could be better adapted for their various wants than that embraced within the limits of Butler County. If, as it has been supposed, these people were tillers of the soil, then we have here the broad valley of the Miami, notably that portion which stretches out and embraces the rich arable lands adjoining the creeks known as Seven-Mile and Nine-Mile, which would furnish them a soil scarcely surpassed in its fertility. Should danger encounter them in the shape of a formi-

*By J. P. MacLean.

dable enemy, the bold headlands, here and there jutting out into the valleys, present great natural advantages for defense; and upon the many hills signal stations could be erected in order to warn the quiet cultivators of the soil when a predatory band was at hand.

The evidence is accumulative that this county must have long been one of the permanent seats of the Mound-builders. This is especially shown in the great number of earth-works and the abundance of implements which have been found. It may be safely stated that nearly every foot of ground has yielded up some relic belonging to a past race of people. That all these belong to the mound-building epoch, no one would affirm; but, taken in connection with works known to belong to that age, or time, it may be claimed that a large proportion of the relics should be assigned to that distinctive race. The same kind and variety of implements found in various parts of the State and in the immediate vicinity of earth structures also occur here. Archæological cabinets have been, and are still being, rapidly formed, almost wholly composed of relics picked up within the county. Nearly all the large collections have been sold, many of them passing out of the State.

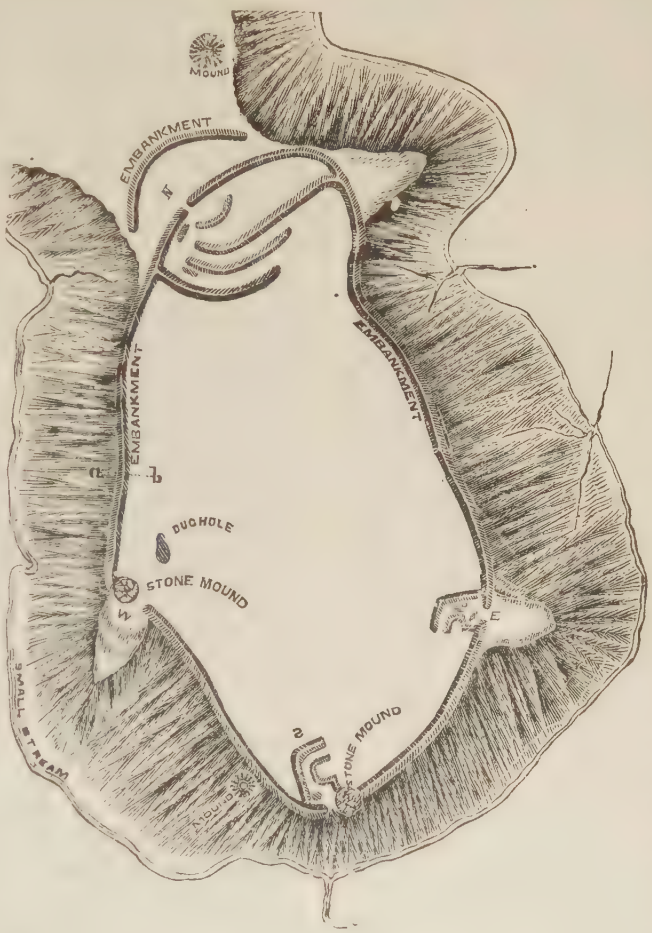
The mounds number not less than two hundred and fifty, varying in height from two feet to forty-three. Only two kinds or varieties of mounds are definitely known to be in this county; namely, mounds of observation and sepulture. Some have been obliterated by the plow, others remain undisturbed, and a few have the forest-trees still growing upon them. The mounds of observation range upon the west bank of the Miami, and the most conspicuous hills are crowned with these works. The hills on the eastern side are not dotted with them, for the reason that the sides are more sloping; besides, they do not command as fine a view of the valley as those on the western side.

The largest of all the mounds within the county is that in Madison Township, located on the land of Joseph Henry, section 19. It is forty-three feet high, and contains nearly twenty-five thousand feet of clay. From its position and height it must have been the principal watch-tower for the people of the surrounding country, and the one which received the signals from the great Mound near Miamisburg. Ross Township presents an interesting group situated on section 21. Here we have a group of four mounds, the largest about twenty-six feet high. Removed from them a distance of a few rods are two more. The largest might have been used as a signal station; but the smaller mounds would apparently discredit this supposition.

The works of inclosure are sixteen in number, located on section 36, Oxford; section 3, Milford; sections 14, 30, Wayne; section 4, St. Clair; section 22, Reily; sections 34, 13, 12, Ross; sections 8, 15, 10, 16, Fairfield; sections 14, 8, 9, Union Townships. These works have been more or less disturbed by the white man, while two have been entirely obliterated. Fortunately these two received a careful survey while yet covered with forest-trees, so that their dimensions are still known. An interesting inclosure, belonging to the class called sacred, occurred partly in section 9, Union, and section 15, Fairfield Townships. It was carefully surveyed May 7, 1842, by John W. Erwin and James McBride. This group of works was composed of four circles and an oval. The main work was situated just east of and touching the township line. It was an exact circle, two hundred and thirty-one feet in diameter. When first discovered the embankment was fully three feet above the natural surface of the ground. As the accompanying ditch within the embankment was two feet deep, consequently the perpendicular height of the wall was five feet from the bottom of the excavation. East of this inclosure, and removed a distance of one hundred and ninety-eight feet, was another, eighty-six feet in diameter. In a direction S. 15° W. from the last-named work, a distance of one hundred and ninety-eight feet was another work of the same dimensions; namely, eighty-six feet in diameter, and exactly the same distance from the main work as the former. North-west of the center or main work, a distance of sixty-six feet, was another circle, thirty-three feet in diameter. The township line passed directly through it, dividing it into halves. Adjoining and touching this was another inclosure of an oval form, one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and eighty in diameter. All of the smaller works were also accompanied with the interior ditch, eighteen inches in depth, with the surrounding embankment two feet above the natural surface of the ground. The material composing the embankment was a bright yellow clay, different from that appearing on the surface of the surrounding ground. It is more than probable that communications once existed throughout from one work to the other, possibly composed of timber. As only the main work was accompanied by a gateway, it might also be inferred that the works were never completed according to the original design.

One of the most interesting and the most noted of all the earth-works of Butler County is that known as "Fortified Hill," located on section 12, Ross Township, on the farms of Clarke Lane and David Descompas, three miles south of the town of Hamilton. The work occurs on the summit of the most elevated hill in that vicinity. The hill is a short distance from the river, surrounded on all sides, save a narrow space at the north, by deep ravines, and rising to a height of two hundred and fifty feet above the stream. It juts out into the valley, thus constituting a spur, which, with its steep sides, makes it an inviting place for a stronghold to a primitive people. From the line of fortification the hill is sloping, but becomes gradually steeper as the bottom of the ravines is reached. The embankment, composed of a stiff clay mingled with stone, and having a height

of five feet by thirty-five feet base, skirting along the brow of the hill, and generally conforming to its outline, incloses an area of a little over sixteen acres, the interior of which gradually rises to the height of twenty-six feet above the base of the wall. The wall has no accompanying ditch, the material composing it having probably been taken up from the surface, or else from the "dug-holes" which occur at various points within the walls. The line of wall has four gateways—as may be seen from the accompanying engraving—each twenty feet wide, one at the northern division, and the others at the south, but respectively facing the four points of the compass. These gateways are all faced or protected on the interior by dug-holes or excavations, some of which are sixty feet over, and now filled up with mud to a depth of ten or eleven feet. Three of the gateways are completely covered with inner lines of embankment, the most intricate one being the one at the north, and marked N in the engraving. This part of the fort has long been under cultivation, while the southern portion is still covered with forest-trees. Notwithstanding the fact that the plow has been doing its work, all the lines at the north are distinctly visible. The wall beyond the north gateway, yet covering it, is now leveled, although not a weed or blade of grass will grow upon it, thus apparently shaming man for this unnecessary act of vandalism.



FORTIFIED HILL.

Within the main lines, and covering the gateway, are four other walls, thus not only protecting the gateway, but also rendering this point in the fortification almost impregnable against the assault of an enemy. The gateways E and S belong to that method of fortification known as Tlascan. The former opens upon a parapet, and the other was partly protected by a stone mound. Within the gateway, at W, was formerly a stone mound eight feet in height, which was removed by the farmers in that vicinity for building purposes. Thirty rods north of gateway N is a mound seven feet high, composed of mingled earth and stone. In 1836 this mound was ten feet in height. Since then it has been several times partially excavated, and a quantity of stone taken out, all of which showed the action of fire. The mound was probably used as a signal station; and indications prove it had been frequently used. A mound also occurs at the south, in close proximity to the wall. It has never been disturbed, is finely rounded, and hidden by the underbrush.

The outlines, as well as the position, declare the distinctive character of this work. That it was constructed as a place of defense needs no elaborate argument; for every detail of its structure fully shows it. The method of fortifying shows wonderful military skill; for every avenue is thoroughly protected, and the principal approach is guarded by four walls, with the addition of two supplementary walls. Should the exterior crescent wall be successfully assaulted, and even the gateway carried by an enemy, still the fortress is yet protected by a system of defense which would more or less confuse an enemy, thus giving advantage to the defenders. Add to this the fact that the walls are so arranged that but very few could pass between the lines abreast, which in a hand-to-hand encounter would be of disadvantage to the assaulting party. If these walls were additionally strengthened by means of palisades, then the formidable character of the work would readily appear. To be appreciated, the fort should be seen. From the summit of the hill near the southern part of the inclosure the chieftain could take his stand and behold every movement of the enemy without. Thus he could guard and direct his forces according to the movement of the foe. He could also cast his eye, and, by means of certain signals, communicate with the people belonging to six other inclosures, all in full view.

Traces of the Indian are numerous, but there is no positive knowledge of his villages, although two encampments in Ross Township are known. Indian graves are frequently met with in excavating for gravel.

An Archæological Society was formed in Hamilton in 1879, but is not now in active existence. Its cabinet is in the rooms of the Lane Library.

TOPOGRAPHY.

WITHIN its extreme limits Butler County embraces a territory twenty-five miles east and west, by nineteen miles north and south, its average limits being not far from twenty-four and one-half miles by eighteen. The secretary of state's report for 1878 gives the acreage of the county at 291,990, which is 5,500 acres more than the average of the other eighty-seven counties of the State. This land lies in the valley formed by the divergence of the Great and Little Miami Rivers. It presents many interesting topographical features. There was at some time in the unrecorded past a terrific struggle of natural forces in this valley. During the period of glacial action, the ice mountains wound their slow course, and cut a path on their way to the sea.

The evidences of this are abundant, and are to be seen in the outcroppings on the banks of the numerous streams which find their outlet in the Great Miami River.

The average breadth of this valley is twelve miles. The eastern divide skirts the borders of Warren and Hamilton Counties; the western divide runs nearly parallel with the eastern, beginning with the high lands of Montgomery County, and attaining its greatest elevation towards the north. The boundaries of this valley are sharply defined, and can be easily traced by the unassisted eye. This fact will recur to any one, who, from the crest along which the Dayton Short Line Railroad passes, has cast a glance westwardly, or who, from the height between Millville and Darrtown, has looked eastward to the ridge which separates the Ohio and Little Miami Rivers from the Great Miami Valley. A view from either of these vantage points is one of surpassing loveliness. In Spring the verdure is refreshing in its tints, the slopes have enough of forest to relieve the monotony of a dead landscape, while the fields of starting grain, to use a rounded period of Edward Everett, "appear as if nature had spread a carpet fit to be pressed by the footsteps of her descending God." If one seeks natural beauties he has not far to go, and yet it is probably true that most people have given scarcely a thought to the riches of beauty so lavishly spread around them. If one will take his stand on a Summer evening on the hills southeast of Hamilton, looking over the valley toward Port Union, and survey its fields of ripening grain, he will see a picture such as no artist could transfer to canvas. On the road between Hamilton and Middletown, on the east side of the Miami River, there are several points of observation from which the prospect is equally beautiful. Among these may be mentioned the views near the residences of Philip Hughes and Peter Shafor, looking westward, or from Kennedy's farm, about two miles from Hamilton, on the west side of the river. The traveler by the Junction Railroad to Oxford, if observant, will, just before arriving at McGonigle's Station, catch a swift glimpse of the peaceful vale in which Millville rests like a gem in a setting of rare excellence.

From the heights around Oxford the forest and the cleared upland rise and swell or fall away in graceful undulations that fill the eye and the heart with a sense of graceful beauty and perpetual delight. If the old saying be true, that "an undevout astronomer is mad," then it will be equally true to assert that he who has lived among such beauties and has been unobservant, is unworthy the gifts so freely spread before him. If the reader will consult the map of Butler County printed in this volume, he will see that the Miami River begins its course in the extreme northeastern border, and thence cuts diagonally through, leaving the county at its southwestern border. As the crow flies this distance is thirty miles, but in the meanderings of the river it is probably forty-five to fifty miles. A glance at the general lay of the land within this valley shows it to be in harmony with the general pitch of the surface south of the great divide which separates the waters that flow into the lakes, and thence to the north Atlantic Ocean, from those waters which seek the warmer clime of the south, and thence flow northward through that greatest of all rivers, the Gulf Stream, to again meet after a long separation. The observer will also note that the courses of all streams flowing into the Great Miami is from north-west to southeast on the westward side of the river. This direction is likewise in conformity with the slope of the country, but on the east side of the river we find an anomalous hydrographic condition. While on the westward side Cotton Run, Seven-Mile, Four-Mile, Indian Creek, and other tributaries of the Miami flow in a natural course, the largest tributary on the eastward side within Butler County, in defiance of all natural law, appears to run up hill. Gregory's Creek has its sources in the lands of Union Township, and thence flows northwestwardly and empties into the Miami near Lesourdsville. So also Pleasant Run, which has its source beyond the borders of Hamilton County, makes what is apparently an up hill detour, and finds its way into the Miami at a point nearly abreast at Symmes Corner. One who never followed the course of these two streams, save on the map, would be at a loss to account for this strange contravention of physical laws, but a following of the streams themselves affords an explanation of the seeming contradiction. Gregory's Creek and Pleasant Run both pass through gorges and ruts scooped out for them by glaciers that must have separated from the main ice mountain as it moved down the valley. These smaller glaciers being less powerful than the parent glacier were compelled to yield obedience to the character of the land over which they passed, while the larger glacier, by its great weight, was able to carve its way in the general direction which is shown on the westward side of the river. On the eastward side the adventurers cast adrift

were compelled by their weakness to pick out the softest and easiest road in their journey to the Ohio Valley.

The reasonableness of this theory could be abundantly demonstrated did space permit, but it is merely alluded to here for the purpose of drawing the attention to a physical curiosity which has few parallels.

Within the memory of people living, there have been great changes in both the climatology and the physical features of the county. In the course of the river there have been changes within the recollection of people who belong to the present generation. The Miami and Erie Canal was begun in 1825, and so late as 1845 Hamilton shippers to Cincinnati by canal relate that it was no uncommon thing for the horses to flounder from the towpath breast deep into a lake which covered most of the ground which lies east of the old Chase farm, now owned by Amor Smith, near Jones's Station. Drainage, both natural and artificial, has reclaimed all this waste land and made it as valuable a tract as there is in the county. With regard to the river, the number of its tributaries, and the immense rain-fall at its sources, make it a stream remarkable for the suddenness of its floods, its volume of water, and the uncertainty of its changes in course. The cut off above Hamilton is within the memory of people now living, and the flood of 1866, which swept away the old Hamilton bridge, and of which a description is elsewhere given, is still in vivid recollection. That flood carried several thousand acres of valuable land from its owners, and in some instances worked almost financial ruin. This was notably the case at the bend of the river, where the farm of M. P. Alston is situated. It is doubtful, however, from the testimony of old residents, whether the floods of the present generation equal in volume or in destructiveness those which were common at the beginning of the present century.

It is certain that they are not so regular in their return, and can not be so surely counted upon.

Hamilton between the years 1810 and 1825 did a large trade with New Orleans and with the Indian Territory. That trade was carried on by flat-boats, some of which were built on the banks of Four-Mile Creek, near Oxford, and were there loaded with provisions suitable for the Southern markets, and the flood never failed to come and bear them along their way.

There is not such certainty in the returns of these freshets now, and it would be impossible to establish a trade on the chance of such conditions as made those ventures at that time perfectly sound from a business point of view. It would appear as if rain-falls and snow-falls were greater in those earlier days than now. Whether this change is due to the denudation of the valley by cutting off the timber, it would, perhaps, not be profitable to take time in inquiry. It is probable, however, that as the land became clearer and broken up in settlement that the rain and snow falls are now absorbed, where formerly they ran to the river, and that thus, instead of the annual average of rain being less than it once was, we are misled by its effect, being less apparent in great floods. It is the opinion of at least two engineers, who have had great experience in the measurement of water volumes, that the flood of 1866 was probably not exceeded in quantity of water by any that preceded it within the written history of the valley.

With regard to the soil Butler County compares favorably with the average of the State. It shows but a small proportion of what is called poor or waste land. In this class but 9,410 acres are returned to the secretary of state, leaving 282,580 acres as either wood or pasture land, or as susceptible of tillage. This is the report as given by the Ohio Agricultural Board in 1879. There is wide diversity in the fruitfulness of different portions of the county. It embraces as rich land as there is in the State, and some exceedingly poor. It has been found by experiment, however, that the lands which are considered poor possess hidden elements of strength, and some as good farms as there are in the county were originally purchased at cheap figures, in view of their poverty of production. Intelligent tillage has shown that this seeming poverty was easy of remedy, that there was inherent virtue in the soil, which needed only waking to activity by simple artificial means. The average composition of the upland soil is a sandy loam. In the highest uplands this changes to a clay. In the bottom where the Miami River has made its deposits the character of the soil changes to a deep black—what are termed the bottom lands of the Miami Valley.

It may be questioned, however, whether the term bottom land is rightly applied, since the fertility of the uplands for certain crops fully equals that of the low land. Bottom lands are peculiarly adapted to corn, the upland to wheat and barley. No county in the State is traversed by more small streams. The bridges under county supervision number more than one thousand, and the loss on bridges by flood three years ago was more than $40,000. This is mentioned in connection with what has already been said about the Miami River and its tributaries, to impress upon the reader the significance of a natural system of irrigation and drainage. The uplands abound in springs, and in seasons of drought give out the hoard of water they store during seasons of plenitude. In seasons of extreme rain-fall the inclination of the land toward the river readily conveys away the hurtful surplus. It has been found necessary in but few portions of the county to resort to artificial draining—nature has so well provided for the wants of the husbandman. There is no doubt that if artificial means were used the productiveness of the county could be largely increased, for wherever drainage experiments have been tried the results have been exceedingly satisfactory. A good illustration of this natural drainage can be seen along the bank of the canal, just north of Hamilton, or on the rocky road between Madison City

to Miltonville. Where the rock crops up from the cuttings it will be found that there is a sufficient depth of soil from deposits of verdure to insure richness and stability, while the underlying rock prevents too great evaporation in drought, and at the same time acts as an underground roof to turn excessive water into the Miami River. We have tried in this way to briefly explain the most striking feature that pertains to the general outlet of the county.

A wrong impression is abroad with respect to the fertility of the Miami Valley. We have endeavored to show that the uplands are good for wheat and for barley, where the low lands are good for corn. The exceeding richness of production is, therefore, not due to natural fertility of soil so much as it is due to a plan which in nature appears to have been provided for the continual renewal of the land. In the bottoms this renewal of land comes from the annual overflows of the river. In the uplands it comes from the absorption by the soil of nitrogenous elements from the atmosphere. From these two sources, widely apart as they are, spring the sources of Butler County's wealth.

It would be hard between the Lakes and the Gulf, or between Portland, Maine, and the Rocky Mountains, to find the same number of acres better adapted to general purposes of cultivation. It would appear as if all the elements, both in soil and in climate, had combined in the Miami Valley to make the labor of the farmer successful. On every side come fructifying rills, the snows of Winter cover the sleeping grain, the warm breath of Spring breathes nowhere more gently, and above are no more benignant Summer skies.

GEOLOGY.

As we have noted in our article on the topography of the county, the main stream runs south-west, while all its tributaries have south-east valleys. Even the Great Miami at some former period diverged from its present route and bent to the east. The larger and more plainly marked of these channels is that which divides just below Hamilton, and follows the line of the present Mill Creek through Fairfield and Union Townships. This valley is in the neighborhood of a mile wide, and the gravel and bowlders show plainly where its waters once flowed. The other channel of the Miami began in Lemon Township, and followed Dick's Creek through this and Warren County until it finally debouched in the Little Miami. The canal follows the valley first mentioned, while the Lebanon Canal once followed the other. It is probable that these depressions, as well as those of the various creeks, owe much to glacial action.

In the earliest map of this region the Miami is indicated as Rocky River. Its bed in many places shows the rock foundation, and so do those of Seven-Mile Creek and its affluents. But Twin Creek and Indian Creek have the evidences of greater antiquity, as their beds are entirely alluvial, so far as is visible to the eye, and the rock is buried beneath. In each valley there is a little extent of level ground, varying from a few yards to upwards of three miles wide in the Miami at Hickory Bottom, in the south part of Madison Township and north part of St. Clair. These bottoms are known as prairies, and were partly without wood at the beginning of the settlements, and where free were covered each year with an excellent growth of grass. These low-lying alluvial districts cover an area of not less than eighty square miles, or between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total surface.

This county is one of blue limestone. Most of this is not of a high character for the quarry; but there are several beds that make excellent building-stone. Orton's geological survey, which we shall follow in this description, says one of the best sections in the county can be found at or near Hamilton. In the quarries just west of the river, the section can be begun at a horizon about two hundred and seventy-five feet above low water at Cincinnati, and it can be followed in frequent outcrops to the summit of Heilsman's Hill, on the Millville pike, where many of the characteristic fossils of the Lebanon division are found.

The bedded rocks of Butler County belong, with the exception of the very limited area of one or two square miles, to the Lower Silurian or Cincinnati group of Ohio. The exception named is found in the northeastern corner of Oxford Township, where a spur of the cliff limestone crosses the county line, and covers a section or two of the county. Both the Clinton and Niagara formations are shown here, but the area is so small, and is known to so few residents of the county, comparatively, that it may be dismissed from further consideration.

The Butler County scale begins at about two hundred feet above the base of the system, and extends to the summit of the series. In Cincinnati this system is about eight hundred feet in thickness, making the Lebanon beds about three hundred, the Cincinnati division proper four hundred and twenty-five, and the Point Pleasant beds fifty feet. Thus in this county it gives about six hundred feet of bedded rocks. There are few points of interest in the formation at large that are not found in Butler County, and on the other hand there are few peculiarities of stratification or fossil contents that deserve special mention as differing from other portions of the Cincinnati group.

The streams in the vicinity of Oxford, Four-Mile, and its tributaries, furnish very prolific although not very extended exposures. The horizon is quite definitely fixed by the presence of *Orthis retrorsa*, Salter; *Orthis*

Carleyi, Hall. This shell is found on the banks of Four-Mile very near to the water's edge, directly east of the village of Oxford. The vertical range of this fossil is very limited, while its horizontal range is wide, so that it serves an excellent purpose as a landmark on the system. Its latitude is a horizon about four hundred and seventy-five feet above low water at Cincinnati, or about three hundred and forty-five above low water in Hamilton.

The Oxford sections are of interest from the fact that they yielded thirty-five years ago many of the type fossils of the formation. The early geological work of David Christy, Esq., was done in this field, and through him collections of the fossils found here were distributed among eastern and foreign geologists. The name of Oxford is, accordingly, very widely known as one of the typical localities of the blue limestone or Cincinnati group of Southern Ohio. The original cabinet of Mr. Christy is now in possession of the Miami University. It contains a number of interesting fossils.

Wayne and Madison Townships, and especially the latter, furnish unsurpassed exposures of the Lebanon beds on the banks of the smaller streams that drain their highlands. Kemp's Run, near Middletown Station, furnishes excellent ground for the collector, as do several branches that flow from Loy's Hill to Twin Creek, on the north line of the county.

The lowest ground in the county is to be found on its southern boundary in the Miami Valley. Its approximate elevation above the level of low water in Cincinnati is fifty feet. The alluvial division represents the valleys both ancient and modern—the eroded regions from which the rocks have been carried away to a depth at least below existing drainage courses. These areas could be appropriately described as the portions of the county that have an elevation of not more than two hundred and fifty feet above the Ohio River. The uplands embrace the lands above this level. A large proportion of them, however, lie at an elevation between four and six hundred feet above the Ohio. This division of the surface of the county is much less definite on the east side of the river than it is on the west, for the reason that the drift deposits are heavier in the first named district. In other words, the lines of the valleys are here harder to be traced. There are areas of unmistakable uplands, but they are connected with the valleys by slopes of considerable extent, which completely obscure the true outlines of the rocky floor.

The uplands proper are remnants of the blue limestone plateau which once occupied all of southwestern Ohio, but so much of which has already been removed by aqueous and glacial denudation. They are almost universally covered with shallow deposits of drift, but over very large areas the character of the underlying rock shows through, giving its peculiar features to the topography, to the agricultural capacity, and to the water supply of the districts occupied. These upland drift deposits are in considerable part derived from the waste of blue limestone land to the northward, so that a closer bond of connection exists between the soil and the underlying rock than is usually found in drift-covered regions.

The lowest of the drift deposits, or that which rests directly upon the bedded rocks, is the bowlder clay. This formation is shown with great distinctness and in very numerous exposures in Butler County. Almost every stream in some portion of its course discloses it. A particular feature of the bowlder clay in Butler County is that of ancient vegetable growths, branches, trunks, and roots of trees in large quantities. Examples can be seen in following almost any stream to its source, but one or two points may be named which are specially noteworthy in this respect. Collins's Run, near Oxford, a small tributary of Four-Mile Creek, shows in its banks very numerous exposures of these pre-glacial and inter-glacial forest growths. The vegetation is imbedded in the clay very often, and part of it shows that it has been subjected to rough mechanical agencies. The frequent presence of leaves and roots in or upon the deposit serves to show, however, that the source of the vegetation was not very far removed. The north bank of Elk Creek, opposite the mill at Miltonville, also gives a fine exposure of the clay. At this point a peculiar modification of the bowlder clay is found that deserves particular mention. It is a clay distinctly green in color, and as shown by a single analysis or a specimen obtained at this point, is very rich in potash and soda. The analysis made by Professor Wormley is here subjoined:

Water combined,	4.50
Silicic acid,	55.10
Iron sesquioxide,	6.79
Alumina,	19.41
Carbonate of lime,	4.55
Magnesia,	0.82
Potash and soda,	4.95
Silicate of lime,	3.55
	99.67

It will be seen that the elements above named, potash and soda, are abundant enough here to make the clay a fertilizer of considerable value. Vivianite, or phosphate of iron, is of frequent, perhaps constant occurrence in it. Vegetable matter is also always present. This green clay has been more frequently met with in Warren and Butler Counties than elsewhere.

The vegetable matter that is intermingled with the bowlder clay is to be distinguished from that which is borne upon its surface. The presence of a buried soil of inter-glacial age has been noticed frequently in other counties. An interesting example is recorded by David Christy in his Letters on Geology, published in 1848. In the last letter of the series, page 5, he says:

"Beneath our diluvium are occasional beds of 'hard pan or very tough blue clay, with imbedded pebbles.' I had my attention called to this new and interesting

feature of our geology last Summer by Robert Beckett, Esq., eight miles east of Oxford. He called upon me to examine the stump of a tree standing erect in this deposit at a point where a small stream is encroaching upon a bluff. The roots penetrated the hard pan in all directions. Twenty feet of diluvium overlies it. We dug out the stump and a part of the roots. Some years since Mr. Beckett, in digging a well twenty or thirty rods distant from this point, at a depth of ten feet in the diluvium, struck upon another small tree, standing erect, with the trunk and some of the branches almost entire. This tree continued down to a depth of thirty feet, where he found its roots, in the natural position of growth, penetrating the hard pan."

Mr. J. P. MacLean has found, in the neighborhood of McGonigle's and from there northward to Darrtown, trees buried at a depth of from thirty to fifty feet, and is of opinion that a forest is there covered by later deposits.

The yellow gravelly clay that makes the main element of the drift in all of this region is very abundant in this county. It is not formed from the weathering of the upper portions of the bowlder clay in place. The action of the atmosphere upon an exposed bed of blue clay changes its color and also its texture, it is true, but much more than this is required to account for the surface clays of Southern Ohio. They have been worn away from their old places of deposit by water, and have been redeposited. The bowlder clay is always unstratified; the yellow clays are generally distinctly stratified. The uplands of the county, especially of its northern and central portions, are almost universally covered with deposits of this kind. There are no elevations in the county that escape the deposits of the modified drift.

The sand and gravel that make a third element in the drift of this region do not deserve a place by themselves. They form a phase only of the second order of deposits, and must be referred not only to the same general line of agencies, but also approximately to the same time. As has just been stated, the highest elevations in the county give clear proof of having been involved in the submergence, by which alone these facts can be explained. Bowlders are found at all elevations, and some of the largest size are found at the greatest altitude. One lying on the highest land of the west side of Ross Township measured one hundred and thirty feet above ground.

It is to be noticed that the bedded rock has been cut out to a greater depth than existing agencies can account for throughout most of the area of the Miami Valley. The rocky floor is very seldom laid bare by the river, and is as seldom struck in any excavations or borings that are made in the valley.

The valley is filled with immense accumulations of gravel and bowlders. These gravel beds undoubtedly overlie deposits of bowlder clay in many parts of the valley. Indeed, these deposits are occasionally, though rarely, struck in wells and similar excavations, and sometimes they even approach very near the surface. The gravel is of various sorts and sizes, and indicates various degrees of strength in the currents that have transported it. Large quantities of sand are scattered through it. In composition it is principally limestone, thus agreeing with the pebbles and bowlders that fill the drift clays of the country; but unlike the true drift pebbles, it has lost the marks of the previous stage in its history, the shaping which it received under the glacial sheet. Its pebbles no longer show the polish and striation due to this stage, but, on the other hand, bear unmistakable marks of having been fashioned in running water.

The gravel beds are in all cases covered with considerable deposits of loam and sand, which form the present sources of the valley. These deposits are arranged in three natural and well marked divisions, the first bottoms, the second bottoms, and the gravel terraces, sometimes called the third bottoms. Of this series, contrary to the general order in geology, the lowest member, the first bottoms, is the newest, and the highest member, the gravel terraces, is the oldest. In other words, the first and second bottoms do not extend beneath the gravel terraces, and consequently do not result from the denudation of portions of the valley. The gravel terraces are at least one hundred feet above low water of the river now. They are generally left in small and isolated fragments on the margins of the valleys, but sometimes they are found to hold considerable areas. In the vicinity of the village of Trenton they can be seen and studied to considerable advantage, as also in the vicinity of Poast-town, on the Banker and Lucas farms.

To follow their history we must go back to the Champlain epoch of geology—to the period of submergence that followed the glacial period. The level of this portion of the country was at that time four hundred feet lower than at present. Stratified deposits, on a large scale, of sand, gravel, and clay are found four hundred feet above the present drainage of the country. At the period of greatest submergence there could have been little or no current throughout the valley, but during the slow advancing movement of depression the valley was filled with immense accumulations of rearranged drift. We may suppose, then, that the gravel terraces are a part of the old floor of the valley, and that they once extended with a degree of uniformity throughout the wide basins in which we find the remnants of them to-day. As the continent emerged once more and slowly regained its present elevation, the river channels would be cut deeper and deeper into these deposits, the former surfaces of which would be left one hundred feet or more above the present river beds.

Little needs to be said in regard to their composition, as the name by which these deposits are known, the gravel terraces, indicates the main element in their mak-

ing up. Gravel, sand, and loam, variously intermingled, constitute the whole series. The sorting and arranging of materials could only have been accomplished in long extended portions of time. There are no indications of tumultuous deposition in any portion of the series. The soils formed from the weathering and decomposition of the surfaces of these beds are kind and productive.

The second bottoms, like the terraces, must be referred to causes and conditions not now existing in the valley. They lie above the reach of the highest floods, being thirty feet or more above low water in the main valley. They occupy broad areas, and constitute, by way of excellence, the farming lands of the main valley. They consist of loams from two to six feet in thickness, overlying gravel. They seem to owe their origin to an arrest of the upward movement of the continent, which continued for a considerable period.

The first bottoms are the most recent of the series. They are, indeed, very closely connected with the present state of things. They occupy the deeper part of the valley, and are covered by all of the higher floods. To these floods they owe their origin in part, being made up of the sediments deposited from high water. An arenaceous deposit filled with land shells is a common and characteristic member of the formation. The shells must have mainly grown upon the regions where we now find them, and were buried by the deposits of annual floods. The clearing of the valleys and their drainage basin has introduced many elements of change, and the formation of these bottom lands may almost be said to have been interrupted. This sandy bed, to which reference has been made, is akin in composition and character to the *loess* of European geologists. An excellent example of the formation may be seen on the river banks within the limits of the village of Middletown. It is burned here into a cream-colored brick that answers well for a paving brick, and which is extensively used for this service.

Professor Wormley gives the following as the analysis of a specimen taken at this point:

Water combined,	5.20
Silicic acid,	42.30
Sesquioxide of iron,	3.48
Alumina,	7.52
Carbonate of lime,	23.21
Silicate of lime,	5.09
Carbonate of magnesia,	13.09
	99.89

As can readily be judged from such a composition, soils of great fertility can not be formed from this deposit, but there can be no doubt that it would serve an excellent purpose as a top dressing for uplands. It is, in reality, a shell marl, and would reward intelligent use very liberally. The thickness of this bed has not been found to exceed four feet in any exposures noted.

There is often associated with the above named formation a sort of clay from two to four feet in thickness that agrees in physical characters very closely with the "joint clay" of the western valleys. Its composition is shown in the appended analysis made by Professor Wormley:

Water combined,	4.20
Silicic acid,	70.10
Sesquioxide of iron,	5.30
Alumina,	13.90
Silicate of lime,	2.10
Magnesia, carbonate,	1.44
Potash and soda,	3.20
	100.24

This deposit can be also seen at the point named under the last head. It is, however, less widely distributed through the valley.

Butler County, says Professor Orton, stands scarcely second in productive power to any equal area in the State. No qualification certainly would be required if the valley of the Great Miami and that portion of the county lying east of the river were alone to be taken into account. This region might put in an unquestioned claim to be styled the garden of Ohio. It is made up of the broad and fertile intervales of the streams that now traverse the valleys or of the still more desirable areas that were the valleys of an earlier epoch, but which are now deserted by streams, and which are evenly filled with the beds of the later drift, together with uplands rising by gentle slopes to an altitude of four to five hundred feet above the river, and whose surfaces are hardly less productive than the areas first named.

The soil of all this district consists, in great measure, of decomposed limestone gravel, and exhibits every excellence of limestone land. A single area may be noted here as furnishing a unique line of facts in the native vegetation of the county. A chestnut grove is to be found in the southeast corner of Union Township, in section fourteen. It is well known that the chestnut confines itself generally to the slate and sandstone soils of the county. Indeed, the boundary between the slates and the limestones in southwestern Ohio could be defined with satisfactory precision by noting the line where the chestnuts begin as one passes eastward. Isolated trees are known in the gravels and sands of limestone districts, it is true, but they are very rare. Dr. John A. Warder has called attention to one growing near Milford, in the Little Miami Valley, and another is known in Greene County, but in the area to which attention is now invited a forest growth in which the chestnut is a large element is found. The trees have attained a diameter of four feet in some instances, and in others stumps, long dead, are seen with large trees growing from them. The trees fruit well here and reproduce themselves abundantly. Chestnuts (the fruit) were sold to the amount of forty dollars from a single farm a few years ago.

The soil does not betray any peculiarities upon a superficial view, but the wells in the vicinity all show a great deposit of yellow sand beneath the surface. Many fruitless attempts to secure wells in this neighborhood

are on record, the sand proving to be a quicksand, and caving in so rapidly as to prevent the sinking of the shaft to water. It has been thought that the sand would prove to be a molding sand, but no trials of it have been made. The bed of sand is anomalous, and it is interesting to note that the native forest growth which covers it is also exceptional. There are no peculiarities in the remaining drift soils of the county that require mention.

The poorest of them, like those covering the uplands of the northern and western townships, if handled with skill and subjected to a rational system of agriculture, would take high rank when compared with even the strongest lands of the Atlantic border. Measured against the fruitful valleys and slopes just mentioned, and tilled under a system which even these noble tracts can not much longer endure, they seem somewhat stubborn and sterile.

There are no native soils on the uplands of the county, but the beds of drift grow thinner as we pass to the southward, and occasionally they disappear for limited areas from the slopes of the hills. The soil that is there formed from the waste of the shales and limestones of the Cincinnati series is of unusual excellence. The famous blue grass land of Kentucky, it will be remembered, is derived from this same system.

The fact that the boundary of the drift is being rapidly neared as we approach the southern line of the county explains certain points in the topography of the four southwestern townships. They are much rougher and more broken than the remaining areas. This arises from the failure of the drift to cover the irregularities here as it has done elsewhere. There is certainly no reason to suppose that the contour of the rocky floor is more irregular in one district than in another. What Butler County owes to the drift can be seen by comparing Liberty and Union Townships of the southeastern corner with Reily and Morgan Townships of the south-west.

The views furnished by the uplands, especially as we approach the Great Miami Valley from either side, are many of them very wide and attractive. Several can be named that are not to be surpassed in quiet pastoral beauty by any thing within the limits of the State.

From Snively's Hill, near Jacksonburg, a wide and beautiful expanse of country is shown of the main valley on the east and south, and of the valley of Seven-Mile Creek on the west.

A still more commanding outlook is furnished on the farm of Randolph Meeker, near Pisgah. It comprises nearly one-fourth part, and that the richest corner, of Butler County.

Such elements as these are not to be overlooked in making out the catalogue of the attractions that a county possesses for human occupation.

The water supply of Butler County can not be said to be good. The geological formation from which the county is built is universally and necessarily poor in this respect. The rain-fall can not penetrate the fine grained clays of the Cincinnati series, and is consequently turned outwards in surface drainage. Wherever the rock is heavily covered with drift beds the supply is improved, both in quality and quantity; but in the thinly covered uplands reliance can not be safely placed on wells. There is no excuse, however, for a defective supply for either man or beast in a district which has so generous a rain-fall as Southern Ohio enjoys. It is only necessary to save the roof water in properly constructed and properly guarded cisterns.

The highest land in the county is not more than six hundred and fifty or six hundred and seventy feet above the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The highest land measured is in the western portion of Madison Township, the ground now owned by Hampton H. Long. Another very high spot is two miles west of Jacksonburg, Wayne Township, on the farm of Colonel Phares. Its elevation by barometer is six hundred and forty-two feet above the base above named. Locke gives the elevation of a point of cliff limestone that barely enters the county on the north line of Milford Township as six hundred and one feet. Two miles due west of Oxford, on the Fairfield Turnpike, an elevation, determined by the level, occurs of six hundred and ten feet above the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The elevations of a few of the prominent points in the county are appended:

Miami Canal at Hamilton above low water at Cincinnati,	169
Low water of the Miami at Hamilton,	131
Middletown, canal level,	211
Oxford, grade of railroad at depot,	480
Oxford, highest ground within corporation,	532
Somerville,	334
Jacksonburg,	543
Phares's farm, two miles west of Jacksonburg,	642
Snively's Hill, one mile south of Jacksonburg,	563
Turnpike, two miles west of Oxford,	610
North-east corner of Oxford Township, on Darrtown Pike (formerly Riley's tavern),	601
Miami River at Venice,	50

HAMILTON.

TOPOGRAPHY.

HAMILTON, the seat of justice for the county of Butler, is situated on both banks of the Great Miami River, about thirty miles, by land, from its junction with the Ohio River, and about fifty miles pursuing the meanders of the river.

The original Indian name of the Miami River was Te-wighte-wa. It is so named on an old map of the country engraved in the year 1762, dedicated to General Amherst, then commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America. Te-wighte-wa was also the original name of the Miami tribe of Indians. On the first intercourse of the whites with them the old Indians of the Miami tribe called themselves by that name. According to some old books we find that the Miami River was sometimes known as Rocky River, or Stony River.

Hamilton is situated in 39° 26′ north latitude, and 84° 31′ west longitude from London, or 7° 29′ west from the City of Washington. The upper plain, where the court house and principal improvements of the town are located, is about thirty-four feet above the surface of the water in the Miami River at its common stage. The soil is alluvial, resting on a strata of gravel at least forty feet thick, that being the greatest depth to which the earth has been penetrated. Pure water is everywhere to be obtained in abundance by digging to a level with the water in the river. The water in the wells rises and falls with the Miami, hence it is presumed that they are supplied by water filtering through the gravel from the river. The water obtained is clear and cool, but strongly impregnated with lime, so much so that tea-kettles and other culinary vessels in which it is boiled soon acquire a coating of lime on the inside, which requires to be frequently removed. It is not known to contain any other foreign substance in any considerable quantity.

The alluvial plain on which the city of Hamilton is situated extends back about a mile and a half from the river to the base of the hills, which ultimately rise to about the height of two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty feet above the plain. The hills run in a southwardly direction, then gradually incline to the southeast, presenting a level plain or valley between them and the river at and below Hamilton.

The site where Hamilton now stands, previous to being occupied by General St. Clair's army, was mostly covered with a dense forest of timber, with thick underbrush. About a mile to the south was a pond covering about one hundred acres of land, evidently the bed of the Miami River at no very remote period.

The tract of land lying between this pond and the river comprehended about six hundred acres, and was at that time a beautiful meadow covered with high grass. Above the fort, in what is now the upper part of the town, was also a beautiful prairie of forty or fifty acres.

In digging cellars in the northern part of the town of Hamilton, in the year 1855, two teeth of the mastodon were found near each other embedded in the gravel, about five feet below the surface of the ground, bearing testimony that this huge animal at some former time dwelt in the forests in the vicinity. At the time of the first settlement of the country vast herds of deer and elk roamed through the woods, and numbers of other kinds of game were very abundant, and remained so for some time afterwards.

In the south part of the town, near the old burying ground on the corner of lot number forty-four, or on the west side of Third Street, and just north of the Junction Railway, was a mound of earth four feet high and thirty feet diameter. On removing it for the erection of a building, the bones of two human skeletons were found, with some flint arrow points and other stone implements. The hills in the neighborhood of Hamilton are composed of first a rich fertile mould, then loam, intermixed with loose stones, and underneath interstratifications of blue limestone and marl in places.

THE LAST COMMANDER OF THE FORT.

The latest commander of the fort was Major Jonathan Cass, who was born in the year 1753, about fifteen miles from Newburyport, New Hampshire. His ancestors were from Devonshire, England. His remote ancestors were of Norman birth. He was living in Exeter, New Hampshire, when the news reached there of the battle of Lexington. With some half dozen comrades he set off at once, musket in hand, to join the army, marching from his home to Cambridge. He was where the balls flew thickest at the battle of Bunker Hill, and participated in the great battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, and Saratoga, remaining in the army until the close of our great Revolutionary struggle. His accounts as brigade quartermaster were closed June 26, 1783, and a certificate was issued to him for the balance due of £65. 10s. 4d. Whether the government ever paid this certificate or not, is not now known. It is stated in Appleton's Cyclopedia, under article "Lewis Cass," that Major Cass retired to a four thousand acre tract of land in Muskingum County, Ohio, given to him by the government for services in the Revolutionary army. This is a mistake. He never received an acre

of land for his services nor a dollar of pension money, although he died from injuries received while in the discharge of his duties in the public service. After the close of the war he resigned his commission and engaged successfully in the West India trade, living with his family at Exeter, New Hampshire. About the close of the year 1781 he married Miss Mary Gilman, daughter of Nicholas Gilman. Of this union, three sons and two daughters were born, all at Exeter. The oldest son was General Lewis Cass, and the youngest, Captain Charles Lee Cass, a brave officer of the "War of 1812," distinguishing himself at the battle (sortie) of Fort Erie. All of the children became citizens of Ohio, the last survivor (George W.) reaching the green old age of eighty-seven, in 1873.

When the regular army was increased, after the defeat of General St. Clair, General Knox, then Secretary of War, sent to Mr. Jonathan Cass, then a private citizen, a commission as major in the army. This commission was wholly unexpected and unsolicited, but was given by General Knox in recognition of long and faithful military service and soldierly character and bearing of one whom he knew personally. The personal presence of Major Cass was most striking and commanding; he had the look of one born to command. In height he was nearly or quite six feet, of perfect form, without superfluous flesh, black hair and piercing black eyes, and commanding brow. He joined his command at Winchester, Virginia, taking his family with him, excepting his oldest son, Lewis, who was left at Exeter, that he might continue his studies at "Phillips Academy." From Winchester he was ordered to take command at Fort Franklin, on the Alleghany River, in Pennsylvania, north of Pittsburg. His route to his new command was *via* Fort Cumberland, and across the Alleghany Mountains, and along "Braddock's road" to Pittsburg, and thence up the Alleghany River in barges. From Fort Franklin he was ordered to Fort Washington (Cincinnati), to which point he went about the Fall of 1793, taking his family with him, excepting his son Lewis, who still remained at "Phillips Exeter Academy." He remained in command at Fort Washington nearly all the time that he was with the army of General Wayne. In 1794 and 1795 he was at Fort Hamilton. While in charge of a reconnoitering party, his horse, in jumping over the trunk of a prostrate tree, fell, and in coming down fell upon and broke one of Major Cass's legs below the knee. In consequence of bad surgery, the wounded leg never healed, and required daily dressing for about thirty-five years, and was painful all that period. It finally caused premature death, at the age of seventy-seven. His widow followed about five years later. In consequence of this injury, he was for a time so disabled from military duty that he was granted a leave of absence, and went with his family to Exeter, New Hampshire, traveling by a northern route. He went from Cincinnati to Detroit *via* Fort Wayne, Indiana (then "Block House No. 10"), descending the river from Fort Wayne to Lake Erie, and coasting thence to Detroit. From Detroit he went by boat to Oswego, and thence to Albany; from Albany to Boston. This was in the year 1795 or 1796. In the year 1799 he was so far relieved from suffering that he applied for "orders," and was sent to Wilmington, Delaware, but was soon after ordered to the command at Winchester, Virginia, at that time a principal recruiting station.

In the year 1800 he tendered his resignation as an officer of the army. The Secretary of War accepted it, to take effect at the end of one year. In the meantime he was granted a "leave of absence" to the date his resignation was accepted.

The choice of the four thousand acre tracts of land in the United States military district in Ohio (west of the Ohio River, east of the Scioto, north of latitude 40°, and south of the Greenville treaty line), was decided by a lottery, drawn in Philadelphia in 1799 while Major Cass was stationed at Wilmington, Delaware. He drew No. 1. He commissioned Bazaleel Wells, surveyor, of Steubenville, Ohio, to make a selection for him, and the latter chose the section at the mouth of Walkatomaka Creek, on the Muskingum River, fifteen miles due north of Zanesville, Ohio, and for his services received four hundred acres off of the north-west corner of the section selected. No. 2 was drawn by Thomas Backus, who "located" the section at the mouth of Whetstone Creek, above Columbus, on the Scioto.

As soon as Major Cass received his "leave of absence" he proceeded with his family (excepting his oldest son, Lewis, who was left in Wilmington, Delaware, in charge of a Latin grammar school) to take possession of his purchase of lands in Ohio. The warrants which were given in payment of those lands were purchased in the open market in Philadelphia. He came West by way of Cumberland and Pittsburg, stopping long enough at the last named place to make purchases of furniture, farm implements, supplies, etc., for his new home. He descended the Ohio River to Marietta in a "broad-horn" boat. At Marietta he transferred his family and effects into large canoes, called pirogues, and thus ascended the Muskingum River about one hundred miles, disembarking on his own lands. On arriving there he found several families from Maryland and Western Virginia living on the ground, each having a few acres in cultivation. On this farm Major Cass lived the remainder of his days, which terminated in September, 1830, in the 76th year of his age. As before stated, his death was premature, having been caused by thirty-five years of suffering, occasioned by an injury in the military service of his country.

LAYING OUT OF THE TOWN.

In the month of June, 1795, a number of the officers and soldiers of the army were disbanded at Greenville,

and returned to Hamilton. There were then no persons living in the country anywhere near Hamilton, except Charles Bruce, who had settled in the year 1793 on the Miami River, a mile and a half below the fort, at the outlet of the pond, and David Beaty, who, some time afterwards, built a cabin and settled on the bank of the pond, one mile south of the fort, near the junction of the two turnpike roads now leading to Cincinnati.

Fort Hamilton remained occupied as a garrison until some time in the Summer of the year 1796, when the public stores, and property belonging to the garrison, were sold at public auction, and the fort abandoned. The line, however, where the pickets stood could be distinctly traced, and some of the buildings of the garrison remained standing as late as the year 1812. They have been seen by persons still living.

On the 27th of July, 1795, Jonathan Dayton conveyed to Israel Ludlow the fractional section, number two, in township one, range three, and on the 17th of December, 1794, Israel Ludlow laid out a town on this ground, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Hamilton, and gave it the name of Fairfield. The name was, however, shortly afterwards changed to that of Hamilton, in remembrance of the fort, which name it bears at present. The whole number of lots in the present plan of the town were not laid out at that time, but additional ones were laid off afterwards, from time to time, as persons proposed to purchase, or circumstances seemed to require.

Darius C. Orcutt, who then resided at Hamilton, was agent for Mr. Ludlow, to lay out lots and contract with persons wishing to purchase. He was one of the early pioneers of the country. He was a pack-horse master with St. Clair's army, and was on the ground on the day of the disastrous defeat. He was one of the second couple married in the Miami country. He was united at Cincinnati to Miss Sally McHenry, in 1790. (The first couple married were Daniel Shoemaker to Miss Elsie Ross, a few days before.) Mr. Orcutt owned lot No. 145 in Hamilton, on which he built a hewed log house, which was afterward weatherboarded. It is the same house where Major William Murray lived, but was removed fifty years after, in consequence of the works of the Hydraulic Canal Company encroaching on the site. Mr. Orcutt afterwards lived a long time in Rossville, was constable of St. Clair Township many years, and finally died in the vicinity of Hamilton in indigent circumstances.

Shortly after the town was laid out, a few persons purchased lots and settled in the place. The first settlers were Darius C. Orcutt, John Greer, William McClellan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy, and William Hubbert. The first part of the town of Hamilton being originally laid out under the territorial government, there was then no law requiring town plats to be placed on record, consequently it was not recorded at the time. Afterwards, on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1802, Israel Ludlow placed the plat of the town on the records of Hamilton County at Cincinnati, where it may be found, in book E, No. 2, page 57. This recorded plat only comprehended entire inlots from No. 1 to No. 221, 12 fractional lots, and outlots from No. 1 to No. 30. The most northerly blocks of lots in the town numbered from No. 222 to No. 242, inclusive, and outlots Nos. 31, 32, and 33 are not laid down on that plat, nor are they recorded; hence the presumption is, that they were laid out after the first town plat was placed on record. According to the original plan of the town of Hamilton, placed on record by Israel Ludlow, "the streets are sixty-six feet wide, except High Street, which is ninety-nine feet wide; alleys sixteen feet wide. The entire town lots are six poles by twelve, containing seventy-two square poles each. Entire outlots contain each four acres." However, the original survey, by which the town was laid out, was made with a two-pole chain, three inches and a half or more too long. Hence, it has ever since been the practice of surveyors, in measuring lots in Hamilton, to add three and a half inches to each two poles of measure, in order to correspond with the lots as originally laid out, and leave the improvements of individuals upon the ground which they believed they had originally purchased.

This circumstance was early known to the proprietor, but, having sold a number of lots in different parts of the town, to individuals who had made improvements upon them, he instructed his agents to survey and lay out the lots in such a manner that each person should have the ground on which he had made his improvements.

ADDITIONS TO THE TOWN OF HAMILTON.

Israel Ludlow, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, on the twelfth day of July, 1798, conveyed to Brigadier-general James Wilkinson, who had then succeeded General Wayne in the command of the northwestern army, the equal undivided half of the ground occupied by Fort Hamilton, comprehending all the land within the exterior line of pickets, and extending to low water mark of the Miami River, estimated to contain three acres and a half.

Some time afterwards, when General Wilkinson had gone to the south with the army, Peyton Short sued out from the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County a writ of attachment against Wilkinson for debt, and attached his interest in this ground, which was afterwards sold on the attachment on the 16th of April, 1806, and William Corry and John Reily became the purchasers for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The deed made to them by the auditors appointed by the court bears date the fourth day of May, 1806.

William Corry and John Reily afterwards, on the fourth day of October, 1811, sold and conveyed their interest,

being the one equal undivided half of the garrison tract, to Lawrence Cavenaugh for five hundred dollars, and Lawrence Cavenaugh afterwards conveyed the interest which he had thus acquired to this ground to the guardians of the minor heirs of Israel Ludlow, deceased, for the use and benefit of the heirs.

On the fifteenth day of September, 1817, Samuel W. Davies, Griffin Yeatman, and Stephen McFarland, guardians of the heirs of Israel Ludlow, laid out this ground, together with all that comprehended between High Street and Basin Street, and between Front Street and the Miami River, into town lots as an addition to the town of Hamilton. They are numbered from 243 to 262, inclusive, with four fractional lots on the river. They were offered at public sale on the ground in 1817, and brought high prices. Lot No. 251, on the corner of High and Front Streets, sold for $1,700.

On the 13th of November, 1826, William Murray laid out an addition to the town of Hamilton, on the Miami Canal, then in the course of construction, on a part of his farm situated in the south-west part of section No. 32, in township No. 2, of range 3, M. R. These lots were laid out on both sides of the canal, and extending westwardly along High Street, from where the Basin was, to near the outlots on the original plan of Hamilton. They were numbered from No. 1 to No. 62, inclusive, and called East Hamilton. The place soon afterwards acquired the sobriquet of Debbysville, after Mrs. Murray, by which name it was occasionally called for many years. Mr. Murray at first held his lots at so high a price that but few would purchase.

Notwithstanding, he sold a few, and when the canal was completed to Middletown, and navigation commenced, business appeared to increase for a time. Some houses were built. The office of the collector of tolls on the canal was established at that place. Pierson Sayre, the first collector, built a house and lived there, and after him William Blair. Two taverns were begun, one by Benjamin Enyeart. William Blair opened a commission warehouse, and Alexander Delorac kept a coffee-house and nine-pin alley; a blacksmith shop was soon added, and then, in the estimate of its projectors, it was a full-fledged town. The distance from Hamilton proper was a pleasant walk on the basin bank when it was constructed; the coffee-house and nine-pin alley of Mr. Delorac were frequently visited by citizens of the place, but, unfortunately, they were consumed by fire, with all the refreshments and attractions which they contained, which put an end to that species of amusement. The basin was constructed in 1830. The collector's office removed to the west end of the basin in 1830, and the business of the place declined and dwindled away so as to be of little or no consequence. At the September term of the Court of Common Pleas for Butler County, in 1837, on the application of William Murray, Jr. (the late William Murray), who had then inherited the property, a decree was made by the court, vacating that portion of the town plat which had not previously been sold out to individuals.

In March, 1838, James C. Ludlow subdivided four acres on outlot No. 12, and that portion of outlot 15 lying south of the basin, including a portion of ground lying on the east, into building lots, as a further addition to the town. They are numbered from No. 1 to No. 37, inclusive, and three lots of a larger size, called outlots. But few of them were sold by the original proprietor.

The Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company, having it in contemplation to construct their canal, to bring the water to their manufactories, through that ground on the river in front of the town, which had been designated on the original plan of the town as commons, doubts were entertained that, should that measure be carried into effect, whether it would not vitiate the original grant, by appropriating the premises to other purposes than that intended by the grant, and consequently that the surviving heirs of the original proprietor would claim and appropriate the property to their individual use. Under these considerations, by mutual agreement between the heirs of Israel Ludlow, the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company, and the corporation of Hamilton, the premises were laid out into town lots on the second day of March, 1843, and by an order made by the Court of Common Pleas at their March term, 1843, it was decreed that the heirs of Israel Ludlow should have one half of the lots lying south of the north side of Buckeye Street, and one-third part of that portion of the lots lying north of Buckeye Street. To the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company was decreed the one-half of the lots lying south of the north side of Buckeye Street, and the one-third part of the lots lying north of Buckeye Street. The town of Hamilton was to have the remaining one-third of the lots lying north of Buckeye Street, and accordingly partition was made of the property amongst the parties in this manner.

The lots laid out are on the river bank in front of the inlots, heretofore laid out, extending from the north to the south line of the town, and are numbered from No. 263 to No. 311. Many of these lots in the lower part lie wholly on the river beach, and those in the upper part are so narrow, extending into the river, as to be of little or no value.

The lots lying between the bridge and Buckeye Street are the only ones of sufficient dimensions to be occupied advantageously for manufacturing purposes.

On the fifteenth day of August, 1843, Doctor Jacob Hittell laid out a few lots in original outlots, No. 1, on the west side of Front Street, and adjoining on the south of the inlots heretofore laid out. They are numbered from No. 1 to No. 11, inclusive.

On the third day of November, 1843, the original outlots numbered 22, 25, and 28, through which the eastern branch of the hydraulic canal passes, were sub-

divided into building lots by William H. Bartlett, John Woods, John W. Erwin, Cyrus Falconer, William Bebb, and Evan R. Bebb. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 79, inclusive, and denominated "The hydraulic addition to the town of Hamilton."

ROSSVILLE LAID OUT.

Previous to the year 1801, all the land on the west side of the Great Miami River was owned by the United States, consequently no improvements were made on that side of the river, except by a few squatters who had settled on the public lands. There was one log house built, at an early period, on the west side of the river opposite to the fort, near where the west end of the bridge now is. It is on the corner, and is the same house which has since been weatherboarded. A tavern was first kept in it by Archibald Talbert.

On the first Monday of April, 1801, the first sales of the public lands, lying west of the Great Miami River, were held at Cincinnati, under the authority of the United States, at which sale a company, composed of Jacob Burnet, James Smith, William Ruffin, John Sutherland, and Henry Brown, purchased section No. 36, town 4, range 2, and fractional sections Nos. 31 and 32, town 2, range 3, lying on the west side of the Miami River, opposite to the town of Hamilton, on part of which tract they afterwards laid out the town of Rossville, the plat of which bears date on the fourteenth day of March, 1804. It was named after James Ross, of Pittsburg. The town then laid out consisted of one hundred inlots, five poles wide by ten poles deep; twelve fractional lots, next the river, five poles square, and twenty outlots, most of them containing four acres each. The inlots 53 and 58 were given by the proprietors to the county of Butler for public uses, and the ground lying between Water Street and the river was given for a public common, to be kept open for ever. The fractional outlot No. 20 was given for a burying-ground.

On the fourteenth day of March, 1804, the proprietor had a public sale on the ground, at which the lots were offered at auction, and a considerable number of them sold at fair prices.

Encouraged by the success of the first sale of lots, the proprietors proceeded to lay out an additional number of outlots, adjoining on the south-west of the former ones, beginning at outlot No. 21 and extending to outlot No. 38, inclusive. The plans of these additional outlots were not placed on record at the time, nor have they since been recorded anywhere, but appear on an old map of the town which has the plan of those additional outlots, laid out at that time, upon it, made by John Reily, of Hamilton, and formerly in his possession. Mr. Reily was the general agent for the proprietors, who laid out the town and superintended the sale of lots for them.

On the sixteenth day of May, 1804, a second sale of lots in the town of Rossville, including the additional outlots laid out since the first sale, was held, at which a considerable number were sold. The additional outlots were all sold at prices from twenty-five to twenty-eight dollars each. Several buildings were soon afterwards erected, and the town began to grow.

On the eleventh day of November, 1818, John Sutherland and Samuel Dick, who had then become the proprietors of the unappropriated ground adjoining Rossville on the north, laid out an additional number of inlots in the upper part of the town, which are numbered from No. 101 to No. 112, inclusive, and also three outlots on the north of the burying-ground (now the park), Nos. 39, 40, 41, and 42.

The original outlots numbered 9 and 10, in the north-west part of the town, were subdivided and laid out into building lots by Robert B. Millikin and William Taylor, on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1831. They are numbered from No. 113 to No. 140, inclusive.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

John Sutherland, the earliest merchant of Hamilton, was a native of Caithnesshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1771. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Sutherland was brought up to the same calling. In 1788 he determined to come to the United States, and, on his arrival here, settled in the western part of Virginia. In 1793 he came to Ohio, and acted as a captain of pack-horse, engaged in transmitting stores from Cincinnati to the military posts in the interior. Robert Benham was in charge of the pack-horses, and was assisted by several others, among them Mr. Sutherland. Each had the care of about forty horses. Afterwards he held a position in the commissariat department. When peace was concluded, he settled in Hamilton, opening a store on Front Street. Here he did a large business with the Indians, who came in from the surrounding country to exchange furs for the articles of the white men. The business was very profitable, and he soon became easy in his circumstances. As they moved away from this neighborhood, he employed persons whom he supplied with goods to go to their towns and trade with them. Some years afterwards Mr. Sutherland also dealt largely in beef cattle, which he purchased in the lower end of this valley, and drove north to Detroit. Soon after coming here he formed a partnership with Henry Brown, under the firm name of Sutherland & Brown; after a time also establishing a store in Dayton, which was continued until they dissolved partnership in 1810. About 1813, Mr. Sutherland entered into partnership with James P. Ramsey, and did business under the firm name of Sutherland & Ramsey until 1820. His store was at first in a double log building across the alley which runs east and west behind the United Presbyterian Church, and then it was removed to Front Street, between Stable and Dayton, where he built a house on Lot 120; and he subsequently built

the house at the north-east corner of Front and High Streets, now owned by the family.

The result of his economy, care, and sedulous attention to his good name soon gave Mr. Sutherland unlimited credit, and his profits accumulated until he became the wealthiest man in the county, and one of the wealthiest in the State. He was liberal in his dealings and trusted much, but in course of time lost a great deal of money by bad debts. In 1818, and in some succeeding years, he was largely in the pork and flour trade, and made heavy shipments to New Orleans. The times were unpropitious, and he lost heavily. He had also become an indorser to large amounts for his friends, and, these coming back to him, embarrassed him. He finally suspended business, and in the end he found it required the greater portion of his acquired wealth to pay off the indebtedness thus forced upon him. However, a sufficient amount to make his family comfortable was saved from the wreck.

He was a man of unbounded charity and benevolence. He gave away much, and he assisted those who were weaker than himself to help themselves. He was a friend to every one who deserved it. He was a regular attendant of the Associate Reformed Church, although not a member, and gave of his means liberally to it, being a trustee at one time. He was a very hospitable man, and was never more pleased than when entertaining company. At his house ministers, and especially those of the Scotch Churches, were always sure of a hearty welcome.

He died on the 9th of September, 1834. He had been three times married. His first wife was Miss Mary Scott, of Fayette County, Kentucky, and his second Miss Mary Steele, of Kentucky. To the latter was born Alexander, who died soon after reaching maturity. In May, 1810, he married Nancy Ramsey, daughter of James Ramsey, of Ligonier, Pennsylvania, who was born on the 6th of November, 1787. She was one of the original members of the Associate Reformed congregation on its being formed in 1817, and remained a worthy and respected member of it all her life. Her temper was most cheerful and even, and she appeared to advantage everywhere. No gossip or scandal was encouraged by her, and she loved the company of pious people. She died March 21, 1855. She had borne eight children, two sons and six daughters. Elizabeth St. Clair Sutherland died unmarried. James R. died in June, 1834, at the age of twenty-two. Mary A. married Carter B. Harrison, a son of President William Henry Harrison. Carter B. Harrison died in Hamilton, the 12th of August, 1839, leaving his wife a widow with one daughter, Anna C., who married David W. McClung, now surveyor of the port of Cincinnati. Sarah married Nathaniel Reeder, dying in 1863. Three of her children, Nathaniel, John, and James, are now living, and two died in infancy. John Sutherland, another brother, is still living. Jane, Isabella, and Nancy, the three youngest children, reside in the old homestead. Isabella is married to Dr. J. S. McNeeley, and has one son, Joseph Sutherland McNeeley.

SALES OF LAND.

The original lots laid off in Hamilton measured 6 by 12 poles, 100 by 200 feet; eight such lots generally forming a block 400 feet square. A comparison between the prices paid Mr. Ludlow or his immediate purchasers for these lots and their present value may not prove uninteresting reading.

Take the square embracing Lots 99, 100, 101, and 102, bounded by High, Third, Basin, and Second Streets, now one of the most valuable blocks in town. The records show the following first sales:

Israel Ludlow's administrators sold to John Reily, on July 18, 1806, Lot 99, for $50; Lot 100, for $25.50; and Lot 101, for $20.

Samuel Dick sold to John Reily, July 18, 1806, Lot 102, for $28. The total for the block was $123.50.

Colonel Campbell still resides on part of Lot 99. The half block, bounded by Reily, Basin, Second and High Streets, is held by Mrs. Campbell, who inherited it from her father, John Reily, and her title deeds are probably the oldest of any resident of the city.

In the square bounded by Dayton, Second, Heaton, and Third, the only lots in this block that have not been subdivided are those now owned by St. Stephen's Church, Ezra Potter, and Calvin Skinner. Mr. Potter's lots (153 and 154), fronting 200 feet on Dayton and Third, were bought by John S. Gordon from David Gano, July 28, 1835, for $225.

Lot 151, corner of High and Second, was sold by Ludlow to Michael McNamee, together with Lot 18, June 22, 1795, for $28. On September 14, 1805, Michael Lafferty became the purchaser of Lots 151 and 152 (fronting 200 feet on Dayton by 200 on Second) from Samuel Enyart for $55. On February 22, 1830, James McBride sold these two lots to the St. Stephen's society for $400. These four lots make the south half of the block.

Lot 165, extending from James Neal's corner south on Second 200 feet to St. Stephen's property, and east on Heaton 100 feet, was sold by Ludlow to Rebecca F. Randolph, October 2, 1795, for $2.

Lot 166, east of Neal's, fronting 100 on Heaton by 200 deep, was sold by Ludlow at the same time and same price to Sarah F. Randolph.

Lots 167 and 168, fronting 200 feet on Heaton and 200 on Third to Potter's Alley, were sold with fifteen other lots to Daniel Gano by Ludlow, July 13, 1827, for $700, and Gano sold the lots, 167 and 168, July 25, 1855, to John M. Millikin and William Bebb for $550.

Fenton Lawson and others sold Lots 167 and 168 to W. H. Bartlett, December 11, 1841, for $700, and on February 18, 1844, Calvin Skinner bought the south halves of the lots, 200 feet front on Third by 200 deep, his present residence, from J. B. McFarland for $400.

Lot 103 comprises the entire strip of ground on the east side of Third Street from High to Basin, extending back to Smith Street,—72 square poles. This property was sold by John Brown to John Sutherland, June 18, 1800, for $30.

Lots 111 and 112, with Beckett's block and Dr. Falconer's residence on their front, extend back to the Hydraulic, and together have a front of 200 feet on High Street. Ludlow sold both these lots to Eleanor Moore, May, 1804, for $62—$42 for 111, and $20 for Lot 112. Ludlow obtained possession of the lots again, and his heirs sold to John Woods, March, 1832, all of Lot 112, Falconer's and Beckett's Hall in part, and 34 feet of the south, High Street end, of Lot 111 for $500. April 17, 1835, Woods bought of James S. Green 66 feet more of the south half of Lot 111 for $675; he thus had the entire front from the corner of Second to Falconer's Alley for $1,175.

Starting from the Hamilton House corner, Lot 110, and going west, we find that Ludlow sold 50 feet of the east end of the lot (Hamilton House) to James McBride July 24, 1812, for $157, and at the same time the west 50 feet to Thomas C. Kelsey for $126. The next lot on High (109), was sold by Ludlow's administrators; the east half to Kelsey, March 1, 1813, for $150, and the west half to Samuel Morrison for $159.50. Subsequently, April 1, 1835, Dr. Hittel bought the west half of James Young for $2,000.

The Sutherland Corner, Lot 107, fronting 200 on High, extending from the west line of Lot 109 to Front Street, and 100 on Front Street, was sold by Ludlow to John Sutherland in 1803, deed made March 1, 1813, for $30. The lot next north on Front Street (108) fronting 100 on Front, and running 200 deep on Stable, was also bought by Sutherland March 1, 1813, for $154. C. Morganthaler bought 50 by 100 feet of this lot October 19, 1849, paying $700.

These figures make the value of the entire block between High Street and the Hydraulic, Second and Front, $770.50.

Lot 173, the residence of Dr. Howells, stands on the south-west corner of Front and Buckeye—200 feet on Buckeye by 100 on Front. Lots 174 and 173, extending the entire front on Front Street between Heaton and Buckeye, were sold by Ludlow to Benjamin F. Randolph October 2, 1795, for $40. March 10, 1845, Samuel Snively sold Lot 173 to Joseph Howells for $600. On March 14, 1845, Dr. H. C. Howells bought 50 by 100 feet off of the east end (on Buckeye Street) of the lot, paying $100. August 15, 1848, the doctor bought an additional 50 feet next west of his first purchase, paying $350. He now owned half the lot. On September 14, 1849, he bought the remaining 100 feet front on Buckeye, on which his residence stands, paying $2,000. So the lot that cost Joseph Howells $600 in 1845 had cost Dr. Howells, including buildings, $2,450.

The lots originally laid out in the First Ward were 5x10 poles—82½x166 feet; fractional lots, 82½x82½ feet.

The Straub House lot, No. 1493, 87½x87½ feet, was sold by Sutherland & Brown to James Mills, June 19, 1809, for $16. The stable lot, same size, in the rear, was sold at the same time by Sutherland & Brown to Thomas McCullough, for $10.50.

Lot 1540 extends from the west line of the Straub lot to the corner of Main and Front, and is 82½ feet deep. John Sutherland sold this lot to Kelsey & Smith, April 16, 1813, for $49.

The entire block, extending from Odd Fellows Hall to the river, and south on Front and Water to the alley, was sold by John Sutherland to John Hall, June 5, 1813, for $1,200.

The four lots, 1523, 1528, 1533, and 1538, extending on Second Street, east side, from Boudinot to Main, were sold by Sutherland & Brown to Robert and John Taylor, June 19, 1809, for $66.40.

Beeler's drug store stands on the south-east corner of lot 1539, and fronts 185 feet on Main. Lot 1532 lies behind it, is of the same size, and extends on Front to the John Brown Alley.

Sutherland & Brown sold the Beeler lot to Samuel Dick for $28.50, January 15, 1810, and the other lot to Samuel Alston, June 19, 1809, for $23.25.

Doctor Miller's drug store stands on the north-east corner of Lot 1542. This lot fronts 185 feet on Main by 85½ on Front. Sutherland & Brown sold this lot to Samuel Scott for $21, June 19, 1809, and on January 17, 1814, Isaac Falconer became the purchaser, for $100.

On June 19, 1809, Sutherland & Brown sold Samuel Dick nine lots for $10. One of these lots was 1543, on the south side of Main, extending from the corner of Second to the alley, going east; another was Lot 1552, where Doctor Scobey's residence stands; two others, 1544 and 1547, behind it, make a front of 165 feet on the north-east corner of Main and Second.

Lots 1562 and 1563 extend on Ross Street, south side, between Front and Second. Mrs. Matthias lives on part of 1562, and P. C. Conkling, Mr. Beck, and Daniel Shaffer on Lot 1563. Sutherland & Brown sold Lot 1562 to Ethan Stone, June 19, 1809, for $55, and William Corry sold lot 1563 to John Reily, July 16, 1813, for $400.

The school-house lot opposite (Lots 1553 and 1558) were sold by the Presbyterian Church to directors of school district No. 2, St. Clair Township, August 9, 1851, for $500.

Lot 1559, north-west corner of Front and Ross, occupied in part by Daniel Galloway, was sold by Sutherland & Brown to John Reily, June 19, 1809, for $50.

JOHN WINGATE.

John Wingate was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton. He was here almost as soon as the clash of

arms ended, and remained here through our infancy as a town, although afterwards going away to other places. He was born in the State of New York in the year 1774, and in his youth learned the trade of stonemason. Soon after the date of St. Clair's defeat, Mr. Wingate came to the Western country with the army commanded by General Wayne. He was a sergeant in Van Rensselaer's cavalry, in the battle of Fallen Timbers, when Wayne gained a complete victory over the savages. He behaved with bravery on this occasion, and his deeds were long remembered by his associates in arms. His brother was slain by his side in that action. After the disbandment of the army, Mr. Wingate came to Fort Hamilton, where he settled, marrying Miss Mary Dillon, who was the daughter of one of the earliest pioneers. She died in a few years, leaving him with two children. Soon after coming here he opened a store on Front Street, in a log building, situated on the west side of the street, on the lot now occupied by St. Mary's Catholic Church. In 1806 he gave up business, and the store was rented to the Hough Brothers, of whom the survivor, Joseph Hough, was long an ornament of Hamilton. In October, 1807, he was elected sheriff of the county, serving for two years, and being preceded and followed by Mr. William McClellan. On the 24th of May, 1809, Mr. Wingate was married to Mrs. Emma Torrence, widow of John Torrence, then lately deceased. She was a lady of great worth, and highly esteemed for her many amiable and excellent traits of character. She was a daughter of Captain Robert Benham, and sister of Joseph S. Benham, the distinguished lawyer. Mr. Wingate was elected about 1810 a brigadier general of the Ohio militia, and in the year 1813 again went out to the war, serving six months in that capacity.

After his marriage with Mrs. Torrence, in 1809, he kept an inn for the accommodation of travelers, on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets, the stand that had been previously occupied by John Torrence. In 1816 he removed to Cincinnati, where for some years he kept the old Cincinnati Hotel, on Front Street, between Sycamore and Broadway, and after a time removed to Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, where he kept a house of entertainment for several years, finally removing further West. He returned during the last weeks of 1851, and took up his abode with John Burke, Jr., near Symmes's Corner, whose father, when an unprotected boy, had found a friend and benefactor in him.

His death occurred only a few weeks later, on the 14th of April, 1851, when he had attained the age of seventy-seven years. His funeral was largely attended. It was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hamilton, the discourse being pronounced by the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, and the body being interred in Mr. Elliott's own lot, in Greenwood Cemetery. After the service at the church had closed, a funeral procession was formed, under the direction of Lewis D. Campbell. The funeral car was preceded by martial music; then followed a company of artillery with a brass field-piece, under the command of Captain Nathaniel Reeder; Major William P. Young, bearing the national flag, appropriately trimmed; the mayors of Hamilton and Rossville; the clergy and pall-bearers. The body was followed by the friends of the deceased, the soldiers, and a large train of citizens. As the procession entered the cemetery grounds, the artillery commenced firing minute guns, which, with the tolling of the bells in town, continued until the service at the grave was concluded. The whole formed a combination at once solemn and impressive.

POST-OFFICE AND PUBLIC MAILS.

In 1804 a post-office was established at Hamilton, and on the second day of August in that year John Reily was appointed postmaster, by Gideon Granger, then Postmaster-general. There was at that time only one mail route established through the interior of the Miami country. It was carried on horseback, once a week, leaving Cincinnati, and passing by Hamilton, Franklin, Dayton, and as far north as Stanton; thence to Urbana, Yellow Springs, and Lebanon, back to Cincinnati. In a year or two afterwards the route was reversed, so as to go out by the way of Lebanon and return by Hamilton. At that time all the people living north and west of Hamilton had to come to this post-office for their letters.

John Reily held the office of postmaster from the time of his appointment, in 1804, until July, 1832, when he resigned, and James B. Thomas was appointed in his room.

James Lowes was appointed postmaster and entered on the duties of the office on the first day of April, 1851. He resigned on the thirty-first day of January, 1853, and on the next day James K. Thomas, son of the former postmaster, who had been appointed, took possession of the office.

On the eighth day of August, 1853, L. M. Furrow, who had been appointed postmaster in the stead of James K. Thomas, removed, took possession of the post-office, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

On the twenty-sixth day of April, 1855, the post-office in Rossville was discontinued, and the business transferred to the post-office in Hamilton.

The following are the dates of the appointment of the postmasters at Hamilton and Rossville:

Hamilton.—John Reily, August 2, 1804; John Reily, June 29, 1818; James B. Thomas, July 9, 1832; James Lowes, March 27, 1851; James K. Thomas, June 19, 1853; Lawrence M. Furrow, July 29, 1853; Jacob Troutman, March 13, 1857; William H. Blair, April 23, 1861; William H. Rossman, March 30, 1871; John McKee, September 8, 1873; Charles E. Giffen, January 20, 1882.

Rossville.—Joseph Wilson, November 24, 1819; Robert B. Millikin, September 2, 1824; Jacob Matthias, September 21, 1836; Samuel G. Sweeney, March 8,

1837; Samuel Millikin, March 29, 1839; Levi Richmond, May 1, 1844; Joseph Curtis, May 20, 1849; George Longfellow, April 14, 1853; Robert Hargitt, December 10, 1853. Discontinued April 19, 1855.

OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, "published weekly at Cincinnati, Northwestern Territory, by Carpenter & Findlay," are several interesting and curious advertisements. Among the list of letters remaining in the post-office at Cincinnati, the only post-office in the Territory, we find the following: "Charles Brown, care of Samuel Dick; James Carter, care of Paul Hueston; James Cole, Big Miami; Patrick Graham, Gregory's Creek; Abraham Lakes, Deerfield; David Lee, Big Miami; James McClelland, near Hamilton; John Cleves Symmes; Thomas Alston, and Peter Atherton, below the Big Miami; David Hendrix, near Hamilton; Jerome Holt, Dayton; King Dearmond; Daniel Doty, Big Prairie; Zina Doty; James McCloskey, care of Samuel Dick; Reverend Richard McNemair; Joseph McMahan, near Hamilton; Azarias Thorn, near Hamilton; John Torrence, Hamilton; James White, schoolmaster; James Watson, near Hamilton; Anthony Williams, Deerfield.

Here is a Hamilton advertisement:

LAST NOTICE.—We have every reason to return our warmest acknowledgment to those who have give birth to and support our interest in trade, yet the delinquencies are numerous, which renders it inconvenient to visit their several dwellings. We therefore request those (*in friendship*) to call at the places of contracting, viz.: here or at Dayton, and settle up their accounts as per contract. Such characters as may fail in so doing before the 10th of August next will be deemed as being pregnant with fraud and deceit, and may not expect further indulgence by

SUTHERLAND & BROWN.

HAMILTON, *June* 20, 1804.

N. B. We wish to purchase beef cattle delivered by the 10th of August next. S. & B.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

As soon as it was known that this would become the capital of the county a paper was circulated for subscriptions to build a county jail. Benjamin F. Randolph and Celadon Symmes were the agents of the county in collecting the money, which was not all got together for ten years. The building, which was of stone, was begun in 1805 and finished in 1806. It cost $1,600, a little more than the subscriptions. The paper circulated reads thus:

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Be it known by these presents, that we, the subscribers, do each and severally and separately firmly bind and obligate ourselves or heirs and assigns, to the county of Butler, in the State of Ohio, for the different sums annexed to each and every name in the particular articles herein described; viz., money, stone, brick, lime, lumber, mechanical work, labor, hauling, etc., etc., etc.,—to be appropriated to the only use of said county to erect publick buildings, and such other purposes as the commonwealth of said county may deem necessary. The same sums subscribed shall be recoverable at law by the trustees appointed for that and other publick purposes in said county, providing that the seat of justice of said county be appointed and established in the town of Hamilton, in said county of Butler—otherwise to be void and of no effect. In witness whereof we, the subscribers, have severally and separately set our names with the sums annexed thereto, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

The sums subscribed are to be considered in dollars.

Jno. Torrence,	50	Francis H. Gaines,	3
Frederick Fisher,	50	Samuel Ewing,	3
Charles Bruce,	50	Joseph Holloway,	5
Jonah Enyart,	10	Abner Willson	4
Thomas McCullough,	50	Thomas Baxter,	6
Jo. McCullough,	5	John M. Crane,	10
S. Line,	35	Geo. Marlan,	15
Zopkan Bell,	5	James Clark,	10
Paul Bony,	50	Richard McCain,	10
Timothy Woodruff,	10	Samuel Alexander,	10
James Lyon,	20	William McKinstry,	10
Benj. F. Randolph,	51	Edward Harlow,	10
David Line,	15	James Cummins,	10
Jno. Vinnedge,	30	David Cummings,	10
Andrew Christy,	20	Thomas O'Brian,	5
Wm. Long,	5	John Doty,	10
Brice Virgin,	5	Philip Round,	1
Samuel Gregory,	2	Jacob Rowan,	5
John Weyeney,	1	Joseph Botten,	4
John Wingate,	20	William Legg,	2
Celadon Symmes,	50	James Murphy,	1
Daniel Conner,	20	Joseph Peak,	2
Azarias Thorn,	25	Henry Thompson,	5
Joseph Walker,	20	D. W. Nutt,	10
Henry Watts,	6	John Smith,	5
Isaac Stanley,	25	William Herbert,	6
Abr. Barlow,	4	Miles Whitmore,	5
Henry Wason,	20	James Hamilton,	5
Isaac Wiles,	25	Tobias Talbott,	3
John Moffett,	3	John Dixon,	1½
Barney McCarron,	15	William Symmes,	30
Jacob Lewis,	10	Joseph McMaken,	7
William Scott,	10	John McMaken,	2
John Gordon,	60	Isaac Seward,	1
Jas. Dunn,	20	Samuel Seward,	10
Samuel Brant,	2	George Van Ness,	5
Gilbert McCrea,	5	George Brownherd,	2
William Mahan,	5	Daniel Davis,	3
Thomas Alston,	6	William Smith,	6
John Dunn,	4	John Reed,	1
James Watson,	10	James Seward,	15
Samuel Walker,	10	Hezekiah Bradbury,	26
James McGuire,	2	Robert Noble,	3
Jacob Scott,	3	Sutherland & Brown,	50
Robert Jonston,	2	Jonathan Pittman	5
Wallis Alston,	2	Philip Hoyle,	3
John Crum,	2	Jeremiah Murfey,	1
John Maxwell,	2	Joseph Hennery,	10
Jas. Blackburn,	25	William Ruffen,	10
John McDaniel,	5	James Patterson,	20
Joseph Urmston,	5	David E. Wade,	5

TOTAL.

Cash,	$355 00	Hauling,	$123 00
Timber,	124 00	Whisky,	69 00
Mechanical work,	114 00	Grain,	241 50
Labor,	216 00		
			$1,242 50

HAMILTON IN 1803.

The appearance of Hamilton in 1803, when Mr. Reily moved here, was then far different from what it is at present. The fort had been dismantled and abandoned but a few years previously.

The fort was opposite the place where the bridge over the Miami River has since been built, extending from

Hydraulic Street to the site of the United Presbyterian Church, and from the river as far east as the ground on which the Universalist Church is built. The ground east of the fort extending as far as Second Street, including the public square and High Street, had been occupied as a burying-ground for the garrison, and numerous rude grave-stones and graves were dotted over the surface. A natural terrace, eight or ten feet high, ran along the west side of Front Street, separating the upper from the lower plane. When this bank was excavated in grading High Street, several skeletons were taken up entire, and many human bones disinterred, which were all removed and buried. Many more, doubtless, lie in this space. As late as 1812 a paling inclosing a single grave stood in the middle of High Street opposite the Hamilton Hotel, but was removed that year.

The inhabitants of Hamilton, when Mr. Reily came here, were few in number, and composed chiefly of soldiers and other persons who had been attached to Wayne's army, and had remained here when that army was disbanded at the close of the campaign. These persons lacking energy and enterprise, spoiled for pioneer work by military camp life, and in many cases dissipated and immoral, were not the class of citizens best calculated to promote the rapid improvement of the place.

Few houses had been erected. A two-story frame house stood in the center of High Street, not far from the present bridge. It was the old house erected by General Wilkinson for the accommodation of the officers of his army. In this house William McClellan kept a tavern. Above it, extending from near the river to the east line of the pickets, was a row of stables, built of round hickory logs with the bark peeled off, which were originally used for the horses of the officers and the cavalry, and afterward as stables for the tavern. The artificers' shops stood further to the north, near where the hydraulic race now is. The magazine stood in the south angle of the garrison, and some other dilapidated buildings were in and around the locality of the fort. There was a well of excellent water, which is still in use, a few feet west of the dwelling of John W. Sohn, over which there was then a large wheel for drawing water.

John Torrence kept a tavern at the corner of Dayton and Water Streets, in the house now owned and formerly occupied by Henry S. Earhart. Mr. Torrence died in 1807, but his widow continued the business—even for years after she became the wife of John Wingate. She was the daughter of Captain Robert Benham, whose adventures are frequently mentioned in the early history of the county, and a sister of Joseph S. Benham, formerly a prominent lawyer of Hamilton. On the lot opposite, on the north side of the street, was a log-house, which was built by Darius C. Orcutt, and then occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. Griffin, a sister of Abner Enoch.

Isaac Stanley afterward kept a tavern with the sign of a Black Horse, on Front Street, in an old log-house, in the upper part of the town.

John Sutherland kept a store in a house on the east side of Front Street, between Dayton and Hydraulic Streets, and carried on an extensive trade with the Indians. It is now torn down. In the upper part of the town were several cabins, in which lived James Heaton, Isaac Wiles, George Harlan, William Herbert, and George Snyder.

John Wingate commenced a store in a log-house where St. Mary's Catholic Church now stands, where he failed in 1806. Thomas and Joseph Hough continued the business; and, after the death of the former, it was successfully occupied by Hough & Blair, and Kelsey & Smith, for the same purpose. Nearly opposite, on the south side of the street, lived Thomas McCullough and Dr. Jacob Lewis. In the south part of the town resided John Greene, Azarias Thorn, Barney McCarron, Benjamin Davis, Ludlow Pierson, and perhaps others not now recollected.

On the west bank of the Miami River was a solitary log-house, occupied by Archibald Talbert, who kept a tavern and the ferry. The town of Rossville was not then in existence. It was surveyed and laid out by Mr. Reily in 1804.

EARLY DAYS OF THE TOWN.

When Mr. McBride first settled himself in Hamilton in the year 1807, the inhabitants were few in number, and the improvements principally confined to the margin of the river. William McClellan, who served eight years as sheriff of Butler County, then kept a tavern in the old garrison house, which had been erected for the accommodation of the officers of the army, which has already been described. It was taken down in 1813. John Torrence kept a tavern on the corner of Dayton and Water Streets. William Murray kept a tavern on the opposite corner in a house on lot No. 145.

Isaac Stanley also kept a tavern in an old log house in the upper part of the town, which stood on lot No. 162, on Front Street. He was a justice of the peace as well as a tavern keeper, and kept his office in the bar-room (the only room in the house, except a little log hut standing back, occupied as a kitchen). Here he dispensed justice and whisky for several years.

A store was kept by John Sutherland, on Front Street, between Stable and Dayton Streets.

Messrs. Joseph Hough and Thomas Blair had a store near the south-west corner of the public square. It was kept in an old log house standing on the lot now owned by the Catholic Church. John Reily, the clerk of the court, kept his office in a log house in the lower part of the town, as mentioned in a previous chapter. Azarias Thorn lived on lot No. 9, in the lower part of the town. After his death the same house was owned and occupied by Oliver Stevens. Mrs. Greer lived in a log house,

isolated, in the brushy wood near the north-east corner of Second and High Streets.

Widow Davis lived in a very old log house which stood on the corner of the alley and Front Street. Barney McCarron lived in a cabin in the south part of the town.

Doctor Daniel Millikin, the only physician in the place, lived in a house on the bank of the river, above Major Murray's Tavern. In the same neighborhood also lived James Heaton, Isaac Wiles, George Snyder, William Herbert, and George Harlan, with, perhaps, some others.

William Corry, the only lawyer in the place, kept his office in the same building with the clerk of the court. Several other lawyers, however, regularly attended the courts at Hamilton. At that time, nearly all that part of Hamilton lying east of Front Street was an impenetrable thicket, covered with small, scrubby oaks, black-jacks, vines, and hazel bushes. True, paths and roads were in some places cut through them, to admit a free passage, but, aside from these, underbrush was so thick that it was only in some places a person could make his way through them, or see a rabbit at the distance of a few paces. This was then the case from Sutherland's Corner to the Hamilton Hotel, and eastwardly to where the canal now is, and southwardly as far as the town lots extend.

At that time it was common to meet with Indians in the streets of Hamilton almost every day, who came to trade their furs and peltries with the storekeepers. In 1808 a band of seventy or eighty Indians encamped in the lower part of Rossville, and remained more than a week. When they got liquor they frequently became intoxicated, and were then very troublesome. One night, when a number of them were intoxicated, Mr. McBride took a seat on the bank of the river, concealed from their view, and remained a considerable time, watching the squaws taking the drunken Indians across the river, at the ford opposite the lower part of the town, to their camp, on the other side of the river. Two squaws would take hold of an Indian, one on each side, and conduct him across the stream, singing a slow, monotonous song as they waded through the water.

The improvements in Rossville were then still fewer than in Hamilton. There was a log house near where the west end of the bridge now is, occupied as a tavern and ferry-house. It was kept by Colonel James Mills, afterwards by John Hall, and years afterward by Lewis P. Sayre. Michael Delorac kept a tavern and ferry. The tavern was kept in a house in what was then the upper part of Rossville.

Some years afterward Isaac Falconer built a house on the corner of Main and Front Streets, where he kept a tavern many years. These, with two or three log houses in the lower part, comprehended the extent of improvement. Brushwood, elder bushes, and high weeds occupied the remaining part of the town. In those days it was customary at court time, and on election and other public days, for great numbers of the people from the country to come to town, business or no business, and to devote their time to drinking and noisy revelry. There were no temperance societies in those days. Every man who had any pretensions to gentility must be hail-fellow well met with every one—must at least call for his half-pint of whisky, which, in the taverns, was then measured out to customers in small half-pint and gill green bottles, like vinegar cruets.

The upper part of the town of Hamilton, north of Dayton Street, was a beautiful natural prairie, unimproved and uninclosed, except a few straggling cabins near the bank of the river, pastured by the town cows and sheep. The race-course was on this common. Though now fallen into disrepute, horse-racing was, in those times, a favorite amusement, and an affair of all-engrossing interest. Every business or pursuit was neglected during its continuance. On public days—indeed, on almost every Saturday—the streets and commons in the upper part of the town were converted into race-paths. The race-course comprehended the common from Second to Fourth Streets. At Second Street, a short distance north of where the Roman Catholic Church is now built, was erected a scaffold, elevated a little above the heads of the people, where stood the judges of the race.

On grand occasions the plain within the course and near it was occupied with temporary booths, erected with forks and covered with boughs, just cut and brought from the woods.

Here every thing was said, done, sold, eaten, and drank. Here was Black York, with his fiddle and his votaries, making the dust fly with a four-handed, or otherwise four-footed reel, and every fifteen or twenty minutes was a rush to some part or other to witness a fisticuff.

Amongst the bustling crowd of jockeys were assembled all grades and classes of people, from the highest to the lowest. Justices of the peace and other civil officers of the county were there. Even judges of the court mingled with the crowd, and sometimes presided at those contests of speed between the ponies of the neighborhood. But public opinion has undergone a change. It now attaches odium to what in former times were regarded as only venial errors.

Balls and dancing parties were frequent. Though the inhabitants of the town were few in number on these occasions, the youth and beauty of the county would assemble, and many a long Winter night did they amuse themselves "on the light, fantastic toe," measuring time to the sweet strains of Vanzant's fiddle, until broad daylight would warn them that it was time to retire. These balls were generally held at Wingate's or Murray's tavern. Sometimes there were social dancing parties at

the widow Davis's, but in times of sleighing they were always held at Mother Broadbury's, two miles from Hamilton, on the Cincinnati road, where Wilkeson Beaty formerly lived, in Section 35.

POPULATION.

The residents in Hamilton in 1810, according to the census, were 210, and those in Rossville, 84. The following list, therefore, must embrace all who were here in 1807, when Dr. Daniel Millikin and Samuel Millikin came to Hamilton.

John Reily was clerk of the courts, and agent for the proprietors of the town of Rossville; John Sutherland was a storekeeper, as were Joseph Hough and Thomas Blair; William Murray kept a hotel, and so did John Torrence and John Wingate; William McClellan kept a public house. Lawrence Cavanaugh was a man of some means; William Hubbert was a proprietor of the town of Rossville; Isaac Stanley kept a hotel; John Greer was an associate judge, and James Heaton was the county surveyor. The other names from this side of the river were George Snider, Anderson Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Oliver Stephens, Captain Azarias Thorn, Daniel Hill, Paul Bannell, William Riddle, Isaac Wiles, Gardner Vaughn, George Harlan, Mrs. Davis, Barnabas McCarron, Mr. Hagan, and Hugh Wilson.

In Rossville, there were Michael Delorac, father of Alexander Delorac; John Aston, Robert Taylor, John Taylor, John Hall, Isaac Moss, James Ross, Archibald Talbert, the ferryman; Moses Connor, Leonard Garver, Samuel Spivey, and Samuel Ayres. This gives twelve names for Rossville, and twenty-eight for Hamilton, which, at the usual rate of computation, would give for the population of Rossville sixty persons, and for Hamilton, one hundred and forty.

The first marriage in Butler County, after its erection, was by Celadon Symmes, and the fortunate parties were Jacob Sample and Jane Hueston. This was on the 8th of September, 1803. Marriages had undoubtedly taken place before this, but they were under the jurisdiction of Hamilton County, and are there recorded, if anywhere.

Mr. Birch came to Hamilton in 1810 or 1811. He first occupied the south room of the house now owned by Mrs. R. Tapscott, and which was built in 1810 by Joseph Hough, deceased. Subsequently, and before the brewery was built, Mr. Birch resided in a small house built by himself on the west side of the road leading to Cincinnati, and some two hundred yards north of the pond. The old brewery was built about 1813 or 1814.

TAXATION.

It appears from the earliest tax duplicate that in 1804 fifty-eight lots were taxed in Hamilton. Benjamin F. Randolph had eighteen; John Reily, one; Sutherland & Brown, five; John Sutherland, six; John Torrence, twelve; Azarias Thorn, two; Isaac Wiles, thirteen; and John Wingate, one. The lots of the last named four persons were taxed for two years, the total amount being forty cents and a half. This would be at the rate of three-quarters of a cent a lot per year.

The "duplicate" for 1805 consists of about twelve pages of folio paper without rules, lines, or printed heads. While the paper is yellow from age, the ink is as clear and black as though it was fresh only yesterday from the ink-stand. On the back of the duplicate, in the bold handwriting of John Reily, is this indorsement: "A Duplicate of Taxes on Land for the year 1805, amounting to dollars, 871.64.2."

The duplicate was divided into two parts: the first part containing the registry of non-resident land owners, and the second part the registry of those who were in possession. Of land owners the duplicate shows non-residents 64, owning 27,727 acres. Residents 310, owning 87,398 acres. Total 374, owning 117,125 acres. Among the largest non-resident land owners were Elias Boudinot, after whom Boudinot Street, First Ward, is named, who held 1,994 acres in sections 13, 14, 20, 21, and 25, in Lemon Township; Elijah Brush, 1,065, in sections 8, 9, 16, and 17, Lemon Township; John N. Cummins, 1,240 acres in Fairfield; William H. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, 640 acres, all of section 33, Union Township; Henry Ray, 1,895 acres in St. Clair Township; Benjamin Scudder, who held 640 acres in sections 27 and 33 in Liberty Township, which is still owned in great part by his heirs; John Cleves Symmes, 640 acres in Fairfield Township; Jonathan Dayton, 2,130 acres in Liberty and Fairfield.

Of resident land owners, David Beatty held 885 acres in Fairfield and Hanover; Daniel Doty, 295 in Lemon; Samuel Dickey, of Prairie, 400 acres; and Samuel Dickey, of Elk Creek, 370 acres; Ralph W. Hunt, of Lemon, held 2,600 acres in Lemon; Matthew Hueston, father-in law of Robert Harper, held 1,543 acres in Fairfield; Thomas Kyle held section 28, Lemon Township; Solomon Line held 934 acres in Fairfield; Enos Potter held 640 acres in sections 23 and 27, Lemon; Celadon Symmes held 4,631 acres in Fairfield; and Joel Williams held 2,505 acres in St. Clair and Ross. Land at that time was divided for taxation into three grades. What was called first quality was taxed $1 per 100 acres; second quality, 75 cents per 100 acres; third quality, 50 cents per 100 acres. There was of first quality, 21,914 acres; second quality, 78,709 acres; and third quality, 16,502 acres; total, 117,125 acres; and the total taxes assessed on this land amounted to the enormous sum of $871.64.2.

The smallest tax on the duplicate was assessed against John Reily, who held a few lots in Hamilton, Williamsburg, Cincinnati, and Deerfield. His lots in Hamilton embraced one acre of ground, and are now occupied in part by Colonel Campbell as a residence, and the entire tax on all of Mr. Reily's property for 1805 was two cents

and seven mills! The largest resident tax payer was Celadon Symmes, $21.67.9; after him, Joel Williams, $18.64; then Samuel Dick, $18.07, on 3,703 acres in what is now Ross; next, John N. Cummins, $15.81.

CORPORATION AND TOWN COUNCIL.

The town of Hamilton was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed in January, 1810, in pursuance of which law a president and three trustees were elected by the citizens, who proceeded to organize themselves and pass ordinances for the government and regulation of the town for four succeeding years. A considerable number of the citizens were opposed to the corporate regulations, and some irregularity occurring in their proceedings, no election was held in the year 1815, in consequence of which the corporation became forfeited and so remained until the year 1827, when the town was again incorporated, together with Rossville, under the name of "The towns of Hamilton and Rossville." The powers and duties of the corporation were vested in six trustees, to be elected by the citizens, who should hold their office two years, and appoint out of their own body a president and recorder. The towns were divided into two districts or wards, Hamilton forming one and Rossville the other, the citizens to meet in their respective wards and each elect their trustees. The corporation were vested with power to levy a tax of not more than one-eighth of one per cent on the amount of the grand levy of the State. In May, 1827, the citizens met at their respective places of holding elections, those of Hamilton electing Doctor Loammi Rigdon and others, and the citizens of Rossville, Israel Gregg and others, as trustees, who afterwards met and appointed Israel Gregg president and Loammi Rigdon recorder. Under this corporation and manner of organization the towns continued to prosper, under a well regulated police, for four years. In January, 1830, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the corporation to grant licenses to grocers and retailers of spirituous liquors. In the course of time, jealousies springing up between the two towns, on the petition of the citizens of Rossville, the connection between them was dissolved by the Legislature, in February, 1831, and each erected into a separate corporation. In accordance with this amendatory law the citizens of Hamilton elected James O'Connor, John Woods, John C. Dunlavy, Jesse Corwin, John M. Millikin, and Henry S. Earhart, trustees, who organized themselves by appointing James O'Connor president and John M. Millikin, recorder, who continued to exercise the duties of their office for the two succeeding years.

In February, 1833, the charter of the town of Hamton was modified by an act of the Legislature, by which the government of the town was vested in a mayor and six trustees, to be elected by the citizens for the term of three years.

By this act the corporation were authorized to levy a tax of one-fourth of one per cent for corporation purposes. The citizens met in May, 1833, and elected James McBride mayor and John Woods and others trustees, who organized themselves and appointed John Woods recorder. This board drew up and passed an entire new code of laws for the regulation and government of the town, and commenced grading and improving the streets. On the 14th of February, 1835, the Legislature authorized the corporation to draw water from the basin, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, on which privilege being granted, the corporation, in 1836, laid pipes from the basin down Basin Street as far as Front Street, with pipes leading from them to fill two cisterns, constructed in the public square.

On the 7th of March, 1835, the Legislature passed a law, further modifying and amending the act of incorporation. By this law the name of the corporation was changed to that of "The town of Hamilton." They were authorized to levy a tax of one-half of one per cent on the grand levy of the State, for supplying the town with water and improving the streets. The act authorized them to borrow money, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; to appoint a wharfmaster; gave them the use of the county jail, and provided for filling the office of mayor, in case of vacancy.

The corporate powers of the town of Hamilton were vested in a mayor and six trustees. The mayor presided at the meetings of the board and was the judicial officer to carry into effect the ordinances passed by the board, and had all the powers vested in a justice of the peace, either in civil or criminal matters, throughout the town. In criminal cases the marshal might serve process in any part of Butler County. The corporation had power to appoint a recorder, a treasurer, marshal, wharfmaster, supervisor of streets and highways, inspector and measurer of wood, tanner's bark, lumber, and other articles of domestic growth, and regulate their duties. The corporation was vested with power to make ordinances and by-laws for establishing and regulating the market, organize fire companies, and provide for the extinguishment of fire; to regulate the streets, alleys, and highways, and generally to make such ordinances and regulations for the safety, health, cleanliness, and convenience of the citizens, as was usual in like corporations.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

The population of Hamilton, as shown by census in 1810, was 242, and of Rossville 84. At the next decennial census, in 1820, it was all included under the name of Hamilton, and the population numbered 660 souls. In 1830, at the next census, the population of Hamilton had increased to 1,072, and Rossville again appeared with 629 inhabitants. There were 9 colored persons in Hamilton in 1810; in 1820, 33, and in 1830, 80. No colored persons were in Rossville at either date.

The Miami *Intelligencer*, No. 31, of February 23, 1815,

advertises a new huckster-shop, in which cider, green and dried apples, whisky, beer, tar, and other accommodations, if called for, could be had. Boots and shoes were made. The advertiser was James T. Morton, corner of Front Street and the Diamond. Elihu Line had lost a large ram, and Paul Sanders had had a boy, named Briton Wright, an apprentice at the pottery business, run away from him. He was aged seventeen years, stout made, dark skin and complexion, about five feet high, "much given to lying, and a little light-fingered." Whoever would take him up and return him would have six cents reward and no thanks. Those indebted to the late firm of Kelsey & Smith were invited to come forward and settle up. Absalom Goodnough, at his new shop, on Front Street, sold boots and shoes. R. Birch, at the Hamilton brewery, refused to pay a due-bill of sixty-one dollars and fifty cents, payable in barley. William Murray needed a hostler. Michael Delorac, "being far advanced in age and unable to traverse the streets and by-roads of Hamilton in search of passengers and freight, but wishing to make an honest and honorable livelihood" by his calling, gave notice that his ferry was in complete repair, the flats new, and that good entertainment for man and horse could there be procured. Preliminary articles of peace had just been brought over from Ghent.

MRS. KENNEDY'S RECOLLECTION.

The oldest resident of Hamilton, at this date, is Mrs. Esther Kennedy. Her husband was a noted builder in his day, and came here to put up a house on the west side of the river, on the Seven-Mile Pike, near the corporation limits, known as the Rhea house. This was in 1812. While doing this, he boarded with William Murray, father of the late William Murray, who kept a tavern. Soon after this they built the house now standing on High Street, one door west of Fye's grocery. At this time, all business was done near the river, and chiefly on Front Street. The Sutherland corner, now occupied by Rothenbush & Ratliff and Dr. S. H. Millikin, was building, and was plastered by Mr. Kennedy. Going up the street, there were no buildings until the present house of L. D. Campbell was reached. John Reily had put up a part of the house three years before, and it was used as his dwelling and office. From that to Third Street was a pasture field, fenced in, in which Mr. Reily pastured his horses and cattle. The third and last house from the river was that built by Mr. Kennedy for his own use. The woods had been cut down, and a clearing made from this site to the river. On the west side of Third Street was a clearing running down to the burying-ground of the town, near the Fourth Ward Park, while on the other side the forest commenced and extended eastward.

On Fye's corner stood a large, magnificent elm, beneath whose spreading branches divine service was held on Sunday. Half-way down the river, on the west side, was the old jail. The lower part of this was used as a jail, while justice was dealt out in the room above. Preaching was held in this building on the Lord's-day. Part of the palisades of the fort were still standing, near the river. There was no bridge there then. The stream must be crossed by ferries.

At the time of the war of 1812 Mr. Kennedy was engaged in building the Hamilton House; that, for many years, was the great resort for travelers. He was drafted into the service for six months, but secured a substitute, and finished the building. For nearly two years after their house had been completed, Mrs. Kennedy carried water from Mr. Reily's well. There was then no resident lawyer except David K. Este, afterwards of Cincinnati. Mr. Kennedy died in 1830.

In 1813 Isaac Paxton, a veteran of Wayne's wars, set up a shop in Hamilton as a silversmith. In 1814 Pierson Sayre settled on Lot 120, on Front Street, between Dayton and Stable Streets.

SUICIDE OF JACOB FOREMAN.

In 1814 there came to Hamilton from Canada a fine, handsome man of about fifty years of age, who was a shoemaker. He engaged board at the house of Major Murray, and soon went to work. His name was Jacob Foreman. He talked little, and no one knew any thing of his past history. He seemed brooding over past troubles. In the month of June, 1815, Mr. Murray having engaged a farmer named Oliver to bring him a load of wood from where the gas works now are, but which was then covered by the original forest, requested Foreman to go out there and help load the wagon, which he willingly did. When it was loaded, Oliver started back, imagining the shoemaker was walking in the rear. When the wood was unloaded, however, he was not on hand to render assistance, nor did he come in soon after. Mr. Murray had noticed that he appeared low spirited, and feared that some accident had happened to him. Waiting a reasonable time, they then began a search, and continued it until late that night. The next morning, Sunday, it was again begun, and was joined in by every man and boy in the village. Placing a man on each rod of ground, they started near where the railroad track now is, and moved forward until they reached the ground just below the infirmary hill. Here Foreman was found, hidden in the top of an old oak, blown down in a recent tempest. He was alive and uninjured, but said he had tried at various times during the night to hang himself with a grape vine, failing in which he went to sleep.

He went home with Mr. Murray, washed and shaved himself, and dressed himself in his best clothes, and at supper time seemed to be in better spirits than for weeks past. After a night's rest he was up early the next morning, when he ate a hearty breakfast. Shortly after this meal, however, he went up stairs, and, standing on the landing, deliberately cut his throat from ear to ear, almost severing his head from his shoulders. In this con-

dition he walked down stairs, tried to open the door leading into the dining-room, but failed, and fell in a moment, after trying the latch, dead upon the floor. The noise attracted the attention of the inmates of the house, who opened the door, and were horrified to find the corpse.

There was an immense assembly at the funeral, as the story had been noised abroad through the country. The interment was made in the Sycamore Grove. Shortly after the burial the body was exhumed by the physicians, the flesh removed, the bones boiled, bleached, and articulated, and the skeleton of the first suicide in Hamilton hung for many years in the residence of one of Hamilton's early physicians.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN 1814.

The Fourth of July, 1814, was celebrated at Hamilton. About one o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read, and an oration delivered at the court-house, after which a procession was formed and marched to Wayne's Spring, about a third of a mile below town, to partake of a dinner, to be provided for the occasion. James Heaton, William Murray, and David Latham were the committee of arrangements. Friends in the country were cordially invited to attend.

MURRAY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

When William Murray was a boy, or from 1810 to 1820, the business of the town was done along the river bank, between the two ferries, one of which crossed the river at the foot of what is now known as Dayton Street, and the other at that point where the old bridge was situated. This ground is now covered with shops. A large market-house also stood on High Street. Rossville contained but a very few houses.

The first printing-office was opened and the first paper printed in 1814 in the old building then standing on the south-west corner of Dayton and Water Streets. This paper was the *Miami Intelligencer*.

This house of Mr. Murray stood on the lot opposite Snider's paper-mill, and the lot is now used by that mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1839. Colonel Campbell's present residence was built by John Reed in 1808. Mr. Reed was at that time boarding with Mr. Murray's father. The Sutherland corner, now occupied by Rothenbush & Ratliff, was built in 1810–11. The court-house was commenced in the year 1813, and completed in 1815.

Schmidtmann's corner, now called the Central House, was built in 1816, a portion of the original structure still standing.

The first brick houses were built in 1817–18 on High Street, near Frechtling's new store, and were known as the "brick row."

The covered bridge, washed away in 1866, was commenced in 1818, but was not completed until the latter part of the next year.

Masonic Hall, corner of Third and Dayton Streets, was our first school-house. This building was put up in 1817. There was a little log cabin, standing near where the United Presbyterian Church now stands, which was taught by a Presbyterian preacher. The village of Hamilton never attained to the dignity of a town until the Miami Canal was dug. Soon after this was cut through, in 1826, the place began to grow, and became much healthier. Before, it was no uncommon thing for every body to be sick with chills and fever, so that often there were not enough well to take care of the sick.

EDWARD MURPHY.

In the year 1800, when about twenty years old, Edward Murphy came to Hamilton, then a village containing but a few rudely constructed buildings of wood, and commenced work at blacksmithing. At this time there were but two smith shops in the place, the one owned by Samuel Dorcus, the other by Mr. Wiles. After peace was declared in 1815, he engaged in blacksmithing in Hamilton, where for fifty years he followed his vocation. Prominent among those with whom he was early associated in the business relations of early life were Isaac Watson and Jeremiah Mansur. Other names with whom he was associated were John Reily, John Sutherland, Joseph Hough, Thomas Blair, John Pierson, Ludlow Pierson, Anderson Spencer, Sheriff McClellan, Michael Delorac, and James Mill, who built the first brick house in Hamilton.

THE BIGHAMS.

The Bigham family was an important and influential one in this county at a very early period. The father of the family, William Bigham, was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, November 1, 1752, and was married to Mary Reed in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1779. He made two trips to the West; first, in 1795, and again in 1801, purchasing, in the first expedition, land in Cincinnati and near to it, and also in Hamilton. He came West to reside in 1809, when he brought to Cincinnati his wife, four sons—David, George R., James, and William; and two daughters, Mary and Judith. One daughter was married in Pennsylvania, and two near Cincinnati. In the Spring of 1810 he settled on a large tract of land on the Miami River above the town, where he died on the 4th of September, 1815. He was a member and an efficient ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church in Hamilton, and was considered the father of that denomination in this place. By his will he gave a considerable sum to the Presbyterians to aid in erecting a house of worship, which, two years after his death, was done.

David Bigham, his son, was born in Pennsylvania, April 3, 1788, and came out here with his father on his second visit. He intended to study for the ministry, but was prevented by a cancer, which, however, was subsequently cured. He was twice married. His first union

was to Miss Beardsley, of Westchester, and his second to Mrs. Susan Cummins, daughter of John Ludlow, by whom he had six children. He was a man of high moral and intellectual character, and was ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-one years, having been elected in 1815, at the time of the death of his father. His home was the resort of the first men of the country. His house was noted for its hospitality, and it was ever open for his friends. He kept up his studies, and his knowledge of Latin and Greek rendered his society useful and much sought after by the clergy and others. He built a residence and a woolen factory, which he conducted till his death, February 17, 1847. The city of Hamilton afterwards bought a large tract of the old homestead, and it is now used as Greenwood Cemetery.

George R. Bigham, his brother, resided with his father, inheriting the homestead and a portion of his father's land, where he remained until the year 1834, then removing to a house previously erected in Hamilton. In June, 1822, he accepted the appointment of county surveyor, to succeed James Heaton, who had been appointed in 1803. These duties he filled until October, 1836, when he was succeeded by Ludwick Best. He was remarkable for the minute accuracy of his surveys, and spent much time, after his office had expired, in practice. He was one of those employed to make the first survey of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. In 1838 he entered into partnership with William Wilson, but after eight or nine years the firm failed for a large amount. The debts were paid in full, but it took Mr. Bigham's entire fortune to do it. In October, 1852, he was taken ill, and died on the 14th of that month. He had all his life long been a Presbyterian, being one of the members who organized the first Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was the last survivor of those who aided in its formation, and who still lived here. He was twice married; first, to Margaret Gormley, and second, to Margaret Cook. The daughter of the first marriage, Margaret, married Dr. A. B. Nixon, now of California.

Of George R. Bigham's brothers and sisters, Mary married Robert Taylor, of Rossville, and soon after died; Judith married David Dick; James was married, first, to Catherine Scobey, and, second, Martha Dick; and William married Martha C. Ross. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, being the third from the same family.

EDUCATION.

No record has been preserved of the earliest teacher in Hamilton, nor of the school over which he presided. The town had lasted fifteen years before any pedagogue now remembered came upon the scene. Mr. Ritchie, whose first name has not been preserved, came here about the year 1810, and taught upon Front Street, in the Third Ward, upon lot No. 174. He afterwards removed to a log house, upon the site of St. Mary's Church. There he continued teaching for several years, and being a bachelor, kept his own house. One morning the pupils came at the usual hour, and found him dead. He was a rigid disciplinarian, and did not spare the rod. A school was carried on for some time after his death by another teacher, but the name is forgotten.

In 1812 the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, who had been preaching occasionally in Hamilton, came to the place to live, and organized a Presbyterian Church. He also opened a school for instruction in the usual English branches and the classics, in the old court-house. A drawing of the building hangs in the present court-house. The next school was on Second Street, on a part of lot No. 188, where the Benninghofen residence now is. Here, about the year 1815, Benjamin B. Pardee gave instruction. Very nearly at the same time there was a school in Rossville, near the river, half-way between the present suspension and railroad bridges. It was conducted by Mr. Elder, and was attended by pupils from both sides of the river.

At about the same time Alexander Proudfit, who had been classically educated, came to study medicine with Doctor Daniel Millikin, and at the same time to teach. Doctor Millikin built him a school-house on the north side of Heaton Street, between Second and Third Streets, on lot No. 203. It was of hewed logs. Doctor Millikin's own children attended, and in course of time many from other families.

In 1818 the Hamilton Literary Society erected, at the south-west corner of Third and Dayton Streets, the first story of a brick building, twenty-two by thirty-six feet, the Masonic fraternity afterwards adding a story for the use of its order. Here taught the Rev. James McMechan and Henry Baker. Joseph Blackleach followed them, remaining for two years, and having seventy or eighty pupils. He died in 1819 or 1820, while on a visit to Oxford. After him came Hugh B. Hawthorne.

In 1819 Ellen A. McMechan, daughter of Rev. James McMechan, who was then dead, opened a school on the north-east corner of Third and Buckeye Streets, lot No. 181, teaching there for one year. Removing from this location, she continued her school on Ludlow Street, near the north-west corner of Third, where she taught for seven years. She had about seventy pupils, of whom Mrs. L. D. Campbell and Mrs. John M. Millikin, and perhaps others, are still alive. She had been thoroughly trained, and to have been in her school was regarded as being itself a compliment. She charged three dollars for each term of five months, teaching five and a half days each week. There were other teachers who did not ask as much.

The Rev. Francis Monfort taught between the years 1820 and 1822, in a frame house on the corner of Third and High Streets, lot No. 103, being the one now occupied by Hughes Brothers. He gave instruction in the

classics and higher mathematics, besides the ordinary English branches.

Benjamin F. Raleigh taught from 1825 to 1830. He was township clerk of Fairfield Township for several years, and was township superintendent of common schools. This is the first notice we find of the common school system. He was a large, powerful man, and administered the government of the school with vigor.

Greer, another school teacher, whose place was on lot No. 72, was also a believer in the strong mode of teaching. "From the center of the room where he sat he would reach and remind his scholars with a hickory rod ten feet in length."

The most important school for the instruction of young ladies ever here was originated by John Woods in 1832. He drew up articles of association for the foundation of a seminary, designed to give a more thorough education than was then possible, to be entitled the Hamilton and Rossville Female Academy. Subscriptions to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars were soon obtained, and the stockholders met and elected John Woods, the Rev. Doctor David MacDill, the Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, James McBride, and Caleb DeCamp, directors of the association. Lot No. 247 was purchased, on Water Street, and a school-house erected, being the one now occupied as a city building, and in which the fire recently occurred. This was finished in the year 1834, and on the 7th of March, 1835, a bill was passed by the Legislature incorporating the academy. The bill was drafted by William Bebb, afterwards governor of the State.

Miss Maria Drummond was the first teacher. On the 8th of October, 1835, Miss Georgetta Haven took charge of the school at a salary of four hundred dollars a year, but this was afterwards increased to five hundred dollars. Miss Amelia Looker and Miss Eliza Huffman were employed as assistants at salaries of four hundred and three hundred dollars respectively. The academy soon became very prosperous, and in the Summer of 1836 there were one hundred and twenty-seven pupils upon the daily roll.

At the close of Miss Haven's administration, which lasted several years, the academy was conducted by Doctor Giles, Mr. Batchelder, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Furman, and others. But the common schools had now gone into operation, and they interfered with the success of the academy. In 1856 it was closed, and the building and site sold. The directors had an idea that the location of the building interfered with it, and determined to try a new location, but, although twenty-six years have since elapsed, they have not found it. The school had worthily fulfilled its mission, and from its halls many of our best ladies received their instruction.

From an old circular of the academy, in 1841, we take the following names of the young ladies who attended:

Margaret Abbot, Eliza Bebb, Margaret G. Bigham, Rebecca Beaty, Mary D. Budd, Catharine Brietenbach, Sarah E. Crawford, Dorcas Cooch, Mary E. Curtis, Isaphine Crane, Sarah A. Conner, Caroline Cornell, Susan Daniels, Lydia A. Dunn, Julia Durrough, Mary E. Elmer, Keziah Elliott, Elizabeth Fisher, Jane Hunter, Mary Jane Hunter, Eleanor Hueston, Emma Ingersoll, Sarah Jones, Amanda Kline, Caroline Keyes, Amanda Louthan, Emma Lefler, Marietta McBride, Lydia M. McDill, Mary McCleary, Amanda McDonald, Ellen M. Matthias, Emily E. Matthias, Elizabeth C. Meyers, Caroline Millikin, Elizabeth Meredith, Sarah Morris, Jane Payne, Ann Payne, Emma Payne, Charlotte Potter, Lucy Rigdon, Ellen Rigdon, Laura Rigdon, Isabella Sutherland, Elizabeth Traber, Marcella Smith, Nancy A. Stearns, Sarah Sinnard, Angelina Smith, Dell Scott, Martha Traber, Mary A. Taylor, Catharine Taylor, Sophia Thomas, Martha Woods, Rebecca Woods, Rachel Woods, Caroline M. Williams, Elizabeth Watkins, Mary Van Hook, Susan Van Hook,

Another institution which had considerable celebrity in its day was the Rossville Presbyterian Academy, then under the direction of the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas. An advertisement of his in 1848 reads:

This Institution, established a year since, under the direction of Oxford Presbytery, may now be regarded as upon a permanent basis. The experiment of the past year has proved entirely successful; more than fifty pupils having been in attendance during that period. The Institution is founded upon the principle of connecting careful religious training with intellectual education. The Bible is studied systematically, and recited daily, by every scholar. Our design is both to prepare young men for College, and to afford a good academical education for those who desire nothing more.

The course of study will embrace Rhetorical Readings, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Ancient and Modern History, particularly that of the United States, the Constitution and Government of the United States; Natural History, including Anatomy, Physiology, etc.; the Latin and Greek Languages; Old and New Testament History, the Epistles and Prophecies, Biblical Antiquities, and an abridgment of Horne's Introduction to the study of the Scriptures, together with stated exercises in Declamation and Composition. . . . .

Terms per Session, five, seven, or ten dollars, in proportion to the advancement of the pupils; to be paid invariably in advance. . . . . .

Boarding may be had, in private families, for one dollar and fifty cents per week.

THOMAS E. THOMAS, *Principal.*
JOHN THOMAS, *Assistant.*

By order of Presbytery,
THOMAS E. THOMAS, *Chairman of Committee.*
October 2, 1848.

The common school system was inaugurated in 1825, but met with much opposition. From the time it went into effect down to 1851 the schools of what are now the Second, Third, and Fourth Wards were under the control of the school authorities of Fairfield Township, and those of the First Ward were under the directors of St. Clair Township. The Second and Third Wards were then School District No. 1, and the Third Ward was District No. 10. It appears from the records that sharp bargains were made with the teachers whenever practicable, and they were frequently engaged by the day.

The first school-building for the use of common schools was erected not far from 1837. In this Mr. Bebb took great interest. He suggested the plan, advanced a large portion of the money needed, and devoted much time to the completion of the work. This is now a part of the Third Ward School, on Dayton Street.

April 19, 1851, an election was held in which the electors voted for or against the adoption of the act of February 21, 1849, providing that cities and towns may be formed into one district, to be governed by a board of six directors and three examiners. It was adopted, and the officers chosen soon after took their position. Two of the directors, John W. Erwin and John W. Sohn, are still living in Hamilton. The examiners, Isaac Robertson, Doctor Cyrus Falconer, and William Huber, all are alive, and in the active practice of their professions. June 21, 1851, the first tax was levied by the board, being one and one-fourth mills on the dollar. June 30th, the township funds were transferred to John W. Sohn, treasurer. In 1852 the schools were classified. In 1853 Mr. J. W. Legg, of Piqua, was engaged, at a salary of fifty dollars per month. In 1854, after the union of Rossville and Hamilton, Alexander Bartlett was appointed superintendent of schools, at a salary of eighty dollars per month. The ladies employed as teachers, who this year received twenty-five dollars per month, petitioned for an advance, but it was not granted.

It had been a condition of the union of the two towns that a school-house should be erected in the First Ward, and on the 29th of May, 1856, the board of education adopted a resolution requesting the city council to advance sufficient money to build the house. On the 14th of August the council passed an ordinance appropriating eleven thousand dollars in aid of the work. The building was put up, but its cost far exceeded this amount. In June of this year the pupils were classified. In 1857 the office of superintendent of schools was separated from the duties of principal of the high school, and G. E. Howe was chosen superintendent, at a salary of one thousand a year, and on January 12, 1858, S. A. Norton was placed in charge of the high school, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per year. This was the time at which the First Ward school-house was completed, the force of teachers having in the meantime been increased from eight, employed in 1854, to seventeen.

In 1861 the schools were under the superintendency of John R. Chamberlin, now of Cincinnati. Doctor W. W. Caldwell became a member of the board of education in 1859, and was president in 1861. In 1862 he was elected treasurer of the board, holding that office until 1875, making a total of sixteen years' service. The German-English department was organized in 1851, the first teacher being Matthew Pfaefflin. The superintendent continued to hear lessons, as a part of his duty, until 1870. Mr. Chamberlin was succeeded by Mr. H. T. Wheeler, and he by John A. Shank, John Edwards, and E. Bishop, the latter retiring in 1871. Little is known about their labors.

The colored school was organized in September, 1853, and was taught in a dilapidated old shanty, situated on the site now occupied by the colored church. In 1867 a building was finally erected, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

In 1871 the public schools passed under the management of Mr. Alston Ellis, and he was succeeded by Mr. L. D. Brown, the present superintendent, March 1, 1879.

In 1873 it was resolved to build a school-house in the Fourth Ward. A lot had been purchased three years before, at a cost of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars. The plans and specifications of the building were prepared and approved in June, 1873, and the contract was awarded in July. The house was first occupied in September, 1874, and had ten commodious, well ventilated school-rooms, each having a seating capacity for fifty-six pupils, and a large room for general exercises on the third floor. The building is very thoroughly put up, and every thing was done in the best manner. When completed and the bills brought in a very severe criticism was indulged in, on account of the cost, which was much beyond what had been expected. The following are the details:

Main Building—Erection of the building,	$66,025 65
Lightning rods,	270 00
Architect,	1,866 00
Total cost of main building,	68,161 65
Janitor's House—Erection of the building,	6,732 67
Furniture, Stoves, etc.—School-desks, stoves, and other furniture,	2,277 45
Fence—Putting up fence and painting the same,	1,904 00
Grading Lot—Filling up and grading school-lot,	1,979 38
Miscellaneous—Negotiating bonds issued by the board of education,	10,300 36
Well and Pump,	193 00

GRAND TOTAL.

Issued in bonds,	90,372 51
Cash,	1,176 00
	$91,548 00

There are now in Hamilton five school-buildings, one for each of the first four wards, and one for the colored schools. The Fifth Ward, being lately organized, has no school-house. School is taught 200 days in the year, 2,008 children being enrolled, with a supposed number of a thousand children in the private and parochial schools. There were 5,058 children of school age, showing that two thousand do not attend school anywhere. The valuation of school property in the district is $5,600,525, on which the tax levied is five mills on the dollar. The school property is valued at $125,000. Thirty-six teachers are employed, 13 of whom are in the German-English department, and one in music. The average pay of teachers per year was $540. There were 51 teachers in the public schools. On the whole, the schools seem to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

On the 19th of December, 1817, the Legislature of the State of Ohio passed a law incorporating the Bank of Hamilton, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

In the Spring of 1818 books for the subscription of stock opened, and an amount sufficient to authorize the bank to go into operation being subscribed, an election for directors was held. On the 11th of July, 1818, the board of directors elected met for the first time, and appointed John Reily president and William Blair cashier of the bank. Bank notes having been engraved and prepared for circulation, the directors met on the 30th of July, made their first discounts, and the bank went into operation. The bank was kept north of the Public Square, immediately opposite the court-house, in the front room of Dr. Jacob Hittel's brick house, then owned by William Blair.

The capital stock paid into the bank was $33,062.68, on which they continued to discount and do a small but respectable business for several years. In the Fall of the year 1818, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States required all payments due the United States to be made in gold or silver or bills of the Bank of the United States, in consequence of which the banks of the State of Ohio, and the banks in the West generally, suspended specie payments about the 1st of November. The Bank of Hamilton suspended specie payments on the 9th of November, 1818.

In May, 1819, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, by an agreement with the treasury department, became a depository of the public moneys, on which they resumed specie payments. Under these circumstances application was made to the Bank of Hamilton on the 27th of May, 1819, by their agent, Nicholas Longworth, for a loan of $10,000 in specie, in order to enable them to sustain themselves and carry out their agreement with the treasury department. This, it was represented, they were abundantly able to do, as they were to have a permanent deposit from the government of $100,000 which, it was stated, exceeded the amount of their paper in circulation, consequently they could only be pressed for a short period, the specie to be returned at any time, on a moment's warning, and not to be affected by any amount of the notes of the Bank of Hamilton which they might have in hand at the time. It was also proposed to make the notes of the Bank of Hamilton receivable in the land office, if desired, on terms that would be mutually satisfactory, and on the general resumption of specie payments they proposed to reciprocate the accommodation in any way that might be most advantageous for the Bank of Hamilton. The proposition was acceded to by the directors of the Bank of Hamilton, and the sum of $10,000 in silver paid over to the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank on the 15th of June, 1819. A few weeks afterwards the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank suspended specie payments and closed their doors. A correspondence was commenced with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank on the subject of the loan, which they were unable to return or secure. Finally, in May, 1820, a deed was made by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank to the Bank of Hamilton, for their banking house and lot, being the three-fourth-parts of lot No. 103, on Main Street, between Front and Columbia Streets, in the city of Cincinnati, which was accepted in full for the loan of $10,000, including interest.

The property was taken possession of by the Bank of Hamilton and rented to John & Gurden B. Gilmore for a broker's office and residence. In December, 1824, a writ of ejectment, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Ohio, in favor of the heirs of Israel Ludlow, deceased, was served on the tenant of the Bank of Hamilton for the recovery of the house conveyed to him by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank on the ground that the lot had been illegally sold by the administrators of Israel Ludlow after his death. At the January term of the Circuit Court in 1827 a judgment was rendered in favor of the heirs of Ludlow against the Bank of Hamilton, which the Bank of Hamilton took up on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. When the cause came on for hearing at Washington the judgment of the court below was affirmed, which rendered the title of the Bank of Hamilton void.

The property conveyed by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank being thus lost to the Bank of Hamilton, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank unable to make good their warranty, the whole appeared in a manner lost. However, on examination, it was found that the property had been conveyed to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank by John McIntyre, by deed of general warranty dated the 31st of May, 1815. John McIntyre lived in Madison, Indiana, and was perfectly solvent. The agent of the bank accordingly called on him on the 29th of October, 1829, when John McIntyre agreed to pay to the Bank of Hamilton the sum of $2,000, which was accepted, and Mr. McIntyre released from his warranty on the payment of the money, and the agreement was afterwards complied with.

The bank was crippled severely, and its transactions were virtually wound up. From 1824 till 1835 the stockholders did nothing more than to elect directors to keep the bank alive. In the latter year $50,000 additional shares were subscribed, and it again went into operation. After a few years, however, the pressure of the times compelled them to close, and they finally shut their doors on the 9th of February, 1842, when an assignment was made.

STORE DEALINGS.

The following is a bill of goods sold by John Sutherland, probably not far from 1810. The luxuries were appreciated and indulged in even at that early day

WILLIAM ALYEAR TO JOHN SUTHERLAND.

	£	s.	d.
For 1 quart of whisky,	0	1	10
Half-pound of tobacco,	0	1	6
6½ yards of Irish linen, at 6s per yard,	1	19	0
Half-yard of cambric,	0	4	2
2 yards of white flannel,	0	9	0
1 pack of playing cards,	0	3	0
3 yards of hair ribbon,	0	4	6
1 pack of playing cards,	0	2	6
Total,	3	5	6
By making a suit of clothes,	1	2	6
Remainder,	2	3	0

Whisky was worth at the above figures 25 cents per quart in our currency; tobacco, forty cents per pound; playing cards, seventy-five cents per pack; hair ribbon, sixty cents; white flannel, $1.20; Irish linen, $5.75; good prices for a pioneer to pay with corn selling at ten cents the bushel.

JOSHUA DELAPLANE.

Joshua Delaplane is one of the oldest and best known citizens of Butler County. He has been a resident since June, 1819, and his course since that time has commanded the respect and confidence of the community. His parents were Daniel and Catherine Delaplane, natives of Maryland, in which State Joshua was born, in Frederick County, on the 24th of June, 1807. His father served in the war of 1812, and afterwards moved out to this region. The boy followed farming until he was twenty-one years of age, when he learned the cabinet and undertaking trade, and followed that business for forty-five years. Part of the time he was in partnership with other persons, and their furniture was sent down to the Ohio River, and thence by boat to all its various tributaries, taking months to a journey. He has been married three times, all of his wives being dead. His children are Nancy Jane, Catherine D., Frederick, Mary, Georgie, and Rebecca. Of these, Frederick, Mary, and Rebecca are dead. A short time since he celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1805 a small society of Presbyterians in Hamilton and the vicinity formed themselves into a congregation, and had preaching occasionally by the Rev. Matthew Green Wallace, who then lived on a farm on the north line of Hamilton County, about eight miles from the town of Hamilton. He had preached occasionally from 1801. For several years afterwards he came to Hamilton, generally every other Sabbath, and preached in an old frame building then occupied as a court room, one of the remnants of the fort. In the year 1810 he removed to the town of Hamilton to reside, and continued to preach to the people half of his time, that is, every Sabbath, until the year 1821, when a misunderstanding occurred between him and some of the influential members of his congregation, and he was superseded by the Rev. Francis Monfort, who then became the pastor of the congregation. Mr. Wallace had also preached at Seven-Mile and Dick's Creek.

Mr. Wallace was a man who had received a liberal education, but was rather indolent in his studies in after life. His manner of preaching was not of the first order of eloquence, nor was his discourse always arranged in the most systematic order.

But when he addressed the throne of grace in prayer few men were more able and impressive. He had a natural vein of wit and satire, which at times he was in the habit of indulging too freely in conversation, and which frequently made him enemies, when it might otherwise have been avoided. He died in 1853.

In the year 1817 the Presbyterian congregation belonging to the General Assembly and the Associate Reformed congregation of Hamilton united in the erection of a building for a place of public worship. According to the agreement between them, each of the congregations were to have the privilege of occupying the house half of the time. For the purpose of carrying this agreement into effect, they purchased from David K. Este the south half of inlot No. 103, at the west end of where the Basin afterwards was constructed, and which is now covered with warehouses and stores, for the price of one hundred and fifty dollars. On this, in the year 1818, they erected a brick building for a church, fifty feet long by forty feet wide, which cost three thousand and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-eight and a half cents. The prices of material were at that time very high, and the work was not conducted with the most rigid regard to economy, so that the building cost a much larger sum than it ought to have done. The interior of the building, however, was never entirely completed. On the location and construction of the Hamilton Basin in 1828, the congregations deeming the site of their building not a suitable place of public worship, sold out the lot and building for the sum of six hundred dollars to Silas Smith, who converted the building into a store and commission warehouse. Part of the wall is still standing, and forms a part of Jacob's Hall, on Third Street, between Basin and High.

A deed of conveyance not having been executed by Mr. Este to the congregations, one was made by him directly to Silas Smith. The deed bears date the 22d of May, 1828. The two congregations divided the proceeds of the sale between them, intending each to purchase a lot and build for themselves.

On the 21st of January, 1829, John Reily made a deed of conveyance to James Boal, George R. Bigham, James B. Thomas and Caleb DeCamp, trustees of the First Congregation of Hamilton and Rossville, of inlot No. 22, in the south part of Hamilton, for the use of the Church.

On this lot the congregation erected a brick building for a church, fifty feet long by forty-two feet wide, and eighteen feet in height to the eaves of the roof. The

entrance was on Front Street, by two doors in the west end of the building. The pulpit was on the west, between the two doors, and the interior was divided into seventy-two pews and two aisles, capable of seating comfortably five hundred persons. The cost of erecting this church was about one thousand six hundred dollars.

In January, 1837, the Presbyterian congregation sold this lot and building to the German Lutheran congregation for the sum of seven hundred dollars, and purchased from the Bank of the United States inlot No. 253, on the west side of the Public Square, in Hamilton, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as appears by a deed dated the 21st of April, 1835, made to George R. Bigham.

They also purchased twenty feet from the north side of lot No. 254, adjoining from Charles K. Smith, for the sum of three hundred dollars, as appears by a deed made by Charles K. Smith to George R. Bigham on the 23d of March, 1835, for the use of the "First Presbyterian Church, of Hamilton." But when the fifth house of worship was erected in 1854, Mr. Smith conveyed the lot in fee simple.

The Presbyterian Church was afterwards incorporated by an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio. The deed for lot No. 253 having been made to George R. Bigham in his individual capacity, on the first day of July, 1843, he made a deed to James Fisher, William Bigham, William Hunter, L. Cooper, and Lazarus McNeil, trustees of the Church, for the use of the congregation.

In the year 1833 the congregation erected a church on the ground which they had purchased. The building was of brick, sixty-six feet long by forty-two feet wide, with a basement story under the whole, divided into a school-room and apartments for other purposes. The part above occupied as the church had entrances by two doors on the east facing the Public Square on Front Street. The pulpit was on the west end of the building opposite the doors, and the body of the church was divided into two aisles running east and west from the two doors the whole length of the building. It had sixty pews, capable of seating comfortably four hundred and fifty persons.

There was also a gallery on the east end of the church capable of seating one hundred and fifty persons more. The interior arrangement of the church was neat and convenient. It had a plain roof without cupola or steeple, and standing back from the street, with other buildings crowded around it, was not seen to advantage; none of it being exposed to view but the end next to Front Street. The whole cost of erecting and completing the church was about five thousand dollars.

The Rev. Francis Monfort, who came to Hamilton and became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in November, 1821, continued to officiate thus until the year 1831, when a schism occurring in the Church, in part originating from the doctrines of the New School and Old School parties, which then began to agitate the Church, Mr. Monfort adhered to the Old School. He was ejected from the charge of the congregation. However, a portion of the congregation still adhered to him. They built a new brick church on lot No. 58, in Rossville, where Mr. Monfort continued to officiate as their pastor until the year 1837, when he relinquished his charge and removed to Mount Carmel, in the State of Indiana.

On Thursday, the second day of February, 1832, "The First Presbyterian Church of Hamilton and Rossville" was organized by order of the Cincinnati Presbytery, the Rev. Andrew S. Morrison and Rev. John Thompson acting on the committee of presbytery. The Church was then composed of thirty-five persons, thirteen males and twenty-two females. Hugh Wilson, David Bigham, and Thomas Mitchell were elected elders.

On the 4th of June, 1832, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Little, the Church unanimously invited the Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, who belonged to the New School party, to preach in the congregation as a stated supply for one year; the invitation was accepted, and Mr. Pomeroy entered on his duties on the 24th of June, 1832. On the 24th of November following, Cornelius W. Hall was chosen an additional elder. On the 1st of March, 1833, James Boal, George R. Bigham, James Bigham, and Hugh B. Wilson were elected deacons. On the 12th of the same month the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy received a call to be pastor of the Church. He accepted the invitation, and was installed on the 21st of the same month.

Mr. Pomeroy continued pastor of the Church until the year 1836, when his pastoral relations were dissolved. He was succeeded in June in the same year by the Rev. Mr. Jones, an Episcopalian, who acted as a supply to the congregation for a few months only. He removed in September, 1836.

The Church remained destitute until some time in the year 1837, when the Rev. Charles Packard, an adherent to the New School, was invited as a stated supply. He discharged the duties of pastor for two years, until the 1st of May, 1839, when he gave in his resignation.

On the 19th of July, 1840, the Rev. Thomas Ebenezer Thomas was called to the pastorship of the Church. He accepted the call and forthwith entered upon the duties of his office. Henry J. Curtis, William Cook, and William Wilson were elected elders to supply the vacancies occasioned by the removal of two of the former session. They were afterwards duly ordained by the pastor. At the time Mr. Thomas took charge of the Church at Hamilton he was reputed to belong to the New School party. He afterwards acted as a mediator between the two parties, and latterly attached himself to the Old School Presbytery. He was a violent abolitionist. He continued the pastor of the Church. The congregation paid Mr. Thomas for his labors about $500 per

annum, which was raised by subscription from the members of the Church. The number of members in connection with the Church in 1842 was 102.

On the 5th of February, 1847, a meeting of the membership of both Presbyterian Churches was held. A plan of union was adopted, and the two Churches hereafter worshiped together. Mr. Thomas continued as stated supply until the last of October, 1849, a period of ten years and a half. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Darling for three years, and the Rev. Charles Sturdevant two years and a half. During his stay it was resolved in April, 1854, to rebuild, and during the progress of the work they held their meetings generally in Beckett's Hall.

The Rev. Levi Christian was called in April, 1855; but after arrangements had been made for his installation declined, and went to Philadelphia. Hugh Ustic was called in April, 1857, but died the next Fall.

In January, 1858, the Rev. Mr. MacMillan was invited to labor here, and remained until 1864, laboring with much success. After him the pastors have been C. B. Martin, E. J. Hamilton, Nathaniel West, S. McC. Anderson, and E. W. Abbey.

In the beginning the affairs of the Church were managed by trustees. In 1822 these were G. R. Bigham, James Wilson, and Jonathan Barret. At the division, James Boal, G. R. Bigham, James Thomas, and Caleb DeCamp were trustees in the new Church; but in March, 1832, James Boal, G. R. Bigham, James Wilson, and Hugh B. Wilson were elected deacons in this branch. The old branch had no deacons until December, 1840, when S. E. Giffen and James Garver were elected.

After the union the Church elected William Hunter, Abraham Hueston, Robert Kennedy, Jacob L. Garver, S. E. Giffen, and James R. Garrison. In 1854 John R. Lewis and John Keen were elected. Afterwards there were chosen Jacob Shaffer, P. C. Conklin, David J. T. Smyers, Samuel Shaffer, Alpheus Stewart, James T. Imlay, Jacob Miller.

The list of elders is as follows:

David Beaty, William Bigham, John L. Wallace, David Bigham, Doctor Benjamin B. Hughes, Hugh Wilson, Jeremiah Porter, Abraham P. Andrews, Isaac Davis, Robert Irwin, Thomas Mitchell, Daniel Delaplane, Benjamin R. Symmes, John McKean, James M. Chapman, Jonas Ball, William N. Hunter, Cornelius W. Hall, Henry J. Curtis, William Wilson, William Bigham, Doctor Cyrus Falconer, S. E. Giffen, Noah C. McFarland, James R. Garrison, Josiah Scott, Isaac Robertson, Doctor J. S. McNeeley, J. W. Harris, R. C. Stewart, William Anderson, J. Calvin Skinner.

The Church has had nineteen pastors, as pastor or stated supply, nineteen deacons, and thirty-two regularly installed elders. In 1876 the rolls contained 1,479 names, but it is probable a number of persons are omitted, and there are some omitted from the official roll.

REGISTER OF THE FIRST ADULT MEMBERS.

William Bigham, Sr.,	Phœbe Barr,
David Beaty,	George Snider,
John L. Wallace,	Sarah Watkins,
David Bigham,	Nancy Andrew,
Benj. B. Hews,	Jonathan Barrett,
Mary Bigham,	Abraham P. Andrew,
George R. Bigham,	Mary Lewis,
Margaret Bigham,	Dorothy Wiley,
Margaret Beaty,	Ann McClelland,
Mary McClelland,	Lucinda Symmes,
Hugh Wilson,	Daniel T. Symmes,
Sarah Wilson,	Charles Smith,
Phœbe Symmes,	Rebecca Ball, Sr.,
Jackson Ayres,	Cornelia J. Sempelaar,
Elizabeth Ayres,	Wm. J. Snoddy,
Mary Wallace,	D. Sampson (colored),
Rebecca Wallace,	D. Morgan (colored),
Hannah Ewert,	Martha Bigham,
Abner Torbert,	David Buck,
Jane Torbert,	Mary Giffen,
Thomas Mitchel,	Jane Giffen,
Frances Mitchel,	Margaret Giffen,
Esther Thomas,	Martin Rinehart,
Elizabeth Rhea,	Mary Gault,
Elizabeth Shroads,	Mary DeCamp,
Isaac Anderson,	Mary Wilson,
Euphemia Anderson,	Johnson Snoddy,
Harriet Smith,	Ann Snoddy,
Nancy Reily,	Jane McGilvery,
Mary Haynes,	Elizabeth C. Monfort,
Eleanor Keyt,	William N. Hunter,
Isabella Benham,	Esther W. Hunter,
Mary D. Hews,	Celadon Symmes,
Zebulon Wallace,	Mary Wilson,
Moses Proudfit,	Mary Crane,
Jane Wilson,	Susan Bell,
William Bigham, Jr.,	Deborah Galloway,
Hannah McBride,	Phœbe Long,
Betsey V. Hawley,	Isaac B. Perrine,
William Murray,	John Gault,
Debby Murray,	Samuel W. Giffen,
Matilda Pierson,	Mary B. Snoddy,
Charlotte Duffield,	Jane Wallace,
Margery McMechan,	Sarah Randolph,
Samuel Barnett,	Susannah Schooley,
Mary Barnett,	Dinah Mays (colored).
John Smith,	John Wilson,
Catharine Smith,	Catharine Bigham,
Richard Malone,	Thomas Burns,
Mary Malone,	Jeannette Burns,
Benj. F. Randolph,	Cecilia Higgins,
Jeremiah Porter,	Matilda Smith,
Nancy Moore,	John McKeen,
Susan Snyder,	Margaret McKeen,
Maria McClelland,	Hezekiah T. Crane,
Jane Delaplane,	James M. Chapman,
Rebecca Wallace, Jr.,	Rebecca Daniels,
Susan Boal,	Isaac Davis,
James Bigham,	Mrs. ——— Davis,
John H. Thomas,	Hannah Davis.
John Jones,	Jane Bigham,
James Boal,	Clarissa Crane,
Margaret Wilson,	Martha Buck,
Margaret Proudfit,	Jane Buck,
Ezekiel McConnell,	Elizabeth Anderson,
Margaret McConnell,	Jemima Rowan,
Joseph Wilson,	Jonas Ball,
Sarah Wilson,	Margaret Watkins,
Ann Wilson,	Henry Rowan,
Mary Wilson,	Robert Irwin, Jr.,
Sophia C. Monfort,	Mary Ann Irwin,
John McKinney,	Madelina Vinnage,
Nancy Steward,	Charles Beeler (colored,)
Joan Millikin,	Samuel Buck,
Kozia Jones (colored),	Sarah Buck,
David Higgins,	Frances Boal,
Rachel Barrett,	Susan Bigham,
Matthew Snoddy,	Eliza Ann McCowan,
Mrs. ——— Snoddy,	Mark S. Gaskell,
Sarah Hathaway,	James S. McClelland,

Joseph Harper,
Elias Gabriel,
Uriah W. Stimson,
Katy Maria Melline,
Susan Jane Melline,
Joseph P. Wilson,
Julia Ann Wilson,
George Atkins,
Polly Gilman,
Martha A. McClelland,
Sarah Wilson,
Mary Widener,
James Anderson,
Julietta Cohy,
Eliza Wilson,
Rosanna Murphy,
Elizabeth Gault,
Frances A. Bardsley,
Elizabeth Green,
Christina Shepherd,
Harriet Pocock,
Susanna Harper,
Deborah Buck,
Esther Chapman,
James Galbraith,
Agnes Galbraith,
Rhoda DeCamp,
John McRae,
Margaret McRae,
William Cook,
Margaret Neal,
Margaret Click,
John Coppage,
Catharine Hueston,
Eliza Jefferson,
Susannah Lewis,
Rebecca Wilson,
Mary Cummins,
Thomas VanHorne,
Joseph Wallace,
Jane Pauley,
Mary Ritchie,
Isaac D. Watson,
Deborah Watson,
John B. Cornell,
Joseph Piner,
Antoinette Piner,
Jane Sampson (colored),
Stephen Schooley,
Isaac Watkins,
Lucinda Buckley,
Hugh B. Wilson,
Eliza Gilliland,
John Bridge,
George Vanaustrin,
Isaac Gaskell,
Charity Keiser,
Clarinda Duney,
Stephen Hawn,
Julia Ann Hill,
William Wilson,
James Smith,
Jno. W. Hill,
Sarah Pierson,
Sarah Runnels,
Margaret C. Bigham,
Martha F. Cook,
Phœbe Hendrickson,
Mary Baker,
Evelina Baker,
John T. Allison,
Rebecca Allison,
Leonard Garver,
Isaac Ayres,
Nicholas Shepherd,
Catharine Symmes,
Damaris Campbell,
Leon Pierson,
Elizabeth Hinckle,
Mary Ann Morgan,
Benjamin C. Brown,
Mrs. Catharine Garver,
Mary Ann Cornelius,
Elizabeth Murphy,
Dorothy Bardsley,
Mary Cornell,
Margaret McClamers,
Elizabeth Mills,
Joseph G. Monfort,
Samuel S. Gardner,
Pamela Alexander,
Nariah Davis,
Jane Murray,
Daniel Delaplane,
Catharine Delaplane.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this county did not have as early an origin as some others. Services were held at the Spring Meeting-house in Liberty Township and at Oxford long before they were held here. Hamilton existed for fifteen years before any Church organization at all was attempted. Among these the Methodists were third in order. There were very few ordained ministers to labor in the field.

The minutes of the Ohio Conference give as the bounds of the Miami District in 1813, Cincinnati, Mad River, Xenia, Scioto, and Deer Creek. Solomon Layden was presiding elder. The appointments were Cincinnati, Little Miami, Lawrenceburg, White Water, and Oxford.

In 1817 Miami District extended to Piqua. David Sharp was the presiding elder.

The Rev. Samuel West was appointed to travel on the Miami Circuit in the Fall of the year 1818, continuing for one year. When he came to that circuit there was no Methodist preaching in Hamilton, nor was there any organized society of that denomination in the place. But as he traveled around the circuit he passed through Hamilton occasionally, and having been previously acquainted with Thomas Sinnard, who then lived in Hamilton, Mr. Sinnard invited Mr. West to make an appointment and preach in that town, which he did in the brick house then standing on lot No. 140, at the intersection of Third and Dayton Streets, and continued to preach regularly as he passed around his circuit. Towards the close of the year Mr. West formed a society consisting of the following persons: Thomas Sinnard and his wife, Aaron Jewell and his wife, Mrs. John Caldwell, and Miss Lydia Jones—six in number. These were all at the time he formed the society. At the close of Mr. West's year on the circuit, in the Fall of the year 1819, Hamilton and Rossville were made a station, and Mr. West appointed to it. During that year he preached in the brick school-house above mentioned, and in Delorac's warehouse in Rossville, and occasionally at Schooley's.

It was in that same year that the first Methodist meeting-house was built. It was commenced about six months after Mr. West began his stated labors, and was finished under his superintendence before the year closed, and left ready for his successor to enter with a society of over sixty members. Jacob Rickart was the carpenter and Samuel Messick the bricklayer.

This building was erected on the east half of inlot No. 58, on Ludlow Street, between Second and Third Streets. It was of brick, forty-two feet long by thirty-two feet wide, and cost about thirteen hundred dollars. The land was a gift from John Woods, although the deed stands in the name of John McCleary and wife. Its date is February 11, 1820, and it was made to Samuel Messick, John Blackall, John Moorehead, George J. White, Aaron Jewell, Jacob Rickart, and James O'Conner, trustees.

Among the first members of the Church were John Blackall and wife, later Hannah Clark, from Albany, New York; Eli Green and wife, Thomas Sinnard and wife, Samuel Wing and wife, Aaron Jewell and wife and mother, Daniel Thompson, Elizabeth Caldwell, John Messick, Julia Van Hook, Susan Stephens, Catherine Mansfield, Joseph Hough and Jane his wife, Fanny Vandegriff, Charles Beeler, formerly of the Presbyterian Church, and Helen his wife, colored; Mary Leach, William Leach, John Leach, Jacob Rickart, Samuel Messick, John W. Moorehead, George J. White, James O'Conner and wife, Daniel Thompson and wife, David Clark and wife, Charity Lynch, Rev. Dr. Lynch, Mrs. John Woods, Mr. Lynch and a sister, George P. Bell and wife, Mrs. J. Watkins, Jacob Gangus, Mary Hough, afterwards Mrs. John M. Millikin; Robert Smith and wife, I. Seebring, and John Thomas and wife. These had been gathered in up to the year 1821; in that year the Church had 65 members.

In 1814 the Miami District included Cincinnati, Law-

renceburg, White Water, Mad River, Xenia, Piqua, and Oxford. The appointments nearest to Hamilton were in

1814—Cincinnati and Miami, Joseph Oglesby and John Waterman; John Sale, Presiding Elder.

1815—Miami Circuit, Alexander Cummins and Russel Bigelow.

1816—Miami Circuit, Abbott Goddard and William P. Finley; Moses Crume, Presiding Elder.

1817—Benjamin Lawrence; Moses Crume, Presiding Elder.

1818—Samuel West, Henry Matthews; John Sale, Presiding Elder.

1819—Hamilton and Rossville, Samuel West; Walter Griffith, Presiding Elder.

1820—Henry Baker; Walter Griffith, Presiding Elder.

1821—John P. Durbin; Alexander Cummins, Presiding Elder.

1822—Henry Baker; Alexander Cummins, Presiding Elder.

1823—Thomas Hitt; John Strange, Presiding Elder.

1824—Miami Circuit, John P. Taylor, Augustus Eddy; John Collins, Presiding Elder.

1825—A. S. McClain, John P. Taylor.

1826—A. M. Loring; John Collins, Presiding Elder.

1827—William Simmons, D. D. Davisson; Greenbury R. Jones, Presiding Elder.

1828—Hamilton, John A. Baughman; Greenbury R. Jones, Presiding Elder.

1829—John A. Baughman; Greenbury R. Jones, Presiding Elder.

1830—Robert O. Spencer; Greenbury R. Jones, Presiding Elder.

1831—G. R. Jones; J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder.

1832—William Simmons; J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder.

1833—E. Zimmerman; T. A. Morris, Presiding Elder.

1834—J. J. Hill, Daniel Poe; William B. Christie, Presiding Elder.

1835 and 1836—S. A. Latta.

1837 and 1838—W. D. Barnet.

1839—David Reed.

1840 and 1841—C. W. Swain.

1842—David Whitcomb.

1843—W. R. Anderson.

1844—A. M. Lorrain.

1845—M. Dustin.

1846 and 1847—Augustus Brown.

1848 and 1849—Augustus Eddy.

1850, 1851, and 1852—W. H. Lawder.

1853—W. R. Davis.

1854—J. J. Hill.

1855—Moses Smith.

1856—E. G. Nicholson.

1857, 1858, and 1859—C. R. Lovell.

1860—A. Lowrey.

1861 and 1862—W. H. Lawder.

1863—Moses Smith.

1864, 1865, and 1866—J. J. Thompson.

1867—Charles Ferguson.

1868, 1869, and 1870—W. I. Fee.

1871, 1872, and 1873—D. J. Starr.

1874, 1875, and 1876—T. J. Harris.

1877 and 1878—G. H. Dart.

1879—Granville Moody.

1880, 1881, and 1882—T. S. Cowden.

Rev. A. W. Elliott and Father Wetherby were also here as superannuated preachers, and Daniel Thompson and Mr. Van Hagen as local preachers.

In the month of March, 1833, a report was made to the society saying that a gentleman had offered to convey them another lot of land, west of the old one, on condition that a parsonage should be erected, but as the society was about to build a new house of worship, they saw difficulties in the way. The gift, however, was accepted, and efforts were made to erect a suitable church, in order to accommodate the increased number of people. A subscription paper was put into circulation, and funds were raised sufficient to erect the building. The old meeting-house was to be turned into a parsonage. This scheme met with the approbation of the gentleman referred to, John Woods, and was accordingly carried into execution. The deed was made out to Jacob Rickart, Aaron Jewel, Daniel Thompson, Thomas Sinnard, George P. Bell, Jacob Elerick, Joseph F. Randolph, Thomas Berry, and John Rinehart, and was dated February 12, 1833.

The second building, which was begun in the year 1833, a neat, substantial structure, was of brick, sixty feet long by forty-five feet wide, with a gallery, and was capable of seating from seven to eight hundred persons. Its cost was about $4,800.

The old building was occupied as a carpenter shop by Peter Myers until the 5th of March, 1839, when both the new and the old church were burned. The shop was filled with shavings as dry as powder, and when Mr. Myers arrived there in the morning he lighted a match to make a fire in the stove. Some of the fire fell among the shavings, and in less than a minute the whole was in flames. He took up a board and tried to knock out the fire, but without success, as each effort he made only served to scatter the flames, so that he could hardly get out without being himself burned. The alarm was given, but as there was no engine in town no effective resistance could be offered, and the members and citizens stood helplessly by, and saw the edifice which had cost them so much labor and toil burnt to the ground. There were two ministers on the ground, the preacher in charge, the Rev. David Reed, and the Rev. James B. Finley, who was staying at Mr. Reed's house. Mr. Finley was not disposed to see the fire gain so easy a conquest, and accordingly began throwing on water from a bucket, but soon desisted.

This calamity was most sensibly felt. The Methodists had been before the public with subscriptions for building two houses, and besides this had lost some of their best members by removal, others shortly after following. Among these were Aaron Jewell, Thomas Berry, Daniel Thompson, and David Clark, known as Jersey Clark, a great fisherman, who was always on hand, and generally dressed in his fisher's coat.

July 1, 1839, the trustees met, and the Rev. Charles W. Swain, the stationed preacher, was chosen president

of the board of trustees, Philip Berry being elected a member of the board.

In October, leave was asked and obtained of the commissioners to hold public services in the court-house. Services were also held in the old Presbyterian Church in Rossville, which stood on the lot where the First Ward High School now is.

Subscriptions were taken up by the Rev. A. W. Elliott, George P. Bell, Eli Green, J. P. Moore, George W. McAdams, D. Davison, P. F. Cheesman, Thomas Sinnard, H. Watson, the Rev. William Anderson, J. W. Davis, Philip Berry, John Rinehart, and others, and by a vigorous effort the house was raised and partly finished, so as to occupy the upper room for Church purposes, leaving the basement and gallery unfinished, in the Summer of 1840. The debt of the Church at that time was between six and seven thousand dollars. In addition to what the building would naturally have cost, there was the expense of rebuilding one of the walls, which had been blown down by a gale of wind while the building was in process of erection. After this was paid the Church went on with its repairs, alterations, and improvements, until it was nearly finished. In June, 1868, the trustees resolved to remodel the walls inside, and six thousand dollars were obtained to begin the work. W. I. Fee, W. A. L. Kirk, G. M. Flenner, and S. K. Lighter, were appointed a committee to supervise the work.

At that time the house was lower than at present. The front doors, three in number, were on a level with the water table, which was five feet above ground, with a platform running across the whole front of the building, on a level with the audience-room, which was ascended by board steps from the ground. Under this platform was a door entering the basement, besides doors entering from each side into a hall, dividing the basement into two parts, the south part for the use of the Sunday-school, and the north part intended for class-rooms. These steps and platforms had somewhat decayed, and had to be replaced by others or an entrance obtained some other way.

The plan of the building adopted was designed by Joseph Lashhorn.

The money collected in 1839 and 1840 went to pay the following bills:

Brown J. Myers, carpenter work	$1,499 00
Gladman, stone mason	587 00
Lashhorn, for lumber	1,869 54
Brown J. Myers, brick	1,807 54
Brown J. Myers, rebuilding (blown down)	16 63
Lashhorn, for glass	70 75
Jesse Crane, nails	31 25
Jasper Snyder, painting	110 00
Bricklaying	903 00
Lashhorn, for sundries	364 07
Arthur W. Elliot, traveling expenses	414 00

And enough other sundries was incorporated to bring the total bill up to $8,426.07.

It is a brick building, forty feet long by fifty-five feet wide, with a basement story of stone. The entrance is by doors on the north side into a vestibule. The pulpit and altar are on the south end. Three aisles run the whole length of the building, and the residue is divided into a number of pews, having a gallery on the north end. The whole is capable of seating comfortably one thousand persons.

The building has a plain roof, without steeple or cupola, but the whole edifice is in good taste and presents a handsome appearance. The whole cost was $7,339.77.

In the early history of church going in this neighborhood, instrumental music was not favored, and the sexes sat apart in church. The Methodists then dressed with exceeding plainness. When Mr. Goddard was in Hamilton he thought that a singing-school would kill any revival. It was said that when a revival of religion commenced, the devil was sure to come along with a singing master under his arm and drop him down where he would do the most harm. When Dr. Latta was in charge he encouraged the formation of a choir, which made considerable progress, but this innovation could not be endured by the Rev. David Reed, his successor. Shortly after his pastorate began, he took his stand in the pulpit and gave out the hymn. The leader soon had a tune selected, and the choir were turning over the leaves in their note-books to find the page. Noticing this, the pastor inquired what those people were turning over the leaves of their books for; it put him in mind of a hen scratching in the leaves to make a nest. This rather stunned the leader, while the ladies began to look for the shortest way down from the gallery. It is needless to say that the pastor had the leading of the singing to do himself for a while, and the congregation had the opportunity of learning the tune called Pisgah, that being a favorite with him.

Several of the older members seeing that opposition was useless, would sit during the singing with their elbows on the seat before them, with their fingers in their ears to stop the sound. On one occasion, at a Sunday-school celebration, the committee had reported among the hymns to be used America, "My Country, 'T is of Thee," but some objected from conscientious scruples, and the whole work of the committee was laid aside.

The days of this feeling, however, have passed away, and as much attention is now paid to music there as in any Church in this city. Among those who were prominent in the singing in years gone by were Samuel Jones, Stephen E. Giffen, and John S. Wiles. The latter taught by the patent notes. The books used included the Old Measure Harmonist, the Sharon, the Harp, Cythera, the Standard, the Musical Leaves, Western Lyre, and others.

The Sunday-school began operations about the time the first church was built, in 1820. The Rev. Dr. Miley, who was learning the saddler's trade with Mr. King, in the year 1828, when he was fourteen years of age,

attended that school, under the Rev. Dr. Baughman. He did not recollect the name of the superintendent. Among the workers in the school the doctor named Mrs. Green, Jane Blackall, now Mrs. McAdams, John W. Messick, and Thomas Berry. In the Autumn of 1834 Thomas Berry was superintendent. The names of the superintendents can only be given from memory, without regularity: B. F. Raleigh, Daniel Thompson, John S. Wiles, Lawrence Smith, John Osborn, Joseph Curtis, Philip Berry, J. W. Davis, Professor Starr, Thomas Fitton, G. M. Flenner, S. M. Griffis, James Fitton, David Gary, John McLean.

The parsonage was built in 1859, and the roof of the church was put on at the same time. It was erected by a building committee consisting of J. Curtis, Joseph Lashhorn, and J. K. Davis. S. R. Lighter was the architect. The reported cost of the whole work was two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty cents. The parsonage now stands on the church lot.

THE THEATER.

Theatrical performances began in Hamilton in the year 1821, with the Blanchard family. No particulars have been preserved of their playing. In 1822 a Thespian company was organized here, consisting of home talent, and giving occasional performances. We give a couple of their programmes:

THEATRICAL.

On Tuesday evening, May 6th, will be presented by the Hamilton Thespian Society, the celebrated

Tragedy of George Barnwell,

in five acts, by George Lillo, Esq., after which will be performed a Comic Opera, in two acts, written by Coleman, Jr., author of the "Iron Chest," "Mountaineers," etc., called

"Love Laughs at Locksmiths."

For characters, etc., see bills.

HAMILTON, *May* 5, 1823.

THEATRICAL.

On Tuesday evening, 8th of April, 1823, will be presented and performed by the Hamilton Thespian Society, a celebrated Comedy, in two acts, written by James Kinney, Esq., author of "Matrimony," "Ella Rosenburgh," etc., called

"Raising the Wind."

After the Comedy will be performed for the second time (by particular request) a celebrated Interlude, called

"The Tailor in High Life."

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the very laughable Farce of

"Miss in Her 'Teens."

For particulars, see bills.

In the year 1822 Edwin Forrest, who had been an amateur performer in theatricals in Philadelphia, and who was very young, accepted an engagement with the manager of a company which was to play in Pittsburg and Cincinnati. It was his first trip as a professional, and he reaped little money from it, for the company broke up at Cincinnati, and the members were left to shift for themselves the best way they could. Mr. Forrest conceived the idea that Hamilton, twenty-three miles distant, would afford him shelter for a few days, and, having hired an old horse and a tumble-down wagon, he set out from that city with Mrs. and Miss Riddle, well-known performers, seated in the rude conveyance, while he walked on foot. When he arrived in this place he found that there was a Thespian Society existing here, and with it he arranged for a first appearance. The theater was a barn situated where the Catholic Church now is, on Dayton Street, the upper part being fitted up for a theater. William Murray, who died lately, was the doorkeeper, and took the money. The members of the company were Charles K. Smith, John M. Millikin, William B. Van Hook, Stephen Millikin, Lorenzo Latham, and others. Before the Riddles came here all the female parts were represented by boys, following the usage of the Shakespearean drama.

The opening night came, and with it the best people of the town, who were found at early candle-light, crowding the little candle-lit barn. At least 300 people were present, and Forrest received a regular ovation. The receipts on the opening night were, perhaps, fifty dollars, his portion of this sum being highly satisfactory to the "star," who little dreamed that in later years one thousand dollars a night would be his terms.

During his stay in Hamilton the theater was crowded nightly, and such plays as "Raising the Wind" and "Miss in her 'Teens" constituted the programmes.

It need not be said that all theater-loving people were pleased. A local critic contributed his views of the performance to the *Miami Intelligencer:*

"The arrival in town of Mr. Forrest, Mrs. and Miss Riddle, and other performers, is hailed with pleasure by every admirer of the drama.

"On Thursday evening last, the 30th of July, in the character of 'Richard,' Mr. Forrest certainly acquitted himself with the greatest degree of credit, as the applause manifested by a crowded house, from the moment he appeared on the stage until the close of the selected scenes from that tragedy, and the frequent and unanimous bursts of admiration throughout, evinced that his unrivaled performance had made a deep impression on the minds of the auditory. In the preceding afterpiece, as well as the comedy, on Saturday evening, he did well. His imitations of the most celebrated actors of the present century were inimitable. In fine, for the general manner of his performance, he merits the greatest praise, though it is thought he excels in personating the tragedian.

"The celebrated tragedy of 'Douglass,' in which Mr. Forrest performs the principal and most difficult part, is announced for next Tuesday evening. Those who may

have had the pleasure of seeing him in the character of 'Richard,' will know how to appreciate the present opportunity of witnessing the display of Mr. Forrest's talents. It being the last night, it is presumed the liberality of the citizens will induce them to bestow an ample share of substantial applause on this deserving actor, to remunerate him and his companions for their trouble and expense.

"The other gentlemen, undoubtedly, deserve much praise. Mrs. and Miss Riddle's performances require no comment—their merits are well known—they appear desirous to please on all occasions."

The last night of performance the following bill was given:

THEATER.

LAST NIGHT OF PERFORMANCE.

On Tuesday evening, August 5th, will be presented Home's celebrated tragedy of

(*With new Scenery, Dress, and Decorations*)

"Douglass;" or, the "Noble Shepherd."

Young Norval, ... Mr. Forrest.
Lady Randolph, ... Mrs. Riddle.

Goldsmith's "Harlequin Epilogue."

(*In character*), ... Mr. Forrest.

Song, ... "*Robin Adair.*" . . . Miss Riddle.

Fancy Dance, by Miss Riddle.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the burlesque farce of

"Sylvester Daggerwood;" or, "The Mad Dunstable Actor."

Sylvester Appolonius Dionysius Daggerwood, . Mr. Forrest.
Fustian (an author), ... Mr. Davis.
Prompter, ... Mr. George.

Mr. Forrest ever afterwards retained kindly recollections of this place, although he was unable to pay all his indebtedness. He owed Mr. Cooper, with whom he boarded, a small sum, and gave his due bill for the amount. It was afterwards paid, and the paper was found among those preserved by him until his death. In Alger's "Life of Forrest," a *fac-simile* of this due bill can be seen.

From Hamilton, according to Mr. Murray, the party went to Dayton, Franklin, Lebanon, and one or two other towns near by, but found business so dull that at Lebanon Forrest pawned his stage dresses for money to forward the ladies of the company to Newport, and the rest walked to the Kentucky village. On their way they found a stream to cross, and being penniless, the men swam to the other side. Too proud to beg, they stole corn and roasted it. Forrest afterwards said that the "corn was as hard as Pharaoh's heart." On reaching Newport, the company played "Douglass," and "Miss in her 'Teens," to a seven-dollar house. The little band kept together for several months thereafter, with but poor success, and at last Forrest, who had been refused an engagement by Sol. Smith (whose brothers and sisters lived in Hamilton at the time), then organizing a dramatic company, joined a circus as leaper and vaulter, in which he had always been proficient. In the circus-ring Smith found the boy actor (for when Forrest played in the Thespian Hall, as related above, he was but eighteen years old), and coaxed him back into his legitimate profession. His onward and upward career since those days is a matter of history, and out of place in these recollections of incidents in the early days of our city.

The same Fall an exhibition of living animals was here. Their programme said:

GRAND EXHIBITION OF LIVING ANIMALS.

The citizens of Hamilton, Rossville, and their vicinities, are respectfully informed that a grand collection of living animals, viz.: A full grown African Lion, African Leopard, Brazilian Cougar, Shetland Pony, with its rider, Ichneumon, and several other animals, will be exhibited at the Hamilton Hotel, on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th inst. Admittance 25 cents; children under 12 years, half price. Good music on the ancient Jewish Cymbal and other instruments.

Hamilton, *September*, 8, 1823.

The theatrical company still seemed to exist in 1828. A bill of theirs said that the "Hamilton Thespian Association" would perform in the room above the Hamilton Coffee House, November 15, "Coleman's much admired comedy, 'Love Laughs at Locksmiths,' and the laughable afterpiece of 'Dick, the Apprentice.'"

The city fathers were disposed the next year to discourage any dramatic performances; they passed an ordinance to prohibit stage playing within the towns of Hamilton and Rossville. It read:

"Be it ordained by the trustees and citizens of Hamilton and Rossville, that if any person who is not a resident of the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, shall publicly act or be concerned in publicly acting or exhibiting any stage, play, or scene, or any play or scene usually acted in theaters, such person shall forfeit and pay therefor a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars, to be collected in the same manner as fines for offenses against 'an ordinance to prevent certain misdemeanors within the towns of Hamilton and Rossville.' *Provided* that the president of the board of trustees of the corporation may grant a license to any person to act, or exhibit any stage, play or plays, upon his paying to the treasurer of the corporation a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than five dollars, for each time of acting or exhibiting the same, to be fixed at the discretion of the president.

James O'Conner, *President.*
Caleb DeCamp, *Recorder.*"

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Amongst the respectable early settlers in the vicinity of Hamilton were many who belonged to the Associate Reformed Church. For many years after their settlement in the country they had no opportunity of hearing

preaching, except occasionally, and that but rarely, when a clergyman of their denomination might be traveling through the country. Amongst those who visited the country about that period were the Rev. Adam Rankin, of Kentucky; the Rev. R. H. Bishop, then of Lexington, Kentucky, afterwards president of the Miami University, who then belonged to that denomination; the Rev. David Risk, and some others who occasionally visited the country and preached to the members of that Church.

In the year 1814 the Rev. Alexander Porter, with a number of the members of his Church, emigrated from South Carolina, and settled in the south-west corner of Preble County, Ohio, where they formed the congregation and built the church of Hopewell. After this period Mr. Porter occasionally visited and preached at Hamilton, sometimes in the building then occupied as a court-house, and sometimes, when the weather was pleasant, in a grove of woods near the intersection of Second and Dayton Streets.

In the year 1815, or a short time previous, a Church of the Associate Reformed denomination was regularly organized at Hamilton, and in the year 1817 the Rev. David Macdill was settled over the congregation, then consisting of about twenty-seven members, and regularly ordained as their pastor, in which capacity he continued to officiate until 1848. Until the year 1839 he preached two-thirds of his time at Hamilton, the other one-third of his time to the congregation of Concord, on Seven-Mile Creek.

The number of members belonging to the Church at Hamilton, in 1844, was about eighty-four. They paid their pastor a salary of from four hundred and fifty dollars, or ranging between that sum and five hundred dollars, per year, not being every year exactly the same, which was raised by subscription from the members.

In the year 1828, when the Associate Reformed congregation, in connection with the Presbyterian congregation, sold their house and lot at the west end of the Hamilton Basin, as previously related, the Associate Reformed congregation purchased inlot No. 81, near the bank of the Miami River, on the corner of Basin and Water Streets, in Hamilton, for the sum of one hundred dollars, on which they erected a brick church in the same year, though the building was not ready for occupancy until the Spring of 1829. The house was erected by Samuel Gray, then of Rossville, and was forty-eight feet long by forty-four feet wide, and sixteen feet high from the foundation to the cornice. On the west end of the church next the river was a cupola, executed in a neat style, corresponding with the dimensions of the building, in which was hung a fine-toned bell.

The interior of the church was finished in a plain but neat manner. The pulpit was on the west end of the building, which had two doors, and one each side of the pulpit, entering from Water Street, on the west. There were also two doors on the east end of the building, corresponding with the doors on the west, with two aisles, or passages, running the whole length of the building, from the western to the eastern doors. The interior was divided into fifty-six pews, in which five hundred persons may be comfortably seated. The building was erected with strict regard to economy, costing only one thousand and fifty dollars, exclusive of the pews and some further expense in finishing the interior of the building.

The building presented a very good appearance, especially from the west side of the river. The principal objection was that it was not high enough for elegance.

In course of time a new building was required, and another was consequently erected in 1852. It cost six thousand six hundred dollars, and an additional lot cost four hundred dollars. The committee put under contract several other improvements, such as paving the gutters and sidewalks, and a large iron gate, with posts and steps of Dayton stone, at a cost of four hundred and eleven dollars, making the entire cost of the building, lots and improvements, seven thousand four hundred and eleven dollars.

The following have been the elders of the Associate Reformed Church and the United Presbyterian since its beginning, so far as can now be told:

William Caldwell, James Brown, Robert Grey, John Beckett, John McCracken, John Latia, James Scott, Alexander Young, Samuel Grey, Robert Caldwell, William Taylor, John McDonald, David Crawford, James Giffen, William E. Brown, George R. Caldwell, R. C. Stewart, Robert Scott, John Scott, John McKee, D. W. McClung, Robert Beckett, James McKinney.

The members at the organization, or soon after, were William Caldwell, Mary Caldwell, James Brown, Robert Gray and wife, Nathan Caldwell, John Caldwell, Grizelle Caldwell, John Latia and wife, Samuel Gray and wife, William Taylor and wife, Robert Little and wife, Robert Tweedy and wife, John McCracken and wife, John Beckett and wife, Joseph McMaken and wife, James Scott and wife, Robert Scott and wife, Wm. Robertson and wife, John Nelson and wife, James Bell and wife, James Lester and wife, John Smiley and wife, John Hall and wife, Robert Hall, Hannah Hall, Mrs. Millikin, Mrs. Andrew, Mrs. Ewing, Nancy Sutherland, James Ramsey and wife, Robert Lytle and wife, Margaret Blair, Ann Douglass, Sarah Blackburn, Rachel Lintner, John Bain and wife, Hannah McBride, Nancy King, Elizabeth Lane, Matthew Winton, Mary Gray, Alexander Young and wife.

On the retiring of Dr. MacDill, he was succeeded by the Rev. William Davidson, who remained here until February, 1874, when he resigned his charge, dying July 21, 1875. The Church had been most fortunate in these two pastors, who had preached the Word here for fifty-seven years in succession, and it had grown strong and useful. During his term as a pastor, the Church,

then the Associate Reformed, became known as the United Presbyterian. The Associate Reformed Church, with half a dozen other smaller sects, was an offshoot of Scotch Presbyterianism, and the United Presbyterian Church was the union of these various forms of North British Calvinism under one fold. This happened on the 26th of May, 1858.

The Rev. Alexander W. Clokey was the next pastor. He was a son of Doctor Joseph Clokey, moderator of the General Assembly of 1860. He was born in 1842, in Jefferson County, Ohio, and was graduated at Wittenberg College in 1864, studying theology at Xenia. He was stated supply at Indianapolis in 1867 and 1868, and pastor at Aledo, Illinois, from 1869 to 1872. He came here in 1874 and stayed till 1876.

His successor was the Rev. John W. Bain, an able and eloquent divine. He was born near South Hanover, Indiana, in 1833, and entered Hanover College in 1850. After a time he went South, traveled and taught two years, and spent one year at Davidson College, North Carolina. He returned North, and graduated at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, in 1858. From that place he went to Xenia, Ohio, where he studied theology. His first charge was in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He gave his services for some time to the Christian Commission, then engaged in raising money for the soldiers, and in the Winter of 1863 and 1864 spent a while with the commission in the field on the Rapidan. He was then three years at a mission station in Chicago, and came to Hamilton in 1877. In this new field he was well thought of. His discourses were well reasoned and well expressed, and he had the faculty of language. The Church throve under his charge. He left here in March, 1882, to become the pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Elihu C. Simpson, who was born August 6, 1849, at Morning Sun, Preble County, and lately has been pastor of a Church in Richmond, Indiana.

HENRY S. EARHART.

Henry S. Earhart, "the oldest inhabitant," and a man whose kindly nature will be remembered long after he shall have passed away, is one of the four residents of the county, now living, who were born in the Northwest Territory. This happened three miles east of Franklin, Warren County, on Clear Creek, on the 17th of February, 1800. He was the son of Martin Earhart and Catherine Site, who were among the first settlers that came to Ohio. His grandfather Earhart was all through the Revolutionary War. Henry S. Earhart first came to Hamilton on a visit, about 1815, but did not reside in the county until the year 1822, when, in conjunction with his uncle, John L. C. Schenck, of Franklin, the leading merchant of this section at that time, he established a store at Jacksonburg. After remaining there a few years, he came to this city, and has been here steadily ever since. On his first arrival, he was in partnership with George W. Tapscott for a number of years, finally, however, discontinuing business. Possessed from youth with a love of the mathematics, he next took up civil engineering, and projected the hydraulic works and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. He was married on the 10th of March, 1823, in Franklin, to Elizabeth Tapscott, daughter of James Tapscott and Mary Hendrickson. They came from New Jersey in 1814 or 1815, and are now both dead, as is Mrs. Earhart. She was born in Allentown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, September 15, 1796. Mr. and Mrs. Earhart had five children, of whom the two oldest are dead. John S. was killed in the army, and Martin W. by accident. James T. lives in Kentucky, George T. in Hamilton, where he is the general ticket agent for the railroad, and Sarah S. is also at home. John was a captain in the army, and George was also a volunteer. He rose from orderly sergeant to lieutenant, and attributes the loss of his health to the exposure he endured. Henry S. Earhart has now been for many years one of the leading men of the town. He was a councilman for six years, at about the beginning of the city organization, and has been civil engineer to the city and identified with all its improvements.

Among the early teachers was Mr. B. F. Raleigh. He was a native of New York State, but came West before 1830, and located in Hamilton. He married Miss Maria Holmes, and resided here until 1853, then removing to Highland County. He died in Wilmington, Ohio, in 1866. Many are still living in Hamilton who remember him as their preceptor. He left a wife and four worthy and intelligent sons to mourn his loss.

Mr. Raleigh was a man of culture and had the control of our best educational interests in Hamilton for a period of years, and was also county surveyor from 1842 to 1849. His remains were brought to the old home, and interred in Greenwood Cemetery, November 6, 1866.

Captain William Robison, once county commissioner, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, where he was married, and soon after removed to Rockbridge County, Virginia, where James, their oldest child, was born, in 1795. In 1805 Mr. Robison, with his family, came to this county, bought a farm, and settled on it, near Collinsville. At the beginning of the war in 1812 he raised a company of riflemen, who called themselves the Bald Hornets, and went out with Colonel John Mills. At the siege of Fort Meigs Captain Robison, for his heroism and faithful discharge of his duty, was promoted to the office of brigade inspector. He was county commissioner in 1809 and afterwards. He was commonly known in this neighborhood as Major Robison, but it is not now known from what he derived this title. He was a big, jovial man, everywhere well liked. He was the father of ten children, four boys and six girls, nine of whom grew up to be men and women, and three

of whom are now living. He died when about fifty-five years of age, and was buried at the frame church in Collinsville.

MRS. MARGERY McMECHAN.

Mrs. Margery (Hudson) McMechan, for many years a resident of Hamilton, was born May 22, 1780, near Banbridge, County Down, Ireland. Her parents, John and Ellen (Park) Hudson, were members of the society of Friends, a belief she also imbibed and adhered to until her marriage, in Dublin, April 17, 1800, with a minister of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James McMechan, of Newry, a gentleman of culture and standing. Such a step being in direct opposition to Quaker regulations, severed her connection with the sect.

Besides ministerial duties, accident had placed Mr. McMechan for a few weeks at the head of a large educational institution, during the temporary absence of the principal. This vocation accorded so well with his taste that he resolved to adopt it, and after his return to Newry he established such a school and conducted it successfully, achieving distinction as an educator. Through the persuasions of a brother, who had come to the new world, Mr. McMechan was induced to emigrate with his family in 1817, landing in Baltimore October 6th of that year. Coming West as soon as practicable in those days of difficult and hazardous traveling, they arrived in Hamilton after a wearisome journey of six weeks, frequently consuming an entire day in gaining three miles. The discomforts of early Western life to one entirely unaccustomed to it, and the marked difference of climate, proved unfavorable to the husband and father, who survived the change but two years. Left a "stranger in a strange land," the sole guide of a young family in the "straight and narrow way," Mrs. McMechan devoted herself to her great charge with a fidelity and energy that were characteristic. The children were Eleanor A., afterwards married to Charles K. Smith; William; Jane, who became the wife of Jesse Corwin, and James, who lived with their mother at Hamilton, and John, a merchant of Eastport, Mississippi. Sara, the youngest, died during the passage to America.

Agreeable in conversation, with a retentive memory, Mrs. McMechan's reminiscences of her early life were many and interesting. When the rebellion of 1798 occurred in Ireland, she was eighteen years of age, and a participant in many of its perils. The relation of one ordeal to which herself and friends were subjected will bear repetition. A young sister being in failing health, a change of air and scene was advised. Mrs. Hudson, taking her daughters, Margery and the invalid, left her home and went to that of a relative, in another part of Ireland, Mr. Ephraim Boake, of Boakefield, near Ballitore, a wealthy Quaker, who lived up to the principles of the sect to which he belonged, and took no part in the tumult that was agitating Ireland. He permitted the king's troops, during marches, to quarter on his estate of Boakefield, and this, with his difference in religious views, was a ground sufficient to render him most obnoxious to the insurgents. Shortly after the ladies arrived at what they hoped would prove a haven of rest, the house was surrounded by an armed force of masked men, who peremptorily demanded admittance, which was refused as decidedly. They succeeded, however, in effecting an opening and immediately commenced firing into the hall and stairway. Not less than sixty shots went tearing through this beautiful home, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The subject of this sketch was forced to make her exit down the fated stairway, which she did almost miraculously only a few moments before it was entirely demolished.

On another occasion, when the strife was carried into her own home, the sister already mentioned, a zealous young Protestant, was an object of dislike and vengeance, one of the gang singling her out for a murderous assault. Mrs. McMechan's mother was a woman of great nerve and self-possession, and seeing her daughter's peril, seized the nearest available weapon and dealt the invader a blow which rendered him helpless and gave freedom to his intended victim, a circumstance of which she was not slow to take advantage. She ran up the stairs and into the nearest apartment, followed quickly by another rebel, who, finding the window open and the room apparently unoccupied, abandoned the idea of killing Miss Hudson, thinking she had already lost her life by a suicidal leap. Driven almost to madness, by an extremity so appalling, the young girl had speedily found a hiding-place on the framework at the top of a bed, such as were in use in those days, a feat she could never have accomplished with her mind in its tranquil state, and was resting securely on this novel elevation when her assailant entered. This lady, after her marriage, lived in America, and was the mother of the late Dr. John McMechan, who practiced medicine for many years in Butler County. More than sixty years after these events, Mrs. McMechan was doomed to witness the horrors of another rebellion, being over eighty years old when the civil war in her adopted country took place.

Shortly after the family located in Hamilton Mrs. McMechan became a member of the Associate Reformed Church, of which the Rev. David MacDill was pastor, and was throughout her life a consistent Christian, enduring with fortitude and patience the feebleness incident to age, and waiting uncomplainingly and with entire submission for the divine summons. Her life ended peacefully, in Hamilton, the sixth day of January, 1869, in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

William Cooper, in the public prints, gives notice that, having lately taken the tavern stand on High Street, opposite the court-house, formerly occupied by George F. Glassford, he begged leave to notify his friends that he had opened a house of entertainment, and solicits a share of public patronage. This was in 1822.

In 1824 Hiram Wright respectfully informed his friends, and the public in general, that he had lately opened a public house on the corner of Dayton and Main Streets, in Hamilton, where he was ready to accommodate those who gave him a call. Liquors would be sold 50 per cent lower than heretofore in this place, if cash were paid down, otherwise the customary price. "Shoemaking carried on as usual. Butchering to commence on the third day of August next, where beef can be had of the best quality and in the neatest manner, on Tuesday and Saturday mornings."

Somewhat later, George Vandegriff took the establishment formerly occupied by William Cooper, "in the brick row opposite the court-house, where he is now keeping a house of entertainment for the accommodation of traveling gentlemen and ladies, and solicits a share of public patronage." The bill of prices is as follows:

Horse fare per night, supper and lodging,	56¼ cts.
Breakfast and horse feed,	31¼ "
Lodging, per night,	6¼ "
Board by the week,	1 50
Victuals—single meal,	18¾ cts.

"N. B. Gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated with private rooms. He has repaired the house in good style, and his accommodations are as good as any in the county."

The advertising art was not unknown in 1823. A professor of the tonsorial art thus makes known his qualifications:

BARBARISM.

GREEN BRIGGS,

Having taken a permanent residence in this place, tenders his professional services to the gentlemen of Hamilton, Rossville, and their respective vicinities. He may be found at any time at his office, where all business intrusted to his care will be diligently and faithfully attended to. He does not wish to make any great profession of his knowledge, or to speak in his own praise, neither does he wish to "anticipate the pleasure" which gentlemen must necessarily and inevitably feel while undergoing the operation of his dexterous performance, but will merely state that he has heretofore never failed to give universal and unbounded satisfaction to his friends.

The peculiar situation in which he has fortunately located himself is strikingly singular. On one side of him is a law office, on the other a tavern, the court-house in his front, Stable Street in his rear, and a printing office immediately above him. Possessing so many superior advantages, in point of locality, political principles, and acquirements over his predecessor (Benj. Tolliver), who came before the public under arbitrary colors, Green Briggs flatters himself that his services will be duly appreciated, and that he will meet with the support and approbation of an enlightened community.

Notwithstanding the head prefixed to this notice may appear somewhat shocking, still there is no harm whatever intended. He merely wishes to convey the idea that he will

Shave and Cut Hair

on the most reasonable terms, in the best possible manner, and in the most superior style of Eastern elegance.

HAMILTON, *November* 24, 1823.

In 1826 a calamity occurred that sent a thrill throughout the community. A house in this town, occupied by Mr. James Boal, was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid caused the death of no less than four persons, thus bereaving Mr. Boal of an affectionate wife and two lovely children, one about five and the other about three years of age, and a widowed mother, Mrs. Perrine, of a daughter in the bloom of life. Four other persons were in the room at the time, three of Mrs. Boal's children, and a daughter of Mrs. McCarron, who providentially escaped with but slight injury.

Fashionable gentlemen now may be interested in knowing what kinds of clothes were worn in those days. Mr. Basey's house had been broken into, and he had been robbed. He was a well-known saloon-keeper of the town. He thus advertises his loss:

"About nine o'clock last evening from the residence of the subscriber in Hamilton, the following articles of clothing: A drab double-milled Newmarket coat lined with silk; a blue close-bodied coat with a few small slits in the tail of it; two silk velvet vests, one a black and the other a crimson color. Two pair of blue pantaloons, of the same quality as the close-bodied coat; one pair ribbed cassimere; one pair fine blue cazinett; one pair sky-blue ribbed cazinett."

"The American museum of wax figures," exhibited here in 1825 at Colonel Vandegriff's hotel. The museum consisted of nineteen figures, General Jackson, Commodore Porter, John Q. Adams, General Marat, and Charlotte Corday, Lorenzo Dow, Catharine, the empress of Russia, Harriet Newell and her infant, the American beauty, and two beautiful children, the fair sleeping Desdemona, and an infant child, Paul Cuffee, Turner the Hermit, two Lilliputians, and an African boy.

During the freshet in April, 1825, twenty-five boats descended the Miami River, laden with pork, flour, and whisky destined for New Orleans. One or two accidents occurred. One boat struck the pier of the Hamilton bridge, and sunk a few miles below. Another was wrecked a short distance above town, and a Mr. Johnson, of Rossville, was drowned in assisting the owner to save the cargo.

The forty-eighth anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in 1824 by the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville. At half past 8 o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed in front of Blair's Hotel and proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where (after other exercises by some of Mr. Watkins's pupils) Taylor Webster pronounced a highly interesting and appropriate oration. At 11 A. M., the citizens assembled at the court-house. The Declaration of Independence was read by James McBride, and the oration delivered by Mr. John L. Watkins; after which those citizens who wished to partake of the entertainment prepared by Mr. L. P. Sayre, in Rossville, were directed to form a procession at the east door of the court-house, which was accordingly

done, and, preceded by a band of musicians, playing suitable martial airs, they moved to the place of destination. Great cordiality prevailed throughout, and nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the day, which was ended in a very happy way.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated in a very becoming manner by the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville, on Wednesday, February 22, 1826. At 2 o'clock P. M. the farewell address of Washington was read by Mr. Charles K. Smith before a large and highly respectable audience of both sexes, assembled at the court-house, after which Mr. Jesse Corwin pronounced an oration, the whole being much enlivened by the performance of several appropriate airs by a band of music.

The Hamilton Free and Easy Club met in February, 1825, at early candle-light, to discuss at Mr. Blair's Assembly Room, the following question: "Were the Allied Powers justifiable in confining Napoleon Bonaparte on the Island of St. Helena?"

In 1825 the Cincinnati and Dayton mail stage ran once a week between Cincinnati and Dayton. It left Cincinnati every Monday at 4 A. M., and arrived at Hamilton the same day by 6 P. M. It left Hamilton every Tuesday at 4 A. M., and arrived at Dayton the same day at 6 P. M. From Dayton it left every Friday at 4 A. M., reaching Hamilton the same day by 6 P. M. It departed from Hamilton every Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrived at Cincinnati the same day by 6 P. M.

The stage offices were kept at Cincinnati by Hezekiah Fox; at Hamilton by Thomas Blair, and at Dayton by Timothy Squires. The owners were Henderson & Squires.

As an instance of rapid traveling, the newspaper says that the President's message, in 1829, was delivered at the city of Washington on the 8th inst., and "we, at this distance, publish it on the 11th—only three days after!! This is truly 'going the whole ——' and stands unparalleled in our backwoods annals of transportation."

In 1827, it was stated on the authority of Platt Evans, of Cincinnati, that goods were transported from New York by the canal at the following prices per hundred weight:

From the city to Portland, Ohio, nine days . .	$1 18
From Portland to Cincinnati, fourteen days . .	2 00
	$3 18

From the same city, by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Mr. Bard, also of Cincinnati, said it cost him five dollars per hundred weight, and required several days longer. It was, therefore, much cheaper, and equally safe, to take goods purchased in Philadelphia, for the western market, by the way of New York.

Advertisements for runaway apprentices were common in early days. We find the following in the *Intelligencer:*

THREE CENTS REWARD.

Walked away (too lazy to run) from the house of the subscriber, in Butler County, on the 11th inst., an indented apprentice to the coopering business, ycleped William Vaun, 16 years of age, about 5 feet high. He took with him a new drab tight-bodied coat, an old wool chapeau, &c. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him. The above reward (but no extra charges or thanks) will be given to the person who will "do up" the said walk-a-way in a bandbox, to prevent his taking cold, and deliver him safely to JONAS WEHR.

HAMILTON, *January* 18, 1828.

Among the deaths recorded at an early date, we have Matthew Winton, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, in 1830; Moses Conner, in 1829; Sarah Wright, in the eightieth year of her age, in 1828; George Chesterson, an aged citizen, in 1825, and John Blackhall, in 1824.

The mayor's docket of 1834, when James McBride filled that position, has been preserved. It is full of interesting reading. The first case we notice bears date of October 28, 1834, and was the State *vs.* Ruber Meeker, on the charge of running a horse through the streets of Hamilton. The charge was made by Samuel Bayless, and the witnesses were John S. Gordon, John M. Millikin, George P. Bell, and John Woods. The docket shows a clear case against the defendant, and a fine of five dollars was annexed against him.

On the same day, and on the same charge, and proved by the same witnesses, John Meeker paid a similar fine; but John Meeker must have been indulging in something stronger than spring water, for the next case on the docket is that in which on a charge of assault and battery on Matthias Dungan he pleaded guilty, and was again fined five dollars and costs.

There are a number of cases against sundry parties for "keeping a grocery and retailing spirits without a license." Henry Amsden, John Jenkins, Benjamin Talbert, James Elliott, James Ward, Charley Snyder, Billy Lohmann, and others, were so arraigned, and when they could not produce, and generally they did not, the permit of the Common Pleas Court to sell liquor, they submitted to a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

The 21st of February, 1836, was a good day for the marshal of Hamilton. The weather had been unusually cold, and on that bright Sunday morning the basin was frozen over as smooth as glass, and as solid as a rock. Mr. Bayless had his hands full of warrants for the arrest of William B. Cameron, Ira M. Collyer, John Blackall, Alex. Richardson, William East, a boy of color; William Harrison, James Moore, Benjamin Van Hook, and a half dozen others "engaged in the sport or amusement of skating on the Hamilton Basin on the Sabbath day." They were called upon to pay fines and costs ranging from one to two dollars.

Shortly after this Henry Swain, commonly called "Dutch Henry," was fined three dollars and costs for riding his horse at a gallop through the streets. The

witnesses were Henry S. Earhart, George W. Tapscott, and Robert Harper.

But on Sunday, February 28, 1836, Michael Delorac, instigated, doubtless, by the devil and an inordinate greed of gain, sold a grindstone for the sum of one dollar and fifty cents. He was arrested "for being found on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, sporting and at common labor, in violation of the statutes," etc., and fined one dollar and costs.

On the same day John B. Weller, John Woods, and William Bebb were arrested on a similar warrant for Sabbath breaking. The facts in these cases are as follows:

"The said defendant (Weiler), on Sunday, the 28th of February last, in company with others, left Hamilton on horseback for Eaton, in Preble County, with the avowed intention of attending the Court of Common Pleas in that county, which commenced its session on the ensuing Monday.

"The defendant, John B. Weller, moved the court to be discharged, upon the grounds that the facts, as proved, do not bring the case within the section of law under which he is arraigned, to wit, the first section of an act entitled, 'An act for the prevention of immoral practices,' because the charge, as proved, is no violation of the laws of Ohio, and not recognized as an offense. Which motion was overruled by the mayor, who refused to discharge the defendant on the grounds above stated, whereupon the said defendant tendered his bill of exceptions, which was signed by the mayor, and the mayor assessed a fine of one dollar for the offense and costs of suit."

Daniel Skinner, who had the temerity to engage in the sport or amusement of sleigh-riding on the Sunday of February 28, 1836, was summarily arrested, and, on the testimony of W. H. Bartlett, Jesse Corwin, John Eichelberger, Israel Gregg, and John G. Ritter, vindicated his reputation and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of not guilty.

The anniversary of our national independence was appropriately celebrated by the citizens in 1830. An impressive address to the throne of grace was offered up by the Rev. Mr. J. Bradley, of Middletown. The Declaration of Independence was read by W. Murray, Jr., and an eloquent oration pronounced by James Reily. The procession was again formed and marched to Rossville, where an elegant dinner was prepared by Mr. Ingersoll, for which the company appeared to have excellent appetites.

The political contest between General Jackson, Henry Clay, and John Q. Adams for the Presidency produced great excitement in the county of Butler, dividing the people into parties, which opposed and assailed each other with all the violence of party rancor. On the success of General Jackson, in the Fall of 1828, great rejoicing was made by the successful party. A celebration was had, and barbecue made in Rossville on the 4th of March, 1829, being the day on which General Jackson was inaugurated. A fatted ox was furnished by Jacob Wehr, which was roasted whole, on the common on the river bank, in the lower part of Rossville, which, with bread furnished from the bakery, formed the bill of fare. Two or three hundred persons were present, who, with their knives, each cut off such part of the ox as suited their taste. This, with bread and an abundance of whisky, obtained from the neighboring groceries, constituted the repast. The day was somewhat rainy and the ground muddy, and the liberal potations of whisky used at the feast rendered the appearance of the assemblage in the evening like any thing else than a temperance meeting.

In July, 1830, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, paid a visit to Hamilton, in accordance with an invitation received from the citizens of the place, communicated through a committee who had been appointed to wait on him for that purpose. He arrived at Hamilton on Thursday, the 29th of July, and on the next day partook of a public dinner provided on the occasion. The dinner was prepared by Thomas Blair and served up in elegant style under the shade of the locust trees in the public square, on the east side of the court-house, about two o'clock, at which two hundred and eleven persons sat down, being all that the table would accommodate. John Bigger, of Warren County, officiated as president of the day. After the dinner was over toasts were given and drank with great glee. After the toast complimentary to Mr. Clay had been given and drank, he addressed the assembled multitude from the east door of the court-house in a speech of great eloquence and effect, which occupied about two hours in the delivery. There were about one thousand persons present to hear him.

In the evening a brilliant party was given in honor of Mr. Clay, at the house of John Woods, then member of Congress from this district.

The house and yard were brilliantly illuminated and crowded to overflowing, and all the beauty and elegance of the town and neighborhood were present to welcome and take by the hand their celebrated guest. On Saturday Mr. Clay bade farewell to Hamilton, and proceeded to Cincinnati, on his way to Ashland.

HAMILTON BASIN.

In the year 1826 and 1827 that portion of the Miami Canal between Cincinnati and the Miami fields above Middletown was constructed, passing on the east side of the town of Hamilton at the distance of nearly a mile from the Miami River, and about half a mile from inlots of the town. On the first day of July, 1827, the water was let into the Miami Canal by the feeder, two miles above Middletown. The first boat on it was built at Middletown by Robert L. Campbell, and called the *Samuel Forrer*. On the fourth day of July, the water

having reached Middletown, the canal-boat made several trips from Middletown to the canal feeder. The canal filled slowly, so that it took more than a month before the water reached Hamilton. In August the canal-boat *Samuel Forrer* came down to Hamilton, and remained some time, making trips with ladies and gentlemen for pleasure to Middletown and to the neighborhood of the big pond below Hamilton.

In December, 1827, the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville had a public meeting at the court-house in Hamilton, at which they passed resolutions setting forth their grievances in consequence of the location and construction of the Miami Canal, and appointed Robert B. Millikin, John Reily, and Thomas Blair their agents to memorialize the board of canal commissioners on the subject of a lateral canal and basin, and perform such other matters as might be deemed necessary. A survey and plan with an estimate of the expense of constructing a side cut or lateral canal from the main canal to the town of Hamilton was made by Jesse L. Williams, an engineer on the Miami Canal, and now living at a good old age in Fort Wayne, which was forwarded to the board of canal commissioners, together with a memorial by the agents on behalf of the citizens, praying that the board would, on behalf of the State of Ohio, make a location of a lateral canal and basin at Hamilton, and grant the citizens the privilege of its construction, and give them such pecuniary aid as they might deem proper. Jesse Corwin was appointed by the citizens to proceed to Columbus and lay the memorial before the board of canal commissioners, and represent the case as well to the board as to the Legislature. Dr. Daniel Millikin was afterwards associated with him to second him in his efforts.

On the presentation of this memorial, the board of canal commissioners, at a meeting held at Columbus, on the fifteenth day of January, 1828, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the event of the General Assembly granting to the board of canal commissioners the authority to lay out and construct side cuts, or lateral canals, as suggested in the last report of the board, the acting commissioner be authorized to lay out and establish a side cut from the Miami Canal to the town of Hamilton, and upon the construction of it by the inhabitants of said town, in the manner he shall prescribe, to pay towards the cost of the same to the persons properly authorized to receive it, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars."

In compliance with the request of the citizens of Hamilton, the Legislature of the State of Ohio, on the eleventh day of February, 1828, passed a law authorizing the canal commissioners "to construct, or permit to be constructed, a navigable communication between the Miami Canal and the town of Hamilton, in the county of Butler, and if they should deem it inexpedient to construct such communication at the expense of the State, they may permit it to be done at the expense of individuals desiring such communication under such regulations and restrictions as will secure the interest of the State."

On the passage of this law subscription papers were immediately put into circulation, and a sum deemed sufficient to complete the work was soon subscribed. When this was accomplished, on the application of the citizens, Micajah T. Williams, acting canal commissioner on the Miami line, on the thirty-first day of March, 1828, entered into a contract with Andrew McCleary, of Rossville, to construct the basin at seven and three-fourths cents per cubic yard for the embankment.

The length of the Hamilton side cut, or basin, from the main canal was fifty-three chains and sixty-two links. The natural surface of the ground on which the basin was constructed being some four or five feet lower than the bottom of the main canal, it was laid out of such a width as to admit of the earth and gravel being taken from the center to construct the banks. The basin was one hundred and twenty feet wide at the bottom, and one hundred and forty-eight feet wide at the surface of the water, having an average depth of about eighteen feet. On each side was a towing path eight feet wide, which, with the slope of the banks, made the whole width occupied by the basin from the outside base of one bank to the outside base of the other bank about two hundred and six feet. The surface of the water in the basin being about five feet above the general level of the town, it presented a beautiful appearance.

Mr. McCleary, the contractor, commenced the work immediately on his closing the contract, and prosecuted it with vigor, so that the whole was completed by the 13th of December, 1828, and the water let into the basin a few days afterwards. The bottom of the basin being a very loose gravel and the banks also gravel, it required a considerable length of time to fill it and some care to prevent the banks from giving way. The water leaked through the banks and at the bottom, rising up in High Street and the low ground on the north, so as to overflow to the depth of three or four feet in the street in the front of Mrs. Caldwell's residence, doing considerable damage to property in that part of the town, until a drain was dug down Basin Street to convey the water to the river. The leakage continued for several months. Mr. McCleary paid at that time for a man and two horses and a scraper only seventy-five cents per day; for a stout, able-bodied man, thirty cents per day, and, notwithstanding the cheap labor, he lost over one thousand and five hundred dollars.

The whole cost of constructing the Hamilton basin amounted to the following sum:

For 80,413 cubic yards of embankment, at 7¾ cents per yard,	$6,232 00
For grubbing, safety-gate, bridges, and other work,	575 52
For puddling, securing safety-gate, digging ditch to drain water to the river, and other expenses necessarily incident to the construction of the work,	695 50
	$7,503 02

Two thousand dollars of which was paid by the State of Ohio and the remaining sum by the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville.

An office for the collection of tolls was established at the east end of the Hamilton basin, on the main line of the canal, in March, 1828, and Pierson Sayre appointed collector, with a salary of two hundred dollars per year. He then lived in East Hamilton, and continued in office until the 1st of April, 1830, when he resigned, and William Blair was appointed in his room, with a salary of three hundred dollars per year.

In March, 1832, the office was removed to the west end of the basin. On the first day of March, 1832, William Blair resigned the office and Robert Harper was appointed in his stead, who served until the first day of March, 1836, when he resigned, and John Crane was appointed, who continued in office to 1844. On the 27th of January, 1844, the Legislature passed a law declaring that the collectors of canal tolls should be entitled to receive such compensation as shall be allowed by the board of public works, not exceeding two-thirds of the amount now allowed. The salary of the collector of Hamilton was reduced to two hundred dollars per year.

The following persons succeeded Mr. Crane: William C. Howells, Daniel Skinner, James George, and James Dougherty.

The following is the list of original subscribers:

Isaac Anderson,	$10 00	Hunter & Nutt,	$10 00
A. P. Andrews,	10 00	Peter Helwig,	1 00
Jonas Ball,	3 00	John Hunter,	5 00
John Beach,	10 00	Robt. J. Howard,	20 00
Thomas Blair,	100 00	Isaac Howe,	10 00
James Boal,	100 00	Robert Hewes,	5 00
William Blair,	50 00	Matth. Hueston,	10 00
Geo. P. Bell,	25 00	Henry Jacoby,	5 00
Thomas Burns,	25 00	William Jones,	10 00
C. & H. Bowers,	20 00	John Johnston,	5 00
Russel Burrows,	10 00	Aaron Jewell,	50 00
Jas. Broadberry,	4 00	Robt. Jones and John	
Geo. Burnap,	5 00	Eichelberger,	75 00
Jacob Burnet,	51 00	Joel Kennedy,	50 00
Morris Crane,	25 00	Wm. A. Krug,	10 00
Samuel S. Cole,	75 00	Thos. Kenworthy,	15 00
M. & A. Conner,	25 00	John Line,	10 00
Est. of Caldwell,	50 00	Joseph Lashorn,	20 00
David Clark,	5 00	Joseph Landis,	100 00
Jas. B. Cameron,	15 00	Philip Landis,	5 00
Jesse Corwin,	25 00	Jas. C. Ludlow,	40 00
O. S. Caldwell,	10 00	William Moore,	100 00
David Conner,	5 00	Robert B. Millikin,	50 00
Samuel Dick, Jr.,	10 00	Andrew McCleary,	25 00
Caleb DeCamp,	25 00	Stafford Morgan,	10 00
John C. Dunlevy,	25 00	David MacDill,	10 00
Nicholas Davis,	15 00	John McKeen,	15 00
William Daniels,	150 00	Benjamin Moses,	10 00
Samuel Dick,	30 00	James McBride,	100 00
Richard Easton,	5 00	Dav. McMechan,	5 00
H. S. Earhart & Co.,	10 00	Dan. Millikin,	100 00
Wm. J. Elder & Co.,	10 00	John McClure,	5 00
Thos. Enyeart,	5 00	Robert Martin,	10 00
David K. Este,	44 00	Thos. & Wm. McMillen,	10 00
Isaac Falconer,	10 00	Sam. Millikin,	10 00
Daniel Flenner,	150 00	Jos. McMechan,	10 00
Thomas Fawcett,	5 00	Phil. McGonigal,	5 00
Isaac Fisher,	5 00	Sam. McClure,	10 00
Jacob Flickinger,	5 00	Thomas Melone,	3 00
John D. Garrison,	100 00	John Moorehead,	10 00
Israel Gregg,	5 00	Azur R. Mills,	5 00
Jas. O'Conner,	$25 00	Chas. Snider,	$5 00
Isaac Overpeck,	1 50	Jasper Snyder,	5 00
Isaac Paxton,	10 00	Samuel Scott,	10 00
Isaac Poiner,	10 00	William Taylor,	25 00
Thos. Peterkin,	5 00	John Traber,	25 00
Jonath. Pierson,	15 00	Thomas M. Thomas,	25 00
John Reily,	500 00	Benj. Vangorden,	5 00
Loammi Rigdon,	25 00	Edward Vickroy,	3 00
John Rinehart,	5 00	Geo. Vandegriff,	20 00
John L. Ritter,	1 00	Wm. B. Van Hook,	100 00
Jacob Sandoe,	5 00	I. P. Vanhagan,	5 00
Morris Seely,	10 00	Hiram Wright,	10 00
Wm. H. Spalding,	5 00	Samuel P. Withrow,	5 00
Lawrence Smith,	5 00	Hugh Wilson,	100 00
Silas Smith,	350 00	John Winton,	200 00
Thos. Sinnard,	25 00	John Woods,	100 00
Chas. K. Smith,	25 00	Charles Walker,	10 00
Oliver Stevens,	25 00	Isaac Wiles,	8 00
John Sutherland, in cloth,	100 00	Isaac Watson,	5 00
		Michael Yeakle,	8 00

The basin did a very useful work for many years, and it was a mistake to have done away with it so soon. Undoubtedly the canal, of which it was a branch, will some day, not far in the future, also be disused and filled up. But that time has not yet arrived, nor in our judgment had it arrived for the basin in 1877. There were many complaints of disease said to have originated from its exhalations, and it did comparatively little business. The business men, as a rule, opposed its removal, but the question was submitted to the people of the city, and they voted against retaining it.

An act was passed by the General Assembly, April 27, 1872, for cutting it off, which provided that the measure should be approved by two-thirds of the voters of the city; that the city council should procure the written consent of the lessees of the public works to the cutting off, and obtain a release from them of all claims for damages from the State; the city of Hamilton to be liable for all damages to property occasioned by the filling up. To ascertain what these damages might be, council was required to give thirty days' notice of its intention to cut off, and within thirty days afterwards persons claiming damages were required to present to council a written application clearly setting forth the ground on which damages were claimed, and the amount.

On the application of council, the judge of the Court of Common Pleas was to appoint three commissioners, who should have authority to examine witnesses under oath, to audit the claims for damages, and within one month after their appointment, make a report to council of the amount of damages, if any, awarded.

Under the requirements of this law, an election was held on Tuesday, May 18, 1875, with the following result:

FOR CUTTING OFF.	YES.	NO.
First Ward	183	218
Second Ward	385	84
Third Ward	522	84
Fourth Ward	426	16
Total	1,516	402
Total vote		1,918
Majority for cutting off		1,114

Or more than two-thirds in favor of cutting off.

The lessees of the public works withholding their written consent to the proposed cutting off, Mr. Neal, at the next session of the Legislature, introduced a supplemental bill to remedy this defect.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday night, June 19, 1877, a force of a hundred men appeared at the neck of the basin with wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, etc., and proceeded to fill up the basin at that point. The men were divided into squads and thoroughly organized, as if they had prepared themselves for the work some time before. At the meeting of council, the night before, the matter of cutting off the basin was laid over indefinitely. This was done in order to mislead those who were opposed to it. If any time for the filling had been fixed, the opposition would have been ready with injunctions to stop the work, and might probably have delayed it for months. As soon as filling up the neck was commenced, a report that the work was in progress spread like wild-fire throughout the city, and it was not many minutes before a crowd of two thousand people was collected on the basin banks. The men worked well, and a little after 12 o'clock the job was completed.

It is said that some of the men opposed to the cutting off made an effort to procure an injunction, but the judges of both the Common Pleas and Probate Courts were out of town.

The citizens generally were pleased, and in a short time the excavation was filled up. The expectations of those who favored its removal have not been realized; fevers still exist in Hamilton, and the land is entirely waste.

TAYLOR WEBSTER.

Taylor Webster was born in Pennsylvania, and when a child immigrated, with his father and mother, to Butler County, Ohio, in 1806. He received a limited education in the schools of that early day, and for a time pursued his studies at the Miami University, when that institution was in its infancy.

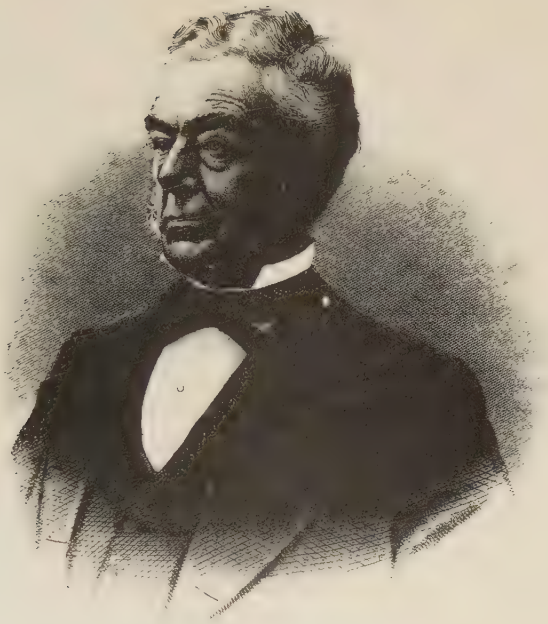
Mr. Webster was identified with the press of Butler County for a long time. From about the year 1828 until the year 1836, he edited and published the *Western Telegraph*, which was the organ of the old Jackson Democracy. Subsequently the *Telegraph* was carried on by John B. Weller. During the first part of this period the *Hamilton Intelligencer*, the opposition paper, was edited by John Woods, and subsequently it was edited, printed, and published by Lewis D. Campbell. These four Hamilton editors all represented the district in Congress—Mr. Woods four years, Mr. Webster six years, Mr. Weller six years, and Mr. Campbell, the only survivor, eleven years.

In 1829 Mr. Webster was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature. In 1830 he was the representative of Butler in the Ohio Legislature, and was elected speaker. In 1832, 1834, and 1836 he was elected representative to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Butler, Preble and Darke. In 1838 he was succeeded by John B. Weller. Subsequently he was the successor of John Reily, deceased, as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio for Butler County.

During the administration of Jackson and Van Buren, when he was actively in the field of Ohio politics, he was not such a leader as were William Allen, John Brough, or John B. Weller. He was not an orator, but in a less ostentatious way he performed more telling service than either of them. Their great powers were displayed in haranguing the multitude and exciting their friends to action without, perhaps, making very many converts from the opposition. Mr. Webster's great strength lay in his indefatigable industry, and his principal strength was in what was called the button-hole and fence-corner system of electioneering. He had no superior in the Miami Valley in organizing political forces in detail during a campaign, and bringing them into action when a decisive battle was to be fought. He was naturally of a mild and unassuming disposition—calm, discreet, and considerate in action. He was always temperate, industrious, and persevering, and he discharged with honesty and fidelity the functions of the various official positions with which he was intrusted. He died on the 27th of April, 1876, at the residence of his son, in New Orleans.

CYRUS FALCONER.

Cyrus Falconer, physician and surgeon, was born January 21, 1810, in Washington County, Penn. His parents, Isaac and Nancy (Wilkins) Falconer, were natives of the same place. In 1812 the family removed to Ohio, passing down the Monongahela to Pittsburg, and thence on flat-boats down the Ohio to Cincinnati. Rossville (now West Hamilton) being their point of destination, they started for that place, crossing the Big Miami by ferry-boat where the iron bridge now spans it. The doctor's father rented a hotel opposite to where the Straub House now stands. The building was erected as early as 1806, and still remains a land-mark. Mr. Falconer conducted this hotel and the ferry till 1816, when he erected the frame building now occupied by W. C. Miller as a drug-store. It was known as the "Falconer House," and was conducted by Mr. Falconer until 1838. Besides his hotel business, he for several years carried on the cabinet-maker's trade, which he had learned while young, in company with Mr. Thomas Enyeart. He was among the first to build flat-boats on the Miami, and for many years carried on an extensive trade down the Ohio and Mississippi. He made several trips to New Orleans, the last one being in 1827, with a load of furniture of his own manufacture. Mr. Falconer built one of the first saw-mills in Hamilton (Rossville), which he carried on for a short time. He also was engaged in farming, to some extent. He was drafted, in 1814, for the second war with Great Britain, but before reaching the seat of



Cyrus Falconer

hostilities the conflict was over. He served for several years afterwards as captain of a military company. He died in 1840, aged sixty, while his widow survived him fourteen years, dying at the age of sixty-four. But one brother of Dr. Falconer's, John H. Falconer, ever grew to manhood. He was a tailor and hotel-keeper in Rossville for several years, and afterwards a farmer in Illinois, where he died in 1866. His only sister was Mrs. Louise M. Deshler, widow of the late John G. Deshler, of Columbus, who was a very prominent and wealthy banker. Dr. Falconer received his primary education in the schools of Hamilton. At the age of fourteen he began studying Latin and the higher branches in a select school conducted by John L. Watkins. In 1826 he entered Miami University (then in its infancy), and was in the class with General Robert C. Schenck. He remained at this institution until the Fall of 1827. To add a little experience and knowledge of the world to his book learning, he accompanied his father on his last trip to New Orleans on a flat-boat down the Ohio and the Mississippi. It was on this romantic trip that he became instilled with abolition principles. He witnessed slavery in its worst form; and the cruelties and degradation seen by him made a lasting impression upon his mind. Upon his return in the following Spring he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. R. B. Millikin, father of Mr. Thomas Millikin, at present the oldest practicing lawyer of Hamilton. During 1830 and 1831, he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. In 1832 he was licensed to practice medicine by the Second Senatorial District Medical Society, and immediately opened an office in Hamilton. In the Fall of 1834 he entered into partnership with Dr. L. Rigdon, brother of Mr. Sidney Rigdon, made famous by his association with Joseph Smith, of Mormon notoriety. The Winter of 1837 was passed by the doctor in traveling through Texas on horseback, shortly after the capture of Santa Anna by Sam Houston, prospecting for a new location. A tour was also made through Illinois and Iowa, when he returned to Hamilton, and in the Autumn of 1838 he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated in 1839. He now resumed his practice in Hamilton, opening an office on the grounds where his residence now stands. In 1846 he took as assistant Dr. L. J. Smith, and in 1850 received him as partner. In 1859 this relation was dissolved, and it was not until 1878 that another and last partnership was formed, when Dr. Lee Corbin became associated with him in practice for one year.

It is just half a century since Dr. Falconer entered upon the duties of his profession, which gives him the distinction of being the oldest practicing physician in the county, while but few in the State can lay claim to a professional career of equal length. No physician in Butler County is more widely or more favorably known than Dr. Falconer, not only by his acknowledged skill as a physician and surgeon, but also as a man of prominence outside of his chosen profession. His early education was liberal, and from studious habits and a naturally inquiring disposition his mind is replete with a store of knowledge that constitutes him one of Hamilton's most cultured citizens. He is a ready writer, which from time to time has enabled him to furnish scientific and medical journals with able articles. His first contribution was a report on cholera in Butler County, published in 1834 in Dr. Drake's *Western Medical Journal*. Another article which attracted considerable notice was furnished the same journal some years afterwards, describing a Cæsarean operation performed by him.

Doctor Falconer has been a prominent member of the Ohio State Medical Association ever since 1845, shortly after its inception, and is one of a few of its oldest members now living. He has been its vice-president repeatedly, and in 1881 was nominated for president, but was defeated by a small vote. He has also been a member of the American Medical Association since 1859, and was a delegate to the first international medical congress, which was held in Philadelphia in 1876. The medical profession in Butler and surrounding counties owe much to Doctor Falconer for his efforts in their behalf. He was the active founder of the Butler County Medical Society, established in 1837, and served as its president for many years. He has also been president of the District Medical Society, composed of the physicians of Butler and Preble Counties, Ohio, and Union, Rush, Wayne, and Fayette Counties, Indiana. Doctor Falconer for many years has had a very large practice, and every thing intended for the advancement of medical science in the surrounding country has had his hearty support and the benefits of his long and successful experience. Upon the first draft of soldiers in 1861 he was appointed examining surgeon of this district. For the past three years Doctor Falconer has been carrying on a farm in Hanover Township in connection with his other duties. During R. B. Hayes's first term as governor of the State, Doctor Falconer was, by his appointment, trustee of the State Agricultural College, and was also appointed by Governor Noyes.

Ever since the inception of the Republican party Doctor Falconer has been an enthusiastic supporter of its principles, although his first vote was cast for a Democratic candidate, General Jackson, in 1832. Between that date, however, and the birth of the Republican party his affiliations were with the Whigs. He figured conspicuously in politics in those days and was sent as delegate to the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, in 1839, which nominated General Harrison for President, and took an active part in the campaign following.

The doctor has been one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton for a great many years, having been associated with that Church since 1845, and for the past thirty-two years one of its elders.

In 1857 and 1864 he was a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Lexington, Kentucky, and Newark, New Jersey, respectively.

He was early identified with the educational interests of Hamilton, and was one of the organizers of the union school system in this place in 1851. He was one of three of the first board of school examiners, in which capacity he served for nine years.

Doctor Falconer married his first wife, Miss Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Woods, October 8, 1839, who died September 18, 1870. Eight children were born of this union. The oldest, John W., born September 30, 1840, was killed at Appomattox Court-house, April 9, 1865, thirty minutes before the flag of truce was raised by General Lee asking a cessation of hostilities from General Grant. He was captain of a company of United States colored troops, and was leading the skirmish line which checked the last effort of the rebels to escape, when he received a mortal wound. The second son, Jerome, born March, 1844, was also shot at Stone River, in August, 1863. He died at his home, in Hamilton, seven months afterwards. William R. was born May 14, 1847. Louise, wife of General Eugene Powell, of Delaware, Ohio, was born February 15, 1852. Helen, wife of Captain O'Brien, of the Seventeenth Regiment in the regular army, serving at Fort Yates, Dakota, was born December 9, 1853. Cyrus, Jr., was born March 5, 1856. Scott, born May 12, 1858, died, aged two years, and Mary was born May 22, 1863.

The date of his second marriage was February 1, 1872, to Miss Margaret McKee, of Columbus, who died September 15, 1878. He married his present wife, Miss Ella Crawford, of Hamilton, May 20, 1880. Of the last union one child, a son, was born, February 16, 1882.

Doctor Falconer, although of advanced age, is firm and elastic in step, vigorous in movement, and displays the same activity and quickness he did thirty years ago. His face is very marked in its outline, and his head is crowned with an abundant growth of white hair.

He has been concerned in nearly every public measure which affects the interests of Hamilton, and has been distinguished in his action by originality of views. He is but little affected by the ideas of others, and pursues his course regardless of popular clamor. Often he has been the most unpopular man in town, but time has generally shown the correctness of his opinions. He never shrinks from maintaining what he believes to be true; neither does he mince words in branding a falsehood.

For the last fifty years he has taken a decided stand in every thing that can affect mankind in this neighborhood. He was an ardent Whig and is now an ardent Republican; he is unremitting in his attendance on the ordinances of religion; he is an active Sunday-school teacher; he has on occasions delivered addresses on patriotic and professional subjects; in committee work he has done a great deal; he has exposed wrong and fraud wherever he has met them, whether intended to defraud the taxpayers of Hamilton or of the country. He attends every public meeting at which it is desirable that good citizens should turn out, and he has not been backward in putting his hand into his pocket when desired to do so for the good of the community. For many years he has been regarded as among the first three or four citizens of the town.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

During the year 1840, the contest between William Henry Harrison and Martin Van Buren, for the presidential chair, agitated the whole community from one end of the country to the other. Political conventions, mass meetings, Democratic Van Buren clubs, and Harrison Tippecanoe clubs occupied great part of the time and attention of numbers of the people.

On Monday, the 24th of August, 1840, a large meeting of the Van Buren Democrats took place at Hamilton, at which Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Senator Allen, of Chillicothe, and Wilson Shannon, then governor of Ohio, were present. The number of persons assembled was about three thousand.

About 10 o'clock Colonel Johnson addressed the crowd from the front door of the court-house, but the situation proving unfavorable, he was heard but by few. At the close of his speech the company adjourned to the sycamore grove south of the town, where Governor Shannon made a speech, near two hours long; Senator Allen then claimed the attention of the audience for an hour or two longer, which occupied the time until 4 o'clock, when the assembly was dismissed and the auditors went to their respective homes.

On the 5th of October, 1840, a very large mass meeting of both political parties was held at Hamilton, agreeable to arrangements which had previously been made, of which notice had been given by hand-bills, circulated far and wide. The number of persons in attendance were variously estimated by the different parties, some estimating the number of each party as high as fifteen or twenty thousand.

The number of the Harrison Whigs was probably about five thousand; that of the Van Buren Democrats about three thousand.

Early on the morning of the fifth, flags and banners were seen floating in the breeze, from the top of almost every house in the town, as a signal that the house was open for the free accommodation of all strangers who might call. The day was fair as heart could wish, and early in the morning were seen coming in, by every road and avenue, from every part of the country, as well as from the adjoining counties, and some from the State of Indiana, numerous long processions; their banners waving in the wind, with the emblems of their different trades and professions borne aloft, until every house, street, common, and alley presented one solid mass of human beings.

By a mutual arrangement previously made between the parties, the Democrats occupied Front Street, and the part of the town lying west of that street. The Whigs occupied Second Street and that portion of the town on the east. At 10 o'clock the different parties formed their processions, and proceeded to march around that part of the town allotted to them.

The Democrats formed on Front Street, extending its whole length. The procession was composed of persons on horseback, in carriages, and every other description of vehicle the country could produce, moving down that street, and passing up Water Street, on the bank of the river, with their bands of music, flags, and banners.

The Whigs formed their procession on Second Street, which consisted of a great number of ladies as well as gentlemen, some on horseback, some in carriages, some in wagons, and in almost every species of vehicle that could be imagined. The procession continued to move down Second Street, passing up Third Street, and so round alternately. When the rear of the procession was at the head of Second Street, the front was half-way up Third Street. Notwithstanding the great numbers in the procession, every street and avenue of the town was filled with persons on foot, who did not fall into the procession. Hundreds of flags and banners bearing appropriate and strange devices and mottoes were borne aloft by the different companies forming the procession. Carriages and wagons carrying almost every implement of mechanical trades were in the procession. Here was a blacksmith shop mounted on wheels, with its forge and bellows in full blast, the smith and striker busily engaged in making horseshoes. On another wagon were seated half a dozen shoemakers steadily employed at their work. A pair of shoes were actually made and finished during the procession, and in the evening presented to Robert C. Schenck, one of the orators on the occasion, with an intimation that they were designed to be used in his race at the ensuing election.

On another wagon were seated several ladies, each with an old-fashioned wheel, busily engaged in spinning flax, and immediately following on a similar wagon was a weaver with his loom and quill fillers, converting the yarn into cloth.

Anon, comes a great canoe, mounted on wheels, in which were seated about thirty persons. The canoe was tastefully painted, and on each side were inscribed in large letters appropriate mottoes.

Then comes a vehicle, on which are seated twenty-six little girls, from eight to ten years of age, all dressed in white, each bearing a flag representing one of the United States; their sweet voices ringing out in merry peals, and singing popular songs, appropriate to the occasion.

Half a dozen excellent bands were in the procession, enlivening the scene by their melodious strains. Many grotesque and strange scenes intermingled in the procession. Log cabins and canoes, on wheels, were frequently seen passing in the crowd. On one wagon was a buckeye tree erect, with a live raccoon on its branches, and a living deer standing at its root. Some boys bore a living raccoon white as the driven snow.

The processions continued moving in succession along the streets, with their music and banners, until near noon, when they adjourned for dinner. A bountiful repast had been furnished for all. Farmers throughout the country had liberally contributed their best and fattest beasts; sheep, hogs, calves and poultry, hams and bacon, to which was added bread and butter of the best quality, not forgetting a number of barrels of cider furnished by the Whigs. All the warehouses around the basin were cleared out and thrown open, in which tables were set and abundantly supplied, which were appropriated for the Whigs. The Democratic party had their collation in the sycamore grove, in the south part of the town.

Abundance of provisions and to spare were supplied for the whole mass, which, taking both parties together, must have numbered at least eight or ten thousand.

After taking their repast the procession was again formed, and moved to the speaking ground. The Whigs had a stand erected east of the town from which General Metcalf, W. Southgate, and R. Wickliffe, Jr., of Kentucky, Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon, and Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, successively addressed the multitudes, and in the evening again there was speaking by Robert C. Schenck, S. F. Cary, and others. The Democrats had their speaking in the sycamore grove in the afternoon, and in the market-house at night. They were addressed by John Brough, auditor of state, afterwards governor. At night the town was beautifully illuminated. Stands were erected at the intersection of streets, from which orators were haranguing the people. Private parlors and rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, singing songs and enjoying themselves until a late hour. Notwithstanding the vast assemblage, and the proximity of the two political parties, every thing passed off most harmoniously, and without any disorder or altercation. It was observed that not a single person was seen intoxicated on the occasion.

LEVI RICHMOND.

General Levi Richmond was born on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1805, in Ross Township in this county, and was, at the time of his death, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was married on the fourth day of December, 1823, by the Rev. John A. Baughman, to Martha Powers Akers, a most estimable lady, and had by her six children.

The greatest portion of his life was spent in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the light first fell upon him. From April, 1835, until in October, 1841, he resided in the town of Millville, when he removed to Rossville, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

He received from his parents what, in the days of his youth, was considered a liberal education. Although but limited in comparison with the instruction now to be obtained, it was yet sufficient for one of such close observation and thirst for information to enable him by a very extensive general reading to qualify him for all the useful and practical pursuits of life.

Coming upon the theater of action when recollection of the glorious achievements of our heroic army of the war of 1812 was fresh in the memories of all true-hearted Americans, and accustomed to hear the war-worn veterans recount their deeds of personal valor, his spirit became fired with enthusiasm, and he longed for the opportunity of offering his services to his country. Devoting a great amount of time to the study of military affairs, and being attached to the eighth company of the second regiment in th third brigade of the first division of the Ohio militia, he was, on the fifteenth day of June, 1830, commissioned a lieutenant in his company. On the tenth day of January, 1832, he was promoted to the rank of captain. Shortly afterwards he was raised to the rank of major of the regiment, and afterwards he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel of the second regiment, and finally was elected and commissioned a brigadier-general of the first division.

A long period of peace having blessed our flag no opportunity was afforded him to display what all military men acquainted with him agreed that he possessed in a most eminent degree—military skill.

When the war with Mexico broke out, being pretty well advanced in years, and having a large family to claim his support and protection, he was induced to abandon his wish to accompany our army in that country, but his voice was heard urging the young men to rally around the flag.

The great aim of his life appeared to be to render himself a useful member of society. Ardent and liberal in all his sentiments, he was a firm and unwavering friend of the people's rights. Having attached himself to the Democratic party early in life, he never lost sight of the party's interest; and the ardor and enthusiasm which characterized him in political affairs rendered him one of the strongest pillars which supported that political creed.

For seven successive years he served as township clerk of his native township, and was twice elected justice of the peace of St. Clair Township. In the year 1843 he was appointed postmaster of Rossville, which office he held until a Whig administration came into power, when he was removed on political considerations.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

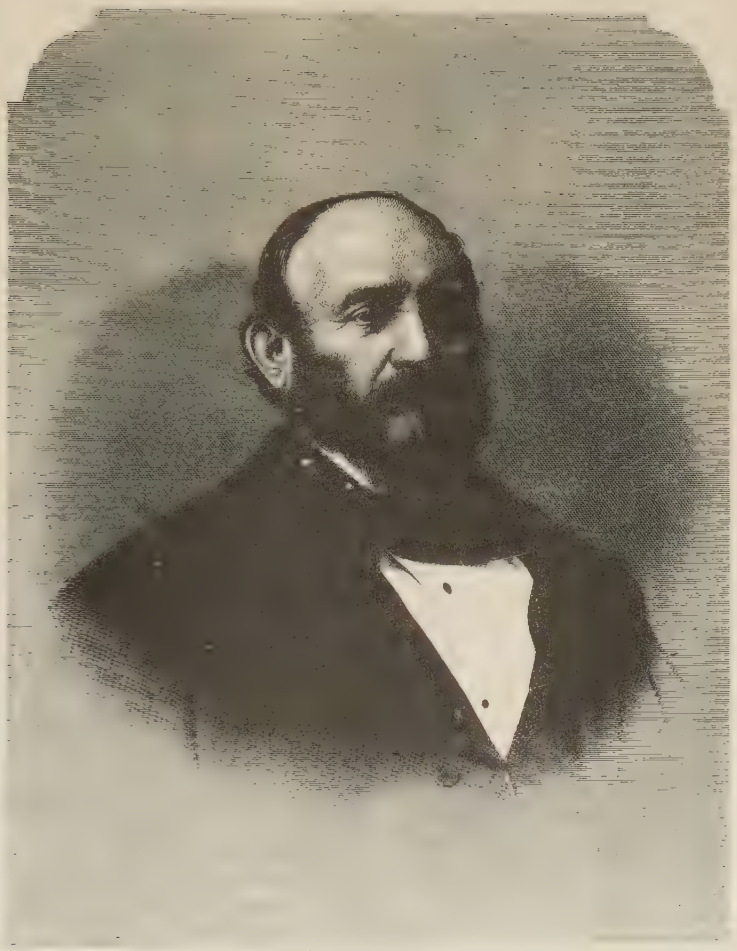
The "old post-office," at the corner of Second and High Streets, was pulled down in April, 1853. It was a strongly framed, one-storied frame building, painted a Spanish brown color. From the prominent position it occupied in the town, and the many recollections associated with it in the minds of old residents, it did not disappear without notice.

The building was framed at Black Bottom, four miles below town, by "old Captain Sam Johnson," father of 'Squire Johnson. It was not weatherboarded, however, and after standing a time, it was removed and put up in its location in Hamilton, on ground leased from Mr. Reily, in 1815. It was first occupied by Joseph Hough and Dr. Samuel Millikin as a store. They kept dry-goods, groceries, drugs, iron, queen's-ware, hardware, and all the articles incident to the wants of a new country. Mr. Hough, on the dissolution of his partnership, which subsisted for several years, continued the business till 1825, when Mr. James B. Thomas took the store. Mr. Thomas occupied it till 1849—twenty-four years.

Mr. Thomas kept the post-office there from the date of his appointment, July 23, 1832, till his resignation, in 1849. It was the scene of many a lively discussion and many a jovial bout. Here congregated the wit and wisdom of the village, and here originated many a practical joke, which set the community in a roar.

JOHN W. SOHN.

John William Sohn, long a resident of this city, is a native of Windsheim, formerly a free city of Germany, but now a part of Bavaria, where he was born on the 23d of May, 1815. Windsheim was one of the numerous cities which formerly composed the Hanseatic league, retaining its independence until the conclusion of the wars of Napoleon, when it was annexed to Bavaria, being confirmed to that state by the treaty of Vienna. It has a beautiful location, being surrounded by vine-clad hills; the town itself is defended by strong stone walls, and its appearance is at once antique and beautiful. Its attractions are still further enhanced by a promenade on the top of the walls, which gives a fine view of the distant hills. Mr. Sohn's parents were Wilhelm Ludwig Sohn and Catherine Daehner. Without being possessed of wealth, they were able to give their children good educations. There was an excellent Latin school and gymnasium in Windsheim, and until the lad was seventeen years of age he steadily attended them, making good progress. His father, whose trade was that of a brewer, lived in the city, and also carried on a vineyard, and with him the son began learning the mystery of the vine—how to plant, prune, and cultivate it, and finally to express its juice and change it to wine. At seventeen he became an apprentice to his father as a cooper and brewer, and served two years diligently at his trade, but when nineteen concluded to remove to America. At the time Charles X was dethroned in France, and was succeeded by Louis Phillippe, the revolutionary ideas then inculcated had an extensive currency in Germany. Secret societies were formed in the colleges and among friends, and the doctrines of the rights of man were assiduously



John W. Forney

studied. The events of this period made a strong impression upon Mr. Sohn, and much was then to be heard of America. Many of the German soldiers who fought under the British ensign in the Revolutionary War had settled not far from where he was born, and many old men still lingered who recounted their exploits in America, and told how fertile its land was, and more recent travelers had made known the ease with which a livelihood could here be obtained. From Alsace and Lorraine an emigration had sprung up immediately after the pacification of Europe, in 1815, and those who came over sent letters back to their friends more than confirming the stories they had previously heard. Mr. Sohn determined to cast in his lot with us, and embarked for our shores, at Bremen, in 1834, landing at Baltimore. He came west on foot, with an occasional ride on a canal-boat. In Hamilton, which he reached in November, 1834, he finally found employment at chopping wood at twenty-five cents a cord. After a little he went to work in a brewery, and then in a pork-house, and after nearly a year went to Cincinnati, working as a brewer, remaining there three years. Returning to Hamilton in June, 1839, he bought a small brewery with the savings of his previous labor. The business gradually extended, and his sales became larger, until in 1846 he embarked also in tanning. This enterprise assumed extensive proportions, and he now has two large tanneries, one in Hamilton and one in Pike County. As a convenience to those who dealt with him, he also opened a leather findings store. His brewery does a large business, and he is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of malt for other brewers. He has the largest vineyard in Butler County, and has had great success in the growing of native wines. To these he adds the packing of pork, in which he does the largest business in the county, and is interested with two of his sons-in-law in the manufacture of the Universal Wood-working Machine, which is the invention of the young men, and is of very decided utility in the manufacture of scroll and other kinds of wood-sawing and dressing. He is also a farmer, having a great deal of land that he owns, and has cultivated under his own instruction. He is a director of the First National Bank, and for fifteen years was president of the Hamilton Insurance Company.

In 1840 he was married to Miss Catherine Rosenfeld, a native of Saxony, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Ernst Rosenfeld, pastor of the German Lutheran and Reformed Church of Hamilton. Mr. Rosenfeld was born in 1779, at Koenigsberg, and came to this country in 1836, first settling in Chillicothe. In 1838 he came to Hamilton. His wife, Anna Barbara Schmidt, was born in 1801, at Koenigsberg, and died in Eichelsdorf, in Saxony, in 1834, before he came here. He possessed an excellent education, and loved to impart knowledge. Shortly after arriving in this county he opened up a school for Germans, which was the first ever held here in their native language. An excellent musician, he taught both the piano and organ, and gave instruction to the members of a brass band organized soon after his arrival. It was difficult at that time to get music especially arranged for brass instruments. Mr. Rosenfeld took the piano score, arranged the various parts for each performer, wrote them out with his own hand, and taught each man how to use his own instrument. He understood the method of performing on every instrument of modern date, and on some reached a high degree of excellence. Among his treasures was a violin presented to him by Carl Maria von Weber, the author of "Der Freyschutz," when they were both young and were intimate companions. This instrument is now preserved with religious care by his daughter, Mrs. Sohn. Mr. Rosenfeld was also a musical author. He furnished the melodies to many popular airs, and in some cases wrote both the words and the music. He had a prodigious bass voice, and none who ever heard him sing

"A mighty fortress is our God"

will ever forget it. His acquirements were not limited to books and music. He was the first gardener of his day in this neighborhood. All plants and vegetables were understood by him, and he knew the art of coaxing the reluctant earth to yield up its fruits. His example was highly beneficial to his countrymen, and, indeed, to all the dwellers in this neighborhood who kept a garden. His kindness to those weaker and less informed than himself was great. He wrote letters to Germany for his flock, carried on legal correspondence, acted as trustee and guardian, and decided disputes, all without fee or reward. He received no compensation for teaching the brass band, nor would he accept any thing for the favors he bestowed upon those around him. He died in 1855. He had six children, Ernst Ludwig, Philipp Albrecht, Katharina Barbara, Johann Christian, Carolina Barbara, and Catharina, all of whom have died, excepting the two last named.

Mr. and Mrs. Sohn have had nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom, save two named hereafter, are living. Caroline, the eldest, is married to Captain William C. Margedant, of the firm of Bentel, Margedant & Co., manufacturers of the Universal Wood-worker mentioned above. The house does a large business. Wilhelmina, the second child, is the wife of Frederick Bentel, of the same firm. Augusta, the third, was the wife of William F. Doepke, a prominent dry goods merchant of Cincinnati, but died in February, 1881. William G. P. Sohn, the fourth child, is the husband of Charlotte Slarb, and is now living in Hamilton. He is a successful tanner. Charles E. is the fifth, and Christian Sohn is the sixth. He has received a collegiate education in Germany, and is now living in California. Adelheid died in 1879. Leonora and Alma are living with their parents in Hamilton.

Mr. Sohn is a Republican, and has been a leader of the party for many years. During the war he vigorously advocated its prosecution. His first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, and he adhered to the Democratic party till the war. Since then he has been a staunch supporter of the unity of the nation. His first political office was that of member of the city council. He was a member of the school board that introduced the union school system in Hamilton, and supported the measure with all his ability. In the two bodies last mentioned he has frequently been a member. In 1849 he was elected county commissioner, and held the office for three years. In 1872, in common with many other Republicans, he became dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs by General Grant and his friends, and he saw the imperative need there was for a change. The supporters of Horace Greeley nominated Mr. Sohn for the position of member of Congress, and that nomination was indorsed by the Democracy, although he had for many years been opposed to them. Unfortunately, he was defeated.

Since his arrival here he has been the leading German citizen of the town. Few public enterprises have been begun in which he has not taken part, and of nearly all those in which the Germans are concerned he has been the originator. He was instrumental in organizing the first benevolent society of his countrymen in Cincinnati, in 1836, which is still in existence. The first German singing society which was organized in Cincinnati was begun by him. It served for many years as the choir of St. John's Church, and helped much to promote the acquaintance of members with each other. He was its first president. For many years he has been president of the United German Society, which has done much to aid and improve those who come here from the Rhine and the Danube.

Mr. Sohn is still busily experimenting in matters tending to promote the prosperity of the human race. For the last five years he has been testing the effects of sowing grain in heaped up ridges, answering the same purpose that hilling corn does. It increases the production, renders cultivation more easy, and checks the injuries both of drought and flood. In addition to the thing itself, he has discovered the way to do it. A machine invented by him drops the grain and makes the furrow and ridge at the same operation. He truly deserves the credit to be given to him "who makes two spears of grain to grow where one grew before." The principle is that the seed is planted in raised up ridges of mellow earth. Under the ordinary plan the seed is planted near the hard pan, and low down. In wet weather the water accumulates and soaks upon it, and in dry weather it is the place soonest dry and most liable to be affected in drought. Under the new and improved system invented by Mr. Sohn the plant germinates in soft and kindly soil. The roots reach out in every direction, unaffected by hard clods of earth or by hard pan. The earth is porous and allows the greater portion of the rain to be drained immediately off, while its cellular condition, like that of a sponge, retains a very considerable portion of moisture, even in the dryest season. The sun and air strike the soil, and as the greatest portion of plant food is derived from the atmosphere, progress can not fail to be rapid. Experiments tried on farms in this neighborhood prove that increased crops are gained, varying in corn from five to twenty-five bushels per acre, and in proportion in wheat, barley, and other grains.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

At a meeting of the Liberty men of Butler County, on the 20th of September, 1847, Doctor W. H. Scobey was placed in the chair and John Thomas appointed secretary. It was resolved that they regarded the Missouri Compromise as a wicked sacrifice of principle, and that they looked on the proposition of Secretary Buchanan to extend that compromise as a base treachery of the principles of liberty, and the man as a fit tool for the aristocracy of the South.

Subserviency to the slave-holding aristocracy of the South ruled, they declared, even in the legislative bodies of the free States, and they desired to vote for men who would stand firm to truth in a time of need.

The number of buildings erected in Hamilton for the four years ending in 1849 was as follows: 1846, 45; 1847, 43; 1848, 85; and 1849, 130.

Ludwick Betz, auditor of Butler County, died in September, 1847. Mr. Betz was an honest, upright citizen and a faithful public officer.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large meeting of the Germans of the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, together with many English-speaking citizens, was held at the court-house on Friday evening, April 14, 1848, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy for the gallant French who had just cast off the yoke of despotism and proclaimed republicanism in France. The meeting was organized by electing John W. Sohn president; William Beckett, vice-president; John Baughman and Franklin Stokes, secretaries.

A committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the movements then making throughout Europe to establish free governments, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. C. Howells; T. E. Lemond, Thomas Reed, C. Hipp, P. Rife, R. Fisher.

Doctor Fisher addressed the meeting in the German language, and his remarks were received with applause by the German portion of the audience.

Mr. Hipp, from the German portion of the committee, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiasm, and Mr. Howells reported a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

They hailed with the most unfeigned delight the great movements in human progress made by France in her

late revolution and change of government, and had abiding confidence in the success of her effort to free herself.

A committee of four was appointed to communicate these proceedings to our minister in France, Mr. Rush. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Doctor A. Fisher, John W. Sohn, John B. Weller, and W. C. Howells.

The president of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee to raise funds to aid the movements in progress in Germany towards the establishment of a republican government.

The Germans of Hamilton and Rossville also held a meeting at the court-house on the 30th of April, 1847, at early candle-light, to adopt measures for the relief of the suffering and destitute Germans and the families of the political prisoners of that country. Dr. Ciolina, a gentleman who had, according to his own account, been for many years a physician to crowned heads in Europe, addressed the meeting.

The proprietors of the omnibus which had in 1848 lately been established between Hamilton and Cincinnati had extended the line on to Eaton. They had put a large and commodious vehicle on the road between this place and Eaton, and took passengers through from that point to Cincinnati without any night travel. No railroads were yet in existence. Terms of fare from Eaton south per omnibus to Camden, 25 cents; Somerville, 37½ cents; Hamilton, 75 cents; from Hamilton to Cincinnati, 50 cents, making the fare through to Cincinnati $1.25.

The Junto of Enquiry, at its regular meeting in the school-house in Rossville, on Thursday evening, January 3, 1850, discussed the propriety of abolishing the credit system in all business transactions. Henry Traber was the secretary.

It was some years after the beginning of telegraphing before any attempt was made to connect Hamilton with the outside world. Henry O'Reilly, still living in great old age in the city of New York, was the principal man in the combination that first reached this place. Work was begun in 1849, and the line from this place to Cincinnati was to be completed by the 20th, or at farthest the 25th of December. Messrs. Kent & Co. informed the editors of the *Telegraph* that the posts would all be laid down in three or four days after November 29th, by which time they would have an effective force at work setting them. The route was by Springfield, Carthage, and Mount Auburn. Operations had begun also on the Cincinnati and St. Louis line, west of Hamilton, in the neighborhood of Darrtown. The line went by Oxford, Connersville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, etc. The business would pass over the Hamilton line to Cincinnati, thus greatly enhancing the value of the stock. Two thousand miles of telegraph lines were now in actual operation in Ohio. Of these 1,400 belonged to what was called the Morse, and 600 to the O'Reilly lines.

The agent of the O'Reilly telegraph line published a card in the papers, in which he said their company had already in operation from the lakes to Dayton (connecting with the National Road and Wabash and Miami Valley towns) a line now extended through Germantown, Middletown, and Hamilton, to Cincinnati, which would be completed in a few weeks. "An office has been secured at Middletown by the requisite subscription of stock, and undoubtedly will be at Germantown. At Hamilton an office will also be opened, giving direct communication with every point upon this extensive line, and connecting at all its terminations with O'Reilly lines to any part of the Union. The line now constructing by Messrs. Kent & Co., from Hamilton to Cincinnati, is in violation of Morse's contract with O'Reilly, and will be regarded and treated as such by Mr. O'Reilly. It will be opposed in every legitimate way. The citizens of Hamilton are respectfully invited to consider the matter, and to subscribe to the stock of the O'Reilly 'Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois' line, which will furnish them superior telegraphic advantages, and be a safe investment.

"A subscription paper is in the hands of Mr. James Blair, at the Hamilton Hotel, to whom those favorably disposed are referred."

In an issue soon after, the *Telegraph* said the office of Kent & Co.'s telegraph was to be in the Odd Fellows' building of Rossville. The office of O'Reilly's line would be in Campbell's Row, Hamilton. James Blair had received the appointment of agent, and would have the management of the office of O'Reilly's line.

On the 31st of January, 1850, the Morse telegraph line was in full operation, the laying on of the wire having been completed, a couple of days before. The office was in Campbell's building, and Mr. J. L. Wilkins was ready to send and receive messages.

The first advertisement of Dr. Howells that we have noticed was in the *Telegraph* of January 9, 1845. It is as follows:

H. C. Howells, Surgeon Dentist, Hamilton, Ohio. Room over Joseph Howell's Drug Store, formerly occupied as Corwin & Smith's Law Office.

R. E. Duffield informed his friends and the public generally, says a paper of 1845, that he had removed to his new shop and wareroom on Pearl Street, adjoining the office of the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, where he intended to carry on the cabinet-making business in all its different branches. A variety of finished work was constantly on hand and for sale at the most reasonable prices, and work would be made to order at the shortest possible notice. He was prepared to serve on funeral occasions with hearse, etc., at his former prices.

Henry Traber had just opened an entire new stock of dry-goods, hardware, queen's-ware, etc., fresh from the Eastern cities, which he offered very low for cash, on the 29th of April, 1847. All kinds of produce would be taken in exchange for goods. Store one door below Smith's drug store, north side of Main Street, Rossville.

A mass meeting of the friends of free soil and free men, of free labor, and the free principles of the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787, in opposition to southern politicians and northern doughfaces, would be held at the court-house, in Hamilton, Ohio, Saturday, July 29, 1848, to appoint delegates to the Buffalo convention, which would meet in Buffalo, New York, on the 9th of August, following, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-president of the United States, who would pledge themselves to carry out the principles of the Wilmot Proviso as applied to the free Territories lately acquired from Mexico. The friends of these measures were respectfully asked to participate in the proceedings. Some of the best public speakers in Ohio had been invited to attend.

Valentine Chase, who little foresaw the bloody end of his own life, when a member of the Ohio Legislature introduced a bill on the subject of the immigration of colored persons, which we reproduce as showing that the prejudices of a century ago were still in existence thirty years since. The editor of the *Telegraph* approved the proposed enactment, and thought that there were enough negroes in Ohio. "If the black race continues to increase among us as it has done for the past few years, there will hardly be room for us."

A BILL to prevent the further Immigration of Black and Mulatto Persons into the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any black or mulatto person to come into this State for the purpose of residing or remaining therein, and if any such black or mulatto shall hereafter, in violation of the provisions of this act, come into this State and remain or reside therein, he or she shall, so long as he or she shall so remain in the State, be incapable of acquiring or holding any property, real or personal, therein; and shall, moreover, upon satisfactory proof thereof being made before any justice of the peace of the proper county, as hereinafter provided, be removed and taken out of this State upon the warrant of the said justice of the peace, which warrant it is hereby made the duty of said justice to issue; and it is hereby further made the duty of any constable to whom such warrant may be directed to serve and return the same according to the command thereof.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every constable within this State, as soon as it shall come to his knowledge that any black or mulatto person has, contrary to the provisions of the first section of this act, come into this State, and is residing therein, forthwith to give notice thereof to some justice of the peace of his county, and the said justice of the peace shall cause notice of such information or complaint to be given to such black or mulatto person, and if said black or mulatto shall not, within ten days from the service of the said notice, either remove out of this State, or appear before the said justice of the peace, and by his own oath or otherwise satisfy the said justice that he or she is not remaining in this State in violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, the said justice shall cause the said black or mulatto person to be proceeded against according to the provisions of the first section of this act. *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any black or mulatto person from coming into this State for temporary purposes merely, and not with the intention of remaining therein.

SEC. 3. The said justice shall subpœna such witnesses as the party may require, and if upon hearing the testimony the said justice shall be of opinion that the said black or mulatto person is remaining within this State contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, he shall so adjudge, and shall issue his warrant as directed by the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. The justices and constable shall receive the same fees that they would receive for like services in criminal cases.

SEC. 5. If any justice of the peace or constable shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty required by this act, he shall, on conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall, moreover, forfeit his office.

In a notice of the Miami Paper Mill, in 1849, it was said that this establishment was built upon the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic, in the northern part of the town, and spoke volumes in favor of the industry and enterprise of its proprietors, Messrs. Beckett, Martins & Rigdon. The main building was seventy feet by forty, and two and a half stories high, above the basement—in which were four rag engines, and rag cutting and dressing machinery, driven by a water-wheel thirteen feet in diameter, with twenty feet buckets. The paper machine and finishing rooms were in a wing ninety-four by thirty-eight feet, and one story high. The paper machine was of Fourdrinier's pattern, built by Messrs. Goddard & Rice, of Worcester, Massachusetts. It combined all the modern improvements in paper-making, and was a fine piece of mechanism. The mill was capable of turning out from one thousand seven hundred to two thousand pounds per day. The buildings were sufficient for another machine and four additional engines.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

John L. Martin, a native of Chittenden County, Vermont, emigrated to Ohio in 1837, and located at Hamilton, Butler County, in the Spring of 1846. He descends, on his father's side, from a Scotch family, who emigrated to Vermont—then disputed territory as between New York and New Hampshire—about the year 1770. His father, James Martin, born in 1772, was a captain in the Vermont volunteers at the battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. The Vermonters, on that occasion, were, strictly speaking, volunteers, for the then governor of the State, Martin Chittenden, was such a determined Federalist that he refused to issue his executive proclamation ordering out the State militia. But the hardy sons of Vermont, despite the governor's opposition, shouldered their muskets, crossed the lake in sloops and batteaux to the scene of conflict, and were largely instrumental in achieving the victory which practically settled the controversy as to the supremacy of Lake Champlain. His

mother was from a Connecticut family of the name of Campbell, somewhat conspicuous in Revolutionary annals. The head of the family was one of the three hundred defenders of "Fort Forty," at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, nearly all of whom were massacred by Tories and Indians, under the Tory leader, Colonel John Butler, in 1778.

The subject of this sketch was born at Burlington Falls, now Winooski City, January 4, 1814. He enjoyed the usual educational advantages furnished by the district schools of that day, until after having served an apprenticeship at millwrighting he entered a school of mathematics and civil engineering at Burlington, under the tuition of John Johnson, Esq., then the surveyor-general of the State of Vermont. Here he remained one year. At the expiration of that time—the Spring of 1837—Edwin F. Johnson, son of the above, who then held the office of chief engineer of the State of New York, organized a corps of engineers for the survey of the New York and Erie Railroad, which, even at that early day, had been projected and State aid voted by the Legislature. Young Martin was to have had a subordinate place in that corps, but before the surveys were actually commenced the financial embarrassments of that memorable period came suddenly upon the country, resulting in universal bank suspensions, and paralyzing every public enterprise. But the growing West was an inviting field of adventure, and thither he went.

After a stay of a few months at Cleveland, he engaged in the service of the State on the Ohio Canal south of Columbus. From 1839 until he came to Hamilton, in 1846, he was engaged in building flouring-mills through the central portion of the State, from Toledo to Portsmouth. His first engagement here was the rebuilding of the Erwin, Hunter & Erwin Mill, after its partial destruction by fire, in the Spring of that year. In the Fall following he went to Wisconsin to locate a hydraulic improvement on the Milwaukee River, north of that city. Returning from Wisconsin, he engineered the repairs to the old toll-bridge, which was well-nigh swept away by the great flood in the Miami, January 1, 1847. "The old bridge" was one of the earliest public improvements in Butler County, and was finally washed away by the great flood of 1866. In the Fall of 1847 he contracted for the building and equipment of a steam flouring-mill in the city of New Orleans, of the capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day. The engines and cast-iron machinery for the mill were built in Cincinnati; the wood and timber, ready-worked and in readiness to be set up in the large warehouse for which they were designed, were prepared at Hamilton, the whole outfit loaded on barges at Cincinnati and towed to New Orleans. Within ten weeks from the time of reaching its destination the mill was in complete and successful operation, and the skilled workmen employed in its construction were homeward bound. In the Winter of 1848–9 Mr. Martin contracted with Calvin Riley to build and equip—furnishing all machinery and materials—the paper-mill now owned and operated by Messrs. Beckett & Laurie. Mr. Riley had previously had some experience in the manufacture of paper at Cuyahoga Falls. While the mill was being built, under that contract, Riley engaged in produce speculations, in the northern part of the State, which were attended with heavy losses, consequent on the declining markets in the Spring of 1859, and he was thereby compelled to abandon the enterprise. Meantime the contractor had gone forward with the work, incurring an expenditure of over six thousand dollars, no part of it having been advanced by Riley. All he could do was to transfer his interest in the property. Thereupon the firm of Beckett, Martin & Rigdon was instituted, and the mill carried forward to an early completion. Shortly after the mill went into operation a disastrous flood swept away the hydraulic head-gates and long lines of embankment. More than two months' time was expended in repairing the works, during which time all the mills were idle. The following Summer Mr. Martin sold his interest in the mill to his partner, William Beckett. In January, 1849, he was married to Sarah Ann Potter, youngest daughter, and only child of a second marriage, of Samuel M. Potter, a well-known and highly respected citizen, who resided in the vicinity of Trenton, Butler County, from about the year 1805 until the time of his death, in 1842.

In the Spring of 1852 the Middletown Hydraulic was projected. The State had just then contracted for the building of a new feeder dam at the old site, two miles north of the village. This, together with the rights reserved to Abner Enoch, the original proprietor, as far back as 1826, when the canal was located—which rights the Hydraulic Company secured by purchase—rendered the creation of valuable water power at that point at once practicable. Mr. Martin became at once identified with the development of the works. In the Spring of 1853 he formed a partnership with Joseph Sutphin. Thereupon they secured a lease of power from the Hydraulic Company with the exclusive privilege, for a term of years, of erecting a flouring-mill at that point. The firm continued in the joint ownership of the mill till 1873. They were also engaged in the manufacture of paper with the Messrs. Wrenns, now Sutphin & Wrenn. The flouring-mill firm is now Joseph Sutphin & Son.

In 1858 Mr. Martin received the Republican nomination for the State Board of Public Works. He was elected to that office in October of that year, and his term of office expired in February, 1862. The division of the public works assigned specially to his charge was the Miami and Erie Canal, and, for a part of his term, the National Road, or that portion of it in Ohio which many years before had been ceded by the general government to the State. In June, 1861, the entire public works of the State were leased to a private company by authority

of an act of the Legislature passed at the last previous session, for the term of ten years. But before the expiration of the term the lease was, by joint resolution of the Legislature, extended for an additional term of ten years. The lease was, however, surrendered in June, 1878, three years before the expiration of the term, on the ground, as was alleged by the lessees, of its forfeiture on the part of the State by reason of its having authorized the cutting off and abandonment of the Hamilton Basin. The act of the Legislature authorizing the abandonment provided that the consent of the lessees should first be obtained. This, however, was not done, but the city took forcible possession by filling up the channel at its entrance to the main line of canal in the night time, so as to prevent injunction proceedings. Thereupon the lessees, after notice, abandoned the entire works to the State. The advantages that were to result to the city—as predicted by the advocates of the measure—from the filling up of the basin, even after an expenditure of near seven thousand dollars, seem not to have been realized. It was, to say the least, a measure of doubtful expediency.

In August, 1862, Mr. Martin was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the third district of Ohio, comprising the counties of Montgomery, Preble, Butler, and Warren. He served in that capacity until September, 1866, when General Van Derveer succeeded him, under appointment of Andrew Johnson. During his incumbency of the office of collector he resided in Dayton, where the principal office of the district was located. He also held a commission from Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, issued under an act of Congress, passed March 3, 1863, as receiver of commutation money on account of exemption from the draft, as authorized by that act. During the pendency of the draft over 2,600 persons commuted, paying to the treasury of the nation $80,000 in the third district alone. After his retirement from the office of collector he, in the Spring of 1867, returned to Hamilton, taking the presidency of the Second National Bank. He remained in that position until January, 1870. At this time, through the agency of Cincinnati parties, stimulated by the speculative activities in the distilling and wholesale liquor interests, a majority of the stock of the bank changed ownership, Mr. Martin retiring, and A. C. Sands becoming president. One year thereafter, financial embarrassments having depressed those interests, and the large defalcation having just then occurred in the office of county treasurer, a reorganization of the bank was deemed necessary. Mr. Martin was urged to again take the presidency of the bank, which he declined. The stock that one year before had commanded a premium of fifteen per cent was now offered at par. The bank was, however, reorganized under the skillful and highly successful management which still continues.

In March, 1871, Mr. Martin moved to his farm, one and a half miles east of the city. Here he continued to reside until the death of his wife, which happened after a short illness, in April, 1873. Being left quite alone, he returned to the city, where he lived in the family of his brother-in-law, Ezra Potter. In September, 1874, he married his second wife, Mrs. Mary C. Roosa, who for many years had been a resident of Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. He once again took up his residence in Hamilton in August, 1875, where he now lives. His family consists of himself, wife, and son, Edwin C. Martin, who was born in Hamilton in February, 1850, and he now lives in Richmond, Indiana, engaged in the business of journalism. A second son, who died in infancy, February, 1859, was born at Middletown in September, 1858.

John Longfellow, at the time of his death, was the oldest man in Hamilton, and its oldest resident. He was born in the State of Delaware, in the county of Kent, September 12, 1794, and began living here in 1804. He was consequently eighty-seven years old when he died. His father's name was Elijah, and his mother's Elizabeth. Mr. Longfellow was three times married. By his first wife, Nancy, he had two children. Jonathan was born March 16, 1815; and Elijah August 29, 1817. His second wife, Elizabeth, had eight children. Delia was born October 11, 1820; Rebecca, October 3, 1822; Daniel, November 20, 1824; Levi, March 14, 1826; John J., May 15, 1828; James, April 3, 1834, and Jane in 1832. Rebecca, Daniel, and Levi are now dead. His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William L. and Rachel Rowland. Her father was in the war of 1812, and Mr. Longfellow had a nephew in the last war, who died from a gun-shot wound in the neck.

Robert Harper was born in County Down, Ireland, July 6, 1808. He was educated in select schools in Ireland, emigrating to America in 1826 or 1827. He landed in Baltimore, and then engaged with Galloway & Brown for three years. He came to Ohio in 1831, and located in Hamilton, engaging in the grocery and produce business, in the firm of Johnson & Harper. It was thus known for three years, when it became Harper, Huestion & Co., for three or four years. They also carried on distilling and ran a line of freight boats to Cincinnati. This lasted till 1840, since which he has led a retired life. Mr. Harper married Mary, daughter of Colonel Matthew Huestion, of whom a full account is given elsewhere. Mrs. Harper was born in Butler County, in 1811. They are the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Hannah is now the wife of Major R. E. Lawder, of Missouri; Eliza J., the wife of William P. Washburn, of Tennessee, and Kate is now Mrs. William P. Chamberlain, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Harper died December 15, 1879. Mr. Harper was canal collector for three years, in 1833, 1834, and 1835. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a Whig and Republican. He has been a successful and respected citizen.

In 1788, at the suggestion of John C. Symmes, Enos

Potter purchased a section of land in the Symmes purchase, and with his wife, Rhoda Miller, left his pleasant home in New Jersey to make a new one in the wilderness. But, upon his arrival at Columbia, learning that the Indians were very hostile, they concluded to remain there till these dangers were over. But, after having spent ten years in their temporary home, they removed, in 1798, to their farm, near Middletown, where they were the remainder of their lives. These early pioneers had ten children, the youngest son of whom was Aaron, who was born in 1809. In this home he grew up under the fostering care of a more than ordinary mother, his father dying when he was only five years old. But in 1827, when he attained his eighteenth year, he left the maternal fireside, and removed to Cincinnati, where, under the tuition of E. B. Potter, he learned his trade. On September 20, 1830, he married Miss Emeline Ransdale, and in 1837 he removed his business to this city, where he remained to the day of his death, with the exception of a few months, which were spent in Indiana. He was the first ornamental marble-cutter ever in this place.

He was baptized by Elder Gard at the age of seventeen, and had a decided evidence that he had become a child of God. Nor was his espousal of the faith once delivered to the saints a mere form. As soon as he was settled in business here he was found in the prayer-meetings and Sabbath-school, anxious to do good somewhere, even if the Church of his choice did not exist in the place. For five years he prayed and wept over the fact that there was no Baptist Church here with whose members he could work for the honor of God. But when upon the 31st of December, 1841, Rev. A. Drury came here and preached in the Presbyterian Church in Rossville, he felt that the favored time had come, and with one congenial spirit, he resolved that separate meetings should be regularly maintained till God in his providence should warrant the organization of a Baptist Church, and just here the real character of Mr. Potter appears in its true light, for he, with Dr. Rigdon, solemnly pledged himself before God, to maintain the worship of God and pay the amount which might be needed to carry this determination into execution, and, with the aid of a few who loved the truth, and under the guidance of such men as Drury, Bryant, Moore, and others of a kindred spirit, the little band so prospered that on the 20th of April, 1844, it was recognized as a branch of the Lockland Church. During that whole period of toil and anxiety, from the preaching of Drury's first sermon in 1841 till the organization of the first Baptist Church in 1844, we find that Messrs. Potter and Rigdon were responsible for all the expenses needed, and so deeply was Mr. Potter interested in that growing work that during most of the time he acted not only as treasurer but as sexton also, and after the organization of an independent Church of his own faith we find that its highest interests lay near his heart. It was the child of his own labor and toil, and to the day of his death its welfare found a place in all his prayers. In health his seat in the sanctuary was never empty.

On the first day of July, 1871, he died, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was married in 1830 to Miss Emeline Ransdale, daughter of J. Ransdale, a former well-known citizen of Cincinnati. Mrs. Potter was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 19th, 1813. They were the parents of six children, of whom but one, Charlotte A. Shuey, now the widow of Adam C. Shuey, now survives. She was born January 9th, 1833.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Lewis D. Campbell, once minister to Mexico, and for many years a representative in Congress, where he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1811. He attended school in Franklin until he was fourteen years old, when he was transferred to the farm, on which he labored until he was seventeen. From 1828 until 1831 he served an apprenticeship in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. He began here at the lowest round of the ladder, carrying newspapers and sweeping out the office in the morning. He soon acquired much proficiency in the printer's art, and in 1831 came to Hamilton, where he published a weekly newspaper advocating the election of Henry Clay to the presidency. This was the *Intelligencer*. In its columns he soon began to display that keenness of retort, that power of argument, and that knowledge of statistics which afterwards made him so strong in public life.

While editing and printing his journal he studied law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. He soon acquired a large and valuable practice, which would have been still more profitable to him, had he abstained from political action. But this his natural temper forbade. In 1840 he was elected, as he thought, over John B. Weller, the most formidable Democrat in his district, to Congress, but did not receive the certificate, which was awarded to Mr. Weller. Mr. Campbell, however, refused to go to Washington to contest the seat, and expressed his determination never to enter that city until he did so as a member of Congress. That opportunity came to him in 1848, when he was chosen by a majority over General Baldwin. He at once took a leading position. In 1850 he was elected over Judge Elijah Vance; in 1852, 1854, and 1856, over C. L. Vallandigham, afterwards the leader of the Peace Democracy in Ohio during the war, and in 1870 over Robert C. Schenck, one of the strongest men in Congress.

Mr. Campbell found the great question in Congress, during the ten years he first spent there, was slavery. In 1850 Henry Clay introduced his celebrated compromise measures, designed to pacify and conciliate the South, and to cement the Union. It was then in no

serious danger, but Mr. Clay believed that it was, and enough others joined him to pass the measures through. One of these bills was vigorously opposed by the young representative from this district. It was the iniquitous fugitive slave bill. That denied to a man accused of being a slave the right to a jury trial, which was granted to every one accused of having stolen a dollar; it raised a court to decide upon a black man's freedom, from whose decision there was practically no appeal; for if the unhappy wretch were declared a slave, he was immediately taken to a Southern State, where he had no standing in a court of law, and it allowed the commissioner sitting as judge ten dollars if he decreed slavery, five dollars if he decreed freedom. Mr. Campbell participated prominently in the debates on this and the other bills, uniformly maintaining the position that, while the Southern States should enjoy all their rights guaranteed by the Constitution, slavery should be excluded from the Territories by Congressional enactment. In the Thirty-third Congress, when the great question of repealing the Missouri Compromise came before the House of Representatives, he was selected in a conference of the opposition members as their leader on the floor. That struggle will long be remembered. Those opposed to the repeal, under the lead of Thomas H. Benton and Lewis D. Campbell, used every effort and exhausted every parliamentary device to defeat it. But it was not to be. Those in favor of the measure were stronger than those opposed, and after an all-night's session the bill was finally passed. Being a good parliamentarian and a ready debater, with a good voice, he discharged the duties thus assigned him, during that long and ever-memorable struggle, with eminent satisfaction to the friends of freedom, meeting in discussion the ablest men of the South. The discussion between him and Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the relative advantages of free and slave labor, gave him rank with the ablest debaters of Congress.

At the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, Mr. Campbell received the votes of a large majority of his party for the speakership, and would probably have been elected had he continued to be a candidate. But in consequence of pledges exacted of him, which he thought would dishonor him if made, he peremptorily withdrew his name. After a struggle, prolonged many weeks, N. P. Banks was elected. During this Congress Mr. Campbell served as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The arduous duties thus devolving upon him were discharged with great ability. Among the measures reported by him, which became laws, was the Tariff Act of 1857, which levied the lowest average duties on imports of any act passed within the last half century.

It was during this Congress that Preston S. Brooks made the assault on Charles Sumner in the old Senate-chamber. Mr. Campbell was one of the first to reach the senator after he was stricken down. On the following day he introduced the resolution for an investigation, was chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, and made a report for the expulsion of Brooks. The challenge which the latter subsequently sent Mr. Burlingame was one of the fruits of the assault on Mr. Sumner. Upon the pressing request of Mr. Burlingame Mr. Campbell took charge of the affair as his friend (General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, being the friend of Mr. Brooks). The correspondence on the part of Mr. Burlingame was wholly written by Mr. Campbell, who still retains all the original papers. It was through his skillful management that Mr. Burlingame was carried safely through without a stain upon his honor.

When the Southern rebellion commenced Mr. Campbell at once ardently espoused the cause of the Union. In the Spring and Summer of 1861 he assisted in raising several regiments. In the Autumn following he organized the Sixty-ninth Ohio Regiment, and was commissioned as its colonel. In the Winter of 1861–2 he was in command of Camp Chase, where he received and kept as prisoners of war the officers taken at Fort Donelson and in other battles. In April following he went under orders with his regiment to Tennessee, where he served in the Army of the Cumberland until the failure of his health, when he reluctantly retired.

This position Colonel Campbell had taken, not because he thought he was the one best fitted for it, in a military sense, but because he could thus be a better support to the government of Tennessee. After the outbreak of the War of Secession Andrew Johnson was the only one of the senators from the seceded States who remained. His electrical appeals for the preservation of the Union gave him great popularity in the North, but of course he could not return home, as Tennessee was then under rebel rule. As soon, therefore, as our troops had opened the way, Mr. Johnson was requested to act as governor, and Colonel Campbell to act as the military commander. Mr. Johnson required some one to help him who was thoroughly familiar with public affairs, to counsel with as occasion required, and these requisites were to be found in his associate. Before Mr. Johnson went to Tennessee he made Colonel Campbell's house his home, and from this place both went out to make stirring appeals for the Union.

During the war, and after it, Colonel Campbell was frequently called upon to go to Washington. Lincoln, Seward, and Johnson all possessed great confidence in his patriotism, his practical experience, and his insight into men. Seward had been in the Senate while he was in the House, and they had frequently met at each other's rooms, and the New Yorker had learned to repose implicit confidence in his friend from Ohio. Lincoln held him in high favor, and Johnson desired him to take a seat in the Cabinet. This he refused, as his pecuniary condition at the time would not permit of the sacrifice.

But in 1866 Colonel Campbell was appointed minister to Mexico, to succeed Thomas Corwin, who had just died, He hesitated, but finally accepted. In November of that year, accompanied by General Sherman, he proceeded on his mission. The French army of occupation and other forces of Maximilian were then in Mexico, holding the capital and other principal cities. President Juarez and his cabinet officers had been driven to a point near the north-western border. Failing to reach the government of that republic in its migratory condition, Mr. Campbell was directed by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to make his official residence, temporarily, in New Orleans. He remained there until June following, when, tired of that kind of service abroad, he resigned.

Taking his seat as a member of the Forty-second Congress in March, 1871, he was at once recognized as possessing that commanding influence which is attained only by long and honorable public service. Acting with the minority, he was not placed in such position as to take the leading part which had fallen to his lot in previous congressional service, yet his influence was very perceptible in the promotion of salutary legislation.

In April, 1873, immediately after the close of the Forty-second Congress, Mr. Campbell was elected a delegate to the convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State of Ohio. After the convention assembled at Columbus he was elected, on the 22d of May, its vice-president by a unanimous vote.

In politics Mr. Campbell commenced his career in the school of Clay, Webster, and others, and was always an active member of the Whig party until its dissolution. Subsequently he was identified with the Republican party, but in 1860, believing that the leaders of that party were going too far, he voted for Bell and Everett. After the war of the Rebellion closed he left that party, believing that by its reconstruction and other acts it had abandoned the principles upon which the war had been prosecuted, and that its measures of centralization were anti-republican and of imperial tendency. He has since co-operated with the Democratic party, and supported Mr. Seymour for the presidency in 1868, Mr. Greeley in 1872, and Mr. Tilden in 1876.

During the last twenty years Mr. Campbell has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his large and fertile farm on the Great Miami River, near the city of Hamilton. It has fallen to the lot of few men now living to take a more prominent and influential part in the history of the country than Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell's ancestors, paternal and maternal, emigrated from the highlands of Scotland and settled in Virginia and Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Small, at the age of eighteen years enlisted in the army of the American Revolution, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the first day of July, 1775, in the rifle regiment of Colonel Harris, and served in the severe northern campaign of that year under General Montgomery. He served in the war most of the time until 1781.

Mr. Campbell's father, Samuel Campbell, was born in Virginia. He emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1796, and settled in the Miami Valley. He was out in the War of 1812, under General Harrison. Mr. Campbell's mother was born in Pennsylvania, March 20, 1785, and now, aged ninety-seven years, lives near Franklin, Ohio, enjoying good health, on the same tract of land on which her father settled in 1796, when the Miami Valley was an unbroken wilderness. Her father served in the war of the American Revolution; her husband served in the War of 1812, and two of her sons and two of her grandsons served in the Union army in the late War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Campbell married the only daughter of John Reily, of whom a full sketch appears elsewhere.

When the war of the late Rebellion commenced, Mrs. Lewis D. Campbell had two brothers living: James Reily, the oldest, residing in Texas, and Robert, the youngest, in Ohio. Both went into the war, and were killed in battle (colonels at the head of their regiments), the former in the Confederate army, at Bayou Teche, Louisiana, the latter in the Union army, in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

For some years previous to 1847, the citizens of the villages of Hamilton and of Rossville became impressed with the necessity of abandoning the use of the burial grounds provided for each town, and the urgent duty of obtaining new places for the purpose of sepulture. No steps had been taken to effect the desired object until the Fall of that year, when John W. Erwin, in connection with other gentlemen, determined to ascertain the views of the citizens, and to raise, if possible, a sufficient amount of money for the purchase of suitable grounds for cemetery purposes. Thereupon, in the Fall of 1847, the following paper was prepared and presented to the citizens of Hamilton and vicinity for their subscriptions:

"The undersigned citizens of Hamilton and vicinity, believing it to be of the utmost importance that a rural cemetery should be established in the neighborhood of said town, do hereby associate ourselves as a joint stock company for that purpose, each share of stock to be twenty-five dollars, and when a sufficient amount shall have been subscribed, the same to be applied for the purchase and improvement of grounds suitable for that purpose, to be laid off in walks, carriage-ways, alleys and subdivisions, and sold in lots under the direction of the association. Stock subscribed to go in payment of lots purchased, and the balance of the proceeds, if any, to be expended from time to time in defraying expenses and improvements on the grounds," etc.

Mr. Erwin, and others, diligently sought to obtain

subscribers to the paper. They encountered many difficulties in their efforts. Some thought there was no pressing necessity for new cemetery grounds. Some thought the enterprise chimerical, and that a sufficient amount of money could not be raised to accomplish the object. Others, who sometimes and to some extent found themselves in antagonism with movements made by Hamilton, were impressed with the idea that Hamilton was too unhealthy for a burying-ground. Notwithstanding the many objections urged to the undertaking and the difficulties encountered, persistent efforts were made to secure subscriptions. Finally, an amount deemed sufficient to justify a more complete organization and the purchase of grounds was subscribed.

Very opportunely, just when most needed, the Legislature of Ohio, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1848, passed a general law for the organization of cemetery associations. By the passage of this act the friends of the enterprise were greatly assisted in their undertaking. At a meeting held at the court-house in Hamilton on the 25th of February, 1848, John M. Millikin, John W. Erwin, and William Bebb were appointed a committee to personally examine several sites suggested, and on the subsequent third day of March, 1848, the committee submitted a report, in which they discussed the character of the subsoil best suited for a cemetery and other essential qualities, such as an undulating surface, the amount and quality of the natural growth of timber, location, etc. The committee reported fully on the merits and demerits of the several tracts offered, and concluded by recommending the purchase of the grounds offered for sale by the executors of Daniel Bigham, deceased, supposed to contain twenty-four acres, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. The subject was fully considered by the stockholders present, who voted by a large majority for its purchase. William Bebb, John M. Millikin, and L. D. Campbell were appointed a committee to conclude a contract with the executors for its purchase.

On the sixteenth day of March following Governor William Bebb presented to the meeting then held a certified copy of the act passed upon the subject of organizing cemetery associations, and the following resolutions were adopted:

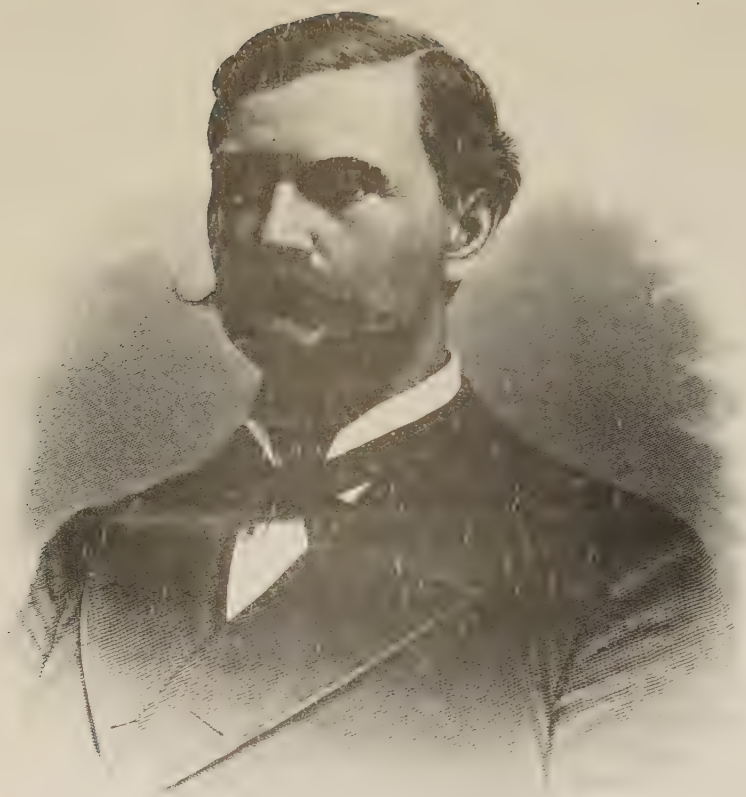
"*Resolved*, That we accept the act passed February 24, 1848, entitled, 'An Act Making Provisions for the Incorporation of Cemetery Associations,' and hereby organize ourselves into a cemetery association.

"*Resolved*, That we will meet on the fifteenth day of April next, at two o'clock P. M., at the court-house in Hamilton, for the purpose of electing seven trustees and one clerk for the association."

In obedience to the second resolution, due notice of an election was given. The result was the choice of the following persons as trustees: William Hunter, Henry S. Earhart, William Wilson, William Bebb, Lewis D. Campbell, John W. Erwin, and John M. Millikin. At the same time John H. Shuey was elected clerk. The committee appointed for that purpose reported that they had concluded a contract with the executors of David Bigham for the purchase of the tract of land offered, which was found to contain $21\frac{29}{100}$ acres. At a meeting held by the stock-holders on the 18th of May, for the purpose of choosing a name, several were suggested. Twenty-four votes were cast for the adoption of "Greenwood" as the name of the cemetery association, and seventeen votes for "Hamilton." The result was the choice of the former name. On the 20th of May, 1848, the trustees held their first meeting, John H. Shuey, the elected clerk, being present. John M. Millikin was chosen president, and William Wilson, treasurer. Upon due consideration it was speedily determined that the purchase heretofore made of $21\frac{29}{100}$ acres was altogether insufficient, and an additional strip of ground adjoining the former purchase, containing $5\frac{57}{100}$ acres, was purchased. This strip of ground, lying on the east, was very desirable,—indeed, it was deemed indispensable, and the board of trustees did not hesitate in making the purchase from Mr. James Bigham, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. The addition enlarged the cemetery to $26\frac{75}{100}$ acres.

The trustees found that they had onerous duties to perform, which demanded immediate attention. The purchased grounds had to be paid for; prompt collection of stock subscribed was required; the grounds were to be cleaned up, laid out in walks, avenues, drives, and subdivided into lots, and then properly inclosed. The trustees, in their early work, were without experience or information in the performance of their duties. There were no landscape engineers or gardeners to employ or consult; and no cemeteries in South-western Ohio that had been laid out and improved in accordance with cultivated taste and artistic skill. The magic hand, guided by the experience and intuitive good taste of Mr. Strauch, the superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, had not then metamorphosed that unsurpassed rural cemetery.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in their way the trustees did not hesitate. They proceeded to clear off the grounds by the removal of such timber as was deemed unsuited to the place, and to cause the ground to be inclosed. Preliminary to the subdivision of the ground into lots, was the duty of locating and marking out the drives and avenues. How many should be made and where located, were the perplexing questions. As the services of experienced, competent men, familiar with such work, could not be obtained, Henry S. Earhart and John M. Millikin determined to see what progress they could make in such an undertaking. They fixed upon the present entrance gate as the commencing point of the main avenue. That point being determined upon, they indicated by throwing aside the leaves the center of the several drives and avenues, and Mr. Ear-



H. L. Morey

hart carefully measured and staked off the several drives and avenues, and also proceeded to subdivide the grounds into lots eighteen by thirty-six feet. There were many fractional lots, and some fractions which were included in adjoining lots. These drives and avenues as thus laid out were approved by the board, and have remained without any material modification to the present day. The survey having been completed, the stockholders met in the cemetery on the 19th of March, 1849, for the purpose of selecting their lots. The names of stockholders were placed in a box, and were drawn out by tellers, and each stockholder selected his lot in the order the names were drawn. This mode of selection gave entire satisfaction to all interested.

The citizens of Hamilton and vicinity soon began to take an unusually lively interest in the cemetery. Those who had not favored the enterprise soon became satisfied that it deserved their support and approval. The success of the undertaking and the interest manifested by the public will be seen in the following statement: Between March, 1849, and January 1, 1851, there had been sold two hundred and fifty lots, for the sum of $6,068.36. During the same time one hundred and eighteen original interments had been made, and the remains of one hundred and ninety-nine persons had been removed from other places of sepulture. Thoroughly assured of the complete success of the undertaking, and of the necessity of enlarging the cemetery grounds, the board of trustees, on the 24th of March, 1856, purchased of William Beckett sixteen acres of ground adjoining, on the east side of the cemetery, for the sum of three thousand dollars. This purchase was not only very important but opportune. It was important, because the more desirable locations in the original laid-out grounds would in a few decades be taken up. The purchase was opportune, because other parties would soon have purchased the tract for like sepulture purposes, and the Hamilton Cemetery board would have been prevented from extending their possessions. This same sixteen acres of ground had previously been proffered to the city of Hamilton as a donation for a public park, by the Hon. John Woods. The offer was coupled with a requirement that the city should appropriate annually a small sum of money for its improvement. Fortunately for the Cemetery Association, the exceedingly liberal offer of Mr. Woods was rejected.

This sixteen acres of ground made a most desirable addition to the cemetery, and enabled the board of trustees to secure another piece of ground adjoining on the east. This last purchase was made, not in view of the present wants of the association, but because of what the board anticipated would be the requirements of the city and neighborhood in generations to come. Therefore, on the 4th of April, 1872, the board of trustees contracted with William H. H. Campbell to pay him $9,100 for $22\frac{75}{100}$ acres of land. This last purchase of land makes a total of $65\frac{51}{100}$ acres of good ground now belonging to Greenwood Association, for which the association has paid, exclusive of interest, the gross sum of $15,443.75. The cemetery association now owns a body of ground in every way well suited for cemetery purposes, amply sufficient for the wants of Hamilton and vicinity for the next century, possibly for two centuries.

The association has been managed with singular success. Vigilant care and strict economy in the transactions of its business have been rigidly observed. There has been no peculations, no embezzlements, no defalcations. Every dollar received for lots sold, for interment fees and for property sold, has been faithfully accounted for. The association has commenced the foundation of a sinking fund, to which annual sums will be added. The object of the board is to secure a permanent fund, amply sufficient to meet the wants of the association in the remote future. The number of lots sold up to the 1st of January, 1882, were 1,013; number of lot holders, or grantees to the 1st of January, 1882, were 1,318.

The number of interments from the organization of the cemetery to the 1st of January, 1882, is as follows: Original interments, 5,028; removals from other burial grounds, 1,039; total, 6,059.

The officers of the association for 1882 are as follows: *President*—John M. Millikin. *Trustees*—John M. Millikin, C. Falconer, James Giffen, Isaac Robertson, John W. Erwin, Joseph Curtis, James E. Campbell. *Treasurer*—Joseph Curtis. *Clerk*—N. G. Curtis. *Superintendent*—A. J. Goshorn.

HENRY L. MOREY.

Henry Lee Morey, representative in Congress from this district, was born in Milford Township, in this county, on the 8th of April, 1841. He is the son of William and Derexa Morey, neither of whom are now living. The ancestors of William Morey came to America, from England, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and are supposed to have settled in the colony of Massachusetts. From thence, in time, their descendants scattered to various parts of the country, the branch to which William Morey traces his origin settling in Connecticut. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary War as a commissioned officer. After the close of that struggle, and when the lands of Western New York were offered for sale, he removed to that State and settled in Steuben County.

His father, William Morey, in turn, emigrated in 1814 to the new State of Ohio, bringing with him his young family, among them William, a lad of thirteen, and locating in the Seven-Mile Valley, near the site of the present village of Collinsville, where he died on the 16th of August, 1815, in the forty-second year of his age, leaving Anda Morey, his widow, and seven children, four sons and three daughters. He was buried in the old cemetery near that town, but sixty-two years afterward his remains were removed by his grandchildren to Green

wood Cemetery, where they now rest beside those of his wife, who survived him thirty years. William Morey, his son, and the father of Henry Lee Morey, was the third child of the family. He was united in marriage with Derexa Whitcomb on the 6th of May, 1824, in Yankeetown, now Somerville, in this county.

Derexa Morey, whose maiden name was Whitcomb, was descended from Puritan stock. Her ancestors came to this country from England about 1630, and are supposed to have come from Dorsetshire, in the ship *Mary and John*, which sailed from Plymouth, in England, and landed in what is now Boston Harbor, on the 30th of May of 1630, after a voyage of seventy days. One of their descendants, Colonel Asa Whitcomb, was a revenue officer in colonial times, and others of the family have won distinction in the various walks of life. One branch of this stock removed from Massachusetts to Vermont, from which is descended Anthony Whitcomb, the father of Derexa Whitcomb. A brother of Anthony was the father of James Whitcomb, at one time commissioner of the land office, twice elected governor of the State of Indiana, and later a United States senator from that State.

Anthony Whitcomb came to Ohio from the State of Vermont about the year 1815, and settled in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, then a small town, where he soon after died, leaving Lucy Whitcomb, his widow, and six children, two sons and four daughters. Lucy Whitcomb afterwards married again, and moved to Preble County, in this State, taking her family with her, where she died on the 5th of October, 1821, in the forty-eighth year of her age. Derexa here met William Morey, with whom she was united in marriage on the 6th of May, 1824. They were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom survive, seven sons and three daughters. During the war of the Rebellion four of their sons served in the Union army.

William Morey died on the 8th of June, 1872, in the seventy-first year of his age. In early life he learned and carried on the business of a hatter, but afterwards embraced mercantile pursuits, and later turned his attention to agriculture, which he followed for the remainder of his life. While engaged in the hatting business he visited the city of New Orleans to purchase a stock of furs, and there first became acquainted with the institution of slavery, and saw its practical workings. His strong sense of right revolted at its enormities, and made him look with abhorrence upon the system. He returned to his home a radical abolitionist, which he continued openly to be until the day of his death. During the period of fierce agitation of the slavery question he lived upon one of the lines of the underground railroad, and was known as a friend of the black man.

In early life he united with the Universalist Church, of which he continued a faithful member until his death. He was the strong friend of temperance, his voice being always against the liquor traffic, as also against the use of tobacco. His wife survived him five years, dying on the third day of July, 1877, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She was buried in Greenwood Cemetery by the side of her husband and children. In her early womanhood she united with the Universalist Church, in which faith she continued throughout life. She was a woman of bright intellect, thoughtful, patient, and self-denying, always ready to relieve the wants of the needy. On the 12th of July, 1879, Matella Morey Druley, the youngest child of William and Derexa Morey, died in the thirty-first year of her age, being the first death among their children for more than thirty years.

Henry Lee Morey attended the common schools of Butler and Preble Counties until 1856, when he was sent to the Morning Sun Academy to prepare for college. Two years later he entered Miami University. The war breaking out, he enlisted in the University Rifles, at Oxford, on the day after the fall of Fort Sumpter. This company was united with the Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, and was active in the campaign of Western Virginia. At the expiration of this service, he enlisted in the Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and helped to recruit and organize that regiment at Camp McLean, near Lockland, Hamilton County. On the completion of the organization, he was elected a second lieutenant, and served with his regiment to the close of the war, being successively promoted to the positions of first lieutenant and captain, being senior captain of his regiment at the close of its term. His regiment went from Camp McLean, in January, 1862, into Western Virginia, and in its campaigns marched over all the ranges of mountains into Eastern Virginia. He took part in the battles of Monterey, Franklin, Shaw's Ridge, McDowell, Strausburgh, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, second Bull Run, Aldie, and Chancellorsville in Virginia; Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Fort Gregg, and in the siege of Fort Sumpter (under General Quincy A. Gilmore), in South Carolina; and Camp Baldwin and Gainesville, Florida. He commanded his company in every action after Monterey. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville, and confined in Libby Prison, in Richmond, and was exchanged with the last lot of officers previous to the suspension of the cartel.

After the war he studied law, graduating at the Indianapolis Law College, and settling in Hamilton in the Spring of 1867, where he has ever since remained. He is a Mason, having become a Past Master, and has advanced through the council and chapter degrees. He has lately become a Knight Templar. He is also an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and member of the Royal Arcanum. He has always affiliated with the Universalist Church, and for ten years has been superintendent of its Sunday-school in Hamilton.

On the 25th of April, 1865, he was married to Mary

M. Campbell, who died July 1, 1867. February 26, 1873, he married Ella R. Campbell, sister of his first wife, and daughter of William H. Campbell, late State senator, and granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Campbell, who is still living in Franklin, Warren County, in her ninety-seventh year.

He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and has remained in the active practice of his profession in the city of Hamilton ever since, until the last session of Congress, during which time he grew in popular favor, until he attained a leading place at the bar, and rapidly developed those elements so essential to a good lawyer. Of sterling integrity, fearless in his professional duties, of correct judgment, quick and decisive, keen and discriminating, energetic and persistent, clear and comprehensive, he is true and fair to his client, honest with the court, and candid with the jury. As a counselor, he is frank and safe; as a pleader, terse and concise; as a jurist, logical and forcible, and as an advocate, eloquent and persuasive.

In his political career Mr. Morey has been remarkably successful. He is a Republican, devoted to his party, proud of its history, and thoroughly believing in its principles, but always courteous to his political opponents. In 1871 he was elected solicitor of the city of Hamilton, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Vance, and was shortly afterwards re-elected for a full term In the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Butler County largely by his personal popularity, defeating his Democratic competitor, whose party was over two thousand in the majority.

In 1875 he was a candidate for State senator in the district composed of Butler and Warren Counties, and although running largely ahead of his ticket, was defeated. In 1880 he was nominated for Congress in this district by the Republicans. He received the nomination on July 28th, at the convention in Morrow, upon the three hundred and sixty-seventh ballot, after a protracted and close contest. He was triumphantly elected, receiving one thousand and twenty-eight majority over General Durbin Ward, the Democratic nominee. His career during the first session of that Congress was so highly satisfactory to his constituents, that on July 13, 1882, by his party at its convention in Lebanon, Ohio, he was renominated by acclamation.

In his official acts he keeps in line with the Republicans on party questions, but in his relation with his constituents and in his zealous and devoted care of their interests he makes no distinction, treating all alike. He is affable and genial, courteous and kind, attentive and industrious, with wonderful capacity for details, efficient, of broad views, and patriotic. In his capacity as a private citizen, he is generous, sympathetic, neighborly and obliging, active and enterprising, successful and influential; and has done much for the growth and development of the city of Hamilton and Butler County, and has always been the friend and advocate of all valuable public improvements looking to the prosperity of the people.

J. E. MOREY.

James Ellwood Morey was born in Milford Township, Butler County, Ohio, on the third day of April, 1845. He is the son of William and Derexa Morey, and is the thirteenth child in a family of fourteen children, of whom nine were sons and five daughters. His childhood and youth were spent in the ordinary duties and pursuits of a farmer's son, and in attendance upon the public school of his district, and as he grew older the Morning Sun Academy, until he reached his seventeenth year, when, on the 7th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers in response to President Lincoln's second call for 300,000 men. In the Fall of the same year he was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged and again took his place in the ranks. He continued in the service until the 14th of June, 1865, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged, the rebellion being subdued and peace declared. His regiment formed part of the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Nashville, and numerous skirmishes and minor engagements.

Returning home at the close of the war, he entered Miami University in 1865, from which he was graduated in 1867, and in the same year began the study of law in the Indianapolis Law College. He received his diploma in March, 1868; was admitted to the bar the following August, and at once commenced the practice of law at Hamilton, in which place he has since resided.

On the thirty-first day of January, 1870, he was elected secretary of the Hamilton Insurance Company, and from that time gave his attention to the insurance business, until August, 1878, when he returned to the active practice of law, to which he has since exclusively given his time. On the 18th of October, 1880, he entered into partnership with his brother, Henry Lee Morey, and Allen Andrews, under the firm name of Morey, Andrews & Morey. He was brought up in the Universalist faith, and is a member of that Church. He is a charter-member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, Hamilton, Ohio. On the 16th of April, 1873, he was married to Winona Chadwick, daughter of Clinton and Ellen Chadwick, of Camden, Preble County, Ohio.

Mr. Morey is a man of excellent health, strong mind, and good morals. He is kind, sympathetic, obliging, and greatly attached to his home, family, and friends. In business he is careful, industrious, and enterprising, and has been very successful. As a citizen he is public-spirited, influential, and deeply interested in the improvement of his city and county. As a lawyer he is zealous in his profession, cautious in counsel, and careful of his

clients' interest: and, in the trial of any cause, strong and tenacious. To the court he states his propositions with force and clearness, and before a jury he is candid, earnest, and effective. In politics he is a firm Republican.

MICAJAH HUGHES.

Micajah Hughes, of Liberty Township, president of the First National Bank of Hamilton, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, on the 25th of January, 1807. He is the son of Elijah and Sarah (Muchner) Hughes, who were both natives of the same county, and removed to Ohio, settling in Liberty Township, in 1815. Mr. Hughes followed the occupation of a blacksmith in Maryland, but after coming to Ohio, also embarked in farming. He was born November 4, 1777, and died August 8, 1849, and his wife died September 10, 1845, being born May 5, 1780. Micajah Hughes was educated in an old log school-house, in Liberty Township, located in Huntsville. He soon was initiated into farming, and in 1832, in company with Daniel, his oldest brother, bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Lemon Township, which they owned together until 1837. In the meantime they had bought another farm in the county, then dividing it. Micajah took the farm on which he now lives, of one hundred and twenty acres, and forty acres of woodland, two miles distant. Their partnership was dissolved in 1837, when Mr. Hughes married. His business from that time on has been to farm, trade in stock, and loan money.

He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank in Hamilton, in August, 1863, and has ever since been its president. The first meeting to form this bank was held on the day on which the battle of Gettysburg was fought, but the meeting at which the permanent organization took place was on the 6th of August. The capital was originally $50,000, of which Mr. Hughes owned one-tenth, but a few months after it was increased to $60,000, and in January was made $100,000, its present capital. Mr James Beatty was the first vice-president. The average dividend of the bank since its beginning has been sixteen and two-thirds per cent; the highest dividend, twenty-four per cent, and the lowest, ten. The deposits now are over $700,000, mostly received from farmers.

The bank has been uniformly successful in its history, never having been obliged to close its doors or ask the least indulgence. Its stockholders are conservative money-lenders, who never receive favors from the bank or use its funds for their own purposes. In proportion to its capital it has the largest deposits of any bank in the State, except one in Cleveland and one in Cincinnati. Mr. Hughes now owns but one thousand dollars' worth of stock, just enough to qualify him to be president, by request of stockholders, though he formerly owned twelve thousand five hundred dollars of stock. He pays the largest personal tax in Butler County, being on upwards of eighty-seven thousand dollars, all his property being in this county, except ten lots in Louisville, Kentucky.

He was married on the 3d of March, 1837, to Miss Phebe F. Cassidy, born September 19, 1814, of Lemon Township, who was the daughter of John and Sarah Cassidy, farmers. Mrs. Hughes is still living, at the age of sixty-six. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, though but five are now living. The oldest, Mrs. Helen Taylor, was born May 23, 1839; Albert, born April 23, 1843; George W., born June 29, 1844; Joseph B., born November 21, 1848; Alexander C., born January 16, 1851, and died August 14, 1867, at Minneapolis, where he had gone for his health. He was a lawyer of Hamilton. Sarah L., born February 4, 1841, died November 9, 1871, was an accomplished scholar and writer. She possessed a high degree of literary skill, and her letters from Europe excited much attention. Alice M., born July 2, 1845, died July 1, 1861; Evelyn, born October 22, 1853, died November 1, 1853; Clarence E., born March 3, 1855, died September 11, 1864.

He has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Jackson, in 1828, and voting for the candidates of that party ever since. He has frequently been a delegate to the State Democratic Convention. He was a director of the Butler County Insurance Company for ten years, and was one of its organizers.

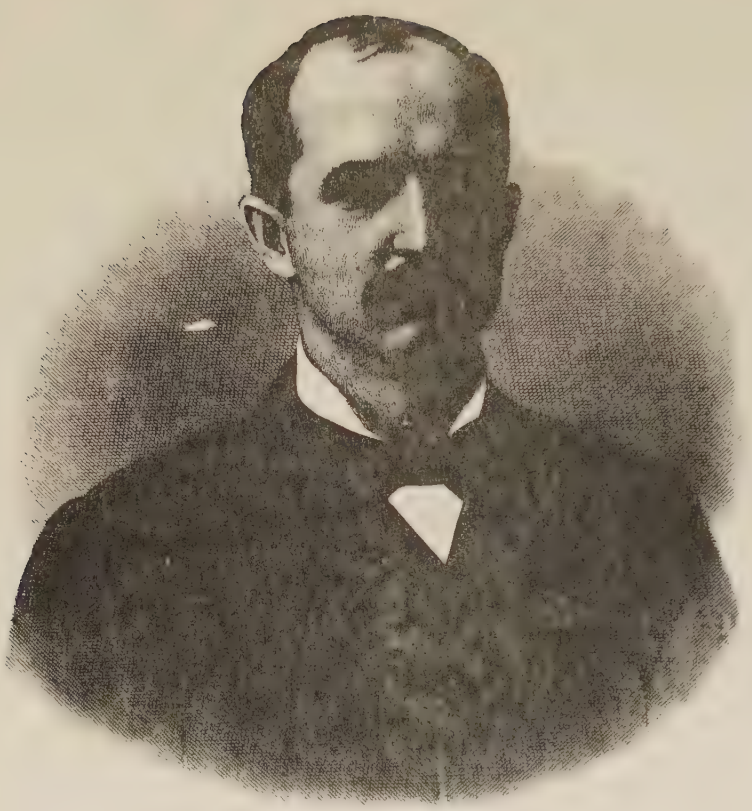
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

As nearly as we can ascertain, the history of Universalism in Butler County dates back to 1838, when occasional preaching services were held in the city of Hamilton, and at various other places in this county.

James McBride estimated the attendance upon the various Churches in Hamilton, in 1842, as follows: "Methodist, 300; Presbyterians, 200; Associate Reformed, 200; Episcopal, 50; Reformed Presbyterians, 100; Baptists (Old School), 30; Universalists, 100. Total population of Hamilton and Rossville, 2,552; of age to attend Church, 2,089. Total attendance, including 200 Catholics, 1,030; non-attendants, 1,059."

In one of our old county papers we find the following announcement: "Rev. D. R. Biddlecome, Universalist, will preach at Jacksonburg, at 3 P M., and in Hamilton in the evening.' About this time there was an occasional sermon by some Cincinnati missionary Universalist minister, who preached at Oxford, Bunker Hill, and other places. Rev. Henry Gifford, Rev. Abel C. Thomas, Rev. John Gurley, Rev. George Rogers, Rev. E. M. Pingrey, Rev. W. W. Curry, Rev. Ben. F. Foster, Rev. J. C. Petrat, Rev. N. M. Gaylord (brother-in-law of General Van Derveer), Rev. Mr. Davis, and Rev. Mr. W. S. Bacon were the early occasional expounders of this faith "once delivered to the saints."

Among the old-time attendants upon the Universalist Church services we find the following names: Jacob Matthias, Isaac Matthias, John W. Erwin, John K Wil-



James E. Campbell

son, Perry G. Smith, John O. Brown, Peter Jacobs, Thomas Reed, Richard Easton, and Isaac Warwick. At this time these friends of liberal thought met in the lower rooms of the court-house, which were ordinarily well filled, and the religious services were always characterized by most excellent music. Their present church was erected in 1851 and cost about $9,000. Besides other generous contributions, John W. Erwin donated the church bell, which was a premium bell, and cost five hundred dollars cash. Christopher Hughes, Ludwick and Jane Betz, and Jasper Johnson were now attendants upon public worship with this congregation.

The Rev. Jonathan Kidwell, a most able controversialist, and other prominent Universalist divines, occasionally held public debates with the ministers of opposing faiths at various places in Butler County. Churches have been built at Oxford and Bunker Hill, which have for many years had preaching about every alternate Sunday. Rev. C. H. Dutton, Rev. William Tucker, Rev. J. P. MacLean, and Rev. C. L. Haskell, in the order named, have been the more recent pastors of the Hamilton society. It has an interesting Sunday-school, with about eighty names enrolled, and an average attendance of probably fifty-five.

Unfortunately the church property of this society has become involved in litigation, which for final adjudication has been appealed to the Supreme Court. H. L. Morey, J. E. Morey, B. F. Thomas, John W. Erwin, R. N. Andrews, Dr. S. H. Potter, S. O. Peacock, and various influential citizens of Butler County attend this church. Should the Supreme Court finally decide adversely to this society, it proposes at once to build a new and beautiful modern church edifice; otherwise, to entirely renovate its present house of worship.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

James Edwin Campbell, lawyer, of this city, is a native of Middletown, where he was born on the 7th of July, 1843. He is the son of Dr. Andrew Campbell, of whom a full account will be found elsewhere in this work, and Laura P. Reynolds, daughter of John P. Reynolds, once a publisher in New York State, and afterwards a leading and influential citizen of Middletown. Mr. Campbell's father was of Scotch extraction, and his mother of English. The family of Mr. Reynolds was originally settled in Devonshire, Jonathan Reynolds emigrating from Plympton Earl, in that county, in 1645, and on his arrival in America, taking up his dwelling near Plympton, in the Plymouth colony, now a part of Massachusetts. Mr. Campbell is sixth in descent from Jonathan Reynolds. The family, after settling in Massachusetts, extended to Rhode Island and New York, and are now numerous in these two latter States, having many members who have filled important positions in the State and national councils. By another branch of his maternal family, he is descended from John Parker, who commanded the American troops at the heroic struggle at Lexington, which began the Revolutionary War. His paternal great-grandfather, Andrew Small, at the age of eighteen, went with Montgomery on the fatal expedition to Quebec, suffering untold miseries on his return through Canada. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812.

James E. Campbell was educated in the free schools of his native town, and in later years received instruction from the Rev. John B. Morton, an early and successful teacher of that place, and for many years the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. When approaching maturity he began the reading of law, and taught school for a short time.

In the Summer of 1863, after the navy had become thoroughly organized in all its departments, and had won some of its most glorious victories, he became a master's mate on the gunboats *Elk* and *Naiad*, serving on the Mississippi and Red River flotillas, and taking part in several engagements. But the unhealthiness of the climate soon affected him, and after a year, being surveyed by a board of surgeons, he was discharged, returning home a mere skeleton. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered his health he resumed the study of law, and during the Winter of 1864 and 1865 he became a student in the office of Doty & Gunckel, Middletown, being admitted to the bar in 1865.

In the Spring of 1867 he began the practice of his profession in this city. During the interval he was bookkeeper of the First National Bank at Middletown, and was also a deputy collector in the Internal Revenue service of the Third District for about eight months in Hamilton, under General Ferdinand Van Derveer, Collector. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1875 and 1877, holding that position for four years and filling the duties of his office most acceptably. From 1867 to 1869 he was United States commissioner. In 1879 he made a very close race for the Ohio State Senate, being defeated by only twelve votes. During the war he was a Republican, and remained so until the Greeley campaign, when, in common with thousands of others, he cast off the party yoke, and voted for Greeley and Brown. Since that time he has acted with the Democrats.

In addition to his business as a lawyer, he has paid much attention to insurance, and has gradually gained a large and valuable business in this line, and has been charged with many important receiverships and other trusts. Mr. Campbell is a Knight Templar, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married to Miss Libbie Owens, daughter of Job E. Owens and Mary A. Price, on the 4th of January, 1870. Her father was a native of Wales, and her mother of Welsh descent. They have three children. Mr. Campbell is a hard worker, and can accomplish more in one day in his business than the

most of men. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and contributes liberally to the support of all benevolent and charitable enterprises.

He is systematic in all his efforts, and his offices are models of neatness. Socially no man stands higher. He is courteous in manner, thorough in his acquisition of detail, and of the highest integrity of character. As a lawyer he has few superiors at his age, possessing great skill in ascertaining the true points of a case. He is a good, clear, logical speaker, and well informed on all questions of law. No young man in Hamilton has a better or more honorable record, and no one is deserving of greater credit than he.

At the Democratic Convention held at Lebanon, August 16, 1882, he was nominated unanimously for the position of Congressman, and is now making a most gallant campaign in behalf of his party.

CAPTAIN ISRAEL GREGG.

Captain Israel Gregg, for many years a prominent steamboat man, was for a long time a resident of Hamilton. He was born on the 20th of February, 1775, in Virginia, but his parents, who were adventurous pioneers, removed to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, shortly after, where, on attaining a sufficient age, he was taught the art of a silversmith, and on reaching his majority set up for himself. Two years after, or on the 12th of July, 1798, he married Elizabeth Hough, one of the younger children of a Quaker family, and sister of Joseph Hough, for twenty years the leading merchant of Hamilton. Another brother, Benjamin, was auditor of the State of Ohio from 1808 to 1815.

Mr. Gregg afterwards became interested in steamboating, and in 1814 was in command of the steamboat *Enterprise*, built at Brownsville by Daniel French, on his patent, and owned by a company at that place. It was a boat of forty-five tons. It made two voyages to Louisville in the Summer of 1814. In December she took in a cargo of ordnance stores at Pittsburgh, and sailed for New Orleans, arriving at that port on the 14th of the same month. She was then dispatched up the river in search of two keel-boats, laden with small arms, which had been delayed on the river. She had reached twelve miles above Natchez when she met the boats, took their masters and cargoes on board, and returned to New Orleans, having been out six and a half days, in which time she ran two hundred and sixty-four miles. She was then for some time actively employed in transporting troops, etc. She made one voyage to the Gulf of Mexico, as a cartel, and one voyage to the rapids of Red River with troops, and nine voyages to Natchez. She set out for Pittsburg on the 6th of May, and arrived at Shippingport on the 30th, twenty-four days out, being the first steamboat that ever arrived at that port from New Orleans. She then proceeded to Pittsburg, where her arrival was warmly greeted, as the passage from the sea by the means of steam had been successfully accomplished for the first time. Captain Gregg afterwards commanded the *Dispatch*, a small boat of twenty-five tons, built at Brownsville, which was wrecked near New Orleans in 1819, and he continued as a commander in the river service for several years after.

He then became an inhabitant of Hamilton, where he dwelt the remainder of his days. He was elected sheriff of Butler County in 1835, and served four years, also holding other offices of trust and responsibility. By his first wife he had eleven children, who are now all dead. Upon her decease he married Mrs. Phebe Kelley, of Rossville, an aunt of William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the 5th of December, 1822, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. Baker. By this marriage he had two children: Jane H., now the wife of J. C. Skinner, and Sarah, widow of Samuel Cary. He died on the 20th of June, 1847, aged seventy-three years. He was a man of great uprightness and benevolence, and his memory is still cherished by those who knew him.

JOSEPH B. HUGHES.

Joseph Barcalow Hughes, auditor of Butler County, was born November 12, 1848, on his father's farm in Liberty Township, in this county. He is the son of Micajah Hughes, president of the First National Bank, and grandson of Elijah Hughes, a native of Baltimore County, Maryland. The family emigrated to this county from Maryland about the close of the War of 1812, and settled in their present neighborhood, in which they have ever since resided. They are noted for their good, practical common sense, industry, sobriety and sterling honesty, and, as a consequence, have accumulated large estates, and are considered among the first families of Butler County.

Micajah Hughes was married more than fifty years ago to Phebe Freeman Cassidy, a native of the county, a lady whose good sense and good judgment have contributed in no small degree to her husband's prosperity. This long and happy union has been blessed by ten children, of whom Joseph is the sixth.

Reared upon a farm, he grew up with all the advantages of out-door life and physical exercise; attending district school until he had attained such proficiency that an advanced school became necessary to develop the intellect which nature bestowed so profusely upon him. For this purpose he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and afterwards, to acquire a business education, he went to a commercial college at Dayton, Ohio, at both which seats of learning he showed himself a young man of excellent memory, quick perception, good judgment, and sound understanding.

He was married November 12, 1868, to Miss Mary Davis, daughter of Almon Davis, a wealthy farmer of Liberty Township. Mrs. Hughes was born in April, 1848. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and is one

Jos R Hughes

in every way fitted to make home attractive and happy. One child, Gordon Taylor, a bright, intelligent boy now twelve years old, has been given them to bless their union. Mr. Hughes engaged in farming with fair success until 1875, when desiring to furnish his boy with better facilities for education, and being himself of an enterprising commercial and manufacturing disposition which farming did not gratify, he moved to Hamilton and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1881, when he sold out to his brothers. While engaged in business his attention was directed to the subject of manufacturing the beautiful ware known as Wedgewood, large quantities of which are imported from England and sold in this country, and he became impressed with the belief, after investigation, that it could successfully be manufactured in America.

Acting upon this belief, he with others organized the Royal Pottery Company, of which he was elected president, about three years ago, for the manufacture of this ware. The necessary buildings and machinery were constructed, skilled workmen were brought direct from England to start the enterprise, and the problem was successfully solved by turning out goods equal to the best imported from Europe, thus demonstrating what American enterprise and skill can accomplish when led by intelligence and good judgment. Since Mr. Hughes's election to his present position, he has disposed of all his interest in the company, as well as other outside business, that he may devote his whole time and attention to the duties of the office to which the people have elected him; but as a manufacturer and a merchant, his good judgment, thorough methods, and fair dealings procured him a fair share of success, and the respect of all with whom he dealt.

From his earliest youth he has taken an earnest interest in politics, allying himself with the Democratic party, being a true disciple of the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, Madison, and the other great founders of that party. He is thoroughly democratic in his principles, is opposed to all monopolies and to all legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, or to any thing tending towards monarchy, absolutism, or aristocracy.

For years he has been a hard worker in the ranks of his party, acting as committeeman in his township, attending conventions, and helping worthy friends to public positions, but not until the Hancock campaign in 1880 was he put forward as a leader by his admirers, who began about that time to estimate the man at his true value.

At the Morrow convention in 1880, which nominated General Ward for Congress, he was selected by the delegation from his county to second the nomination, which he did in a neat and appropriate speech, being the first time he had attempted the difficult task of speaking in public. During the political campaign of that year he spoke at various points in the county, discussing the political questions of the day in a manner that showed a thorough knowledge of the subject, to the gratification and, we may add, surprise of his friends, and with credit to himself.

In the campaign of 1881 he contributed greatly to the success of his party by his writings to the *Daily Democrat*, in a manner that shows him to be a good writer as well as a good speaker, and his abilities as a political strategist are recognized by his being made chairman of the county executive committee of this county. As a speaker he is thoroughly honest and sincere in his utterances, and therefore impresses himself upon his hearers; his sentences go direct to the point, and convince by their directness rather than by their eloquence. As a writer he is forcible, fair, and direct; but if occasion require, he can be pungent and sarcastic, covering the object of his attack with ridicule, in which respect he is much more effective as a writer than speaker.

It is reasonable to suppose that the public would look to such a man as one well calculated to fill a public office with credit to himself and with honor to them, and therefore when he was nominated by his party by an overwhelming majority, and triumphantly elected to the office of auditor of this county, in the Fall of 1381, it was no more than was to be expected in recognition of his abilities and reward for political services.

He entered upon the discharge of the duties of his responsible position in November, 1881, to serve for three years. In the discharge of those duties it is safe to predict, from the integrity displayed by him in the past, that the interests of the public will be properly guarded, and that the laws governing his official acts will be honestly and faithfully executed. He is a man of incorruptible honesty and unflinching honor, possessing that conscientious regard for the sanctity of an oath that insures its faithful observance. He is a Knight Templar, is a past Chancellor Commander in the Knights of Pythias, and a valued member of other orders with which he is associated. With his natural shrewdness, industry, and ambition, we predict for him a future that will place him in the front ranks as a citizen, a politician, an officer, and a thoroughly cultured, upright gentleman.

THOMAS V. HOWELL.

Thomas V. Howell, the leading dry-goods merchant of Hamilton, was born in this city, in what is now the First Ward, September 28, 1826. He is the son of Hezekiah and Sarah A. (Virgin) Howell. Mrs. Howell was the daughter of Thomas Virgin, an early settler in Liberty Township, and afterward in the War of 1812. He was killed by Indians, on the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Howell received a limited education in the common schools, and when from ten to twelve years of age entered the employment of George P. Bell, a prominent merchant, and continued with him some ten years, when he

went to Cincinnati, with the firm of Reilly & Woods. He returned to Hamilton, and entered the employment of Brown & Leigh, remaining there until March, 1849, when, in company with D. G. Leigh, they purchased the business of William B. Van Hook, and began the firm of Leigh & Howell, under which title they traded for two and a half years. Mr. Leigh then sold out to John Dye, and the new firm of Howell & Dye was formed.

About 1854 Mr. Howell purchased the interest of his partner and carried on business by himself for twelve years. On beginning in 1849, his trade was not limited exclusively to dry goods, but embraced all that is commonly sold in country stores, including at one time a large stock of boots and shoes, and afterwards of millinery. In 1870 he admitted his son, David Leigh Howell, as a partner under the firm name of T. V. Howell & Son. In 1875 they built the store since occupied by the firm, a handsome three story building, and admirably adapted to its present use. Their former store had been on the corner of Third and High, in the place now occupied by Hughes Brothers. The firm also carries on an extensive concern in Middletown, and are large dealers in all lines. Much of their goods is imported directly by themselves.

Mr. Howell was married October 20, 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Conner, daughter of David Conner, a former well-known resident of this place. They are the parents of one daughter and one son, the former being Kate C. Howell, and the latter David L. Howell. Mrs. Howell and daughter are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a self-made man, and had no early advantanges. He is a member of the Masonic order, and contributed liberally of his means and influence in sustaining the government during the last war.

WILLIAM B. VAN HOOK.

William B. Van Hook was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1795. His parents were Dr. Benjamin F. Van Hook and Catherine Van Hook, who were Hollanders, and who had emigrated from New Jersey to the North-west Territory at a very early period. Mr. Van Hook remained in Cincinnati until the last war with Great Britain, when he enlisted as a private in Captain David Oliver's company, and served as a soldier until peace was declared. He moved from Cincinnati to Hamilton in the year 1818, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place in 1871.

He was by trade a carpenter, which he followed for many years. He had more than ordinary skill as a mechanic and builder. About 1818 he and the late James B. Thomas went from Hamilton to New Orleans on a flat-boat, where they remained for several months, working together at the carpenter business. Mr. Van Hook and the late Colonel Ball, of Trenton, walked all the way back to Hamilton through the then Indian country. He was shortly afterwards married to Julia Ann Stephens, who survived him, and who died in June, 1882.

In early life Mr. Van Hook exhibited quite a taste for the theater, and, as an amateur, played with and assisted the since eminent tragedian, Edwin Forrest. The circumstances are related elsewhere. Mr. Forrest never forgot his old friend, and never visited Cincinnati afterwards without sending for him.

Mr. Van Hook was a man of more than ordinary merit, and filled with ability offices of public trust. For several years he was a member of the Ohio Legislature; was speaker of the House of Representatives, and was warden of the Ohio penitentiary. He was at various times a member and president of the city council of Hamilton. During the late rebellion he was deputy provost marshal of the Third Congressional District. In politics he was always an unwavering and ardent Democrat, but during the war of the Rebellion acted with the Union party. For more than half a century he was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He died at his home in Hamilton, Ohio. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest citizen of this place. He was a highly respected, useful, and honored citizen.

JOHN F. NEILAN.

John F. Neilan, the prosecuting attorney of this county, is a native of Ireland. He was born in Roscommon County November 18, 1845. His parents, Thomas Neilan and Sarah Dwyer, emigrated to this country in 1848, being forced to that step by the misgovernment of the English. Mr. Neilan's family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the west of Ireland, whose patrimony was confiscated by the British Government. John F. Neilan was but three years old when his parents came to the United States, locating in New Haven, Connecticut, and as soon as he grew old enough was sent to school, where he received the rudiments of education.

In 1857 his parents came to the West, that boundless field for industry and thrift, and settled in Fayette County, in this State. There, with indomitable industry, they proceeded to clear off the virgin forests, and get the ground ready for cultivation. From 1857 to 1866 he led the usual life of a farmer's boy, but with few of the advantages commonly to be found in that position. His parents were very poor, and he received no school education after he was twelve years of age, with the exception of six or eight months in all, obtained a couple of months each Winter, when the weather was so bad that no work could be done on the farm.

He was, however, an incessant reader. He read every thing he could lay his hands on—books, magazines, and newspapers. History, biography, and travels were his favorites, and so industriously did he pursue his reading that he was known by all to be a well-informed young man at the age of twenty. His love for his adopted country and his hatred of British rule led him to pay

Respectfully

J. F. Neilan

particular attention to the history of the United States and the Revolutionary struggle. He sat up night after night, reading the story of the blockade at Boston, the conflict at Lexington, the disastrous defeat at Brooklyn, the retreat across the Jerseys, the Winter at Valley Forge, the great victories at Saratoga and Yorktown, the brilliant campaign of Greene in the South, and the thousand and one other facts that make up the history of our war for self-government, with no light but that of a log-fire, and alone.

In 1868 he began teaching school, for which he had qualified himself by study. This position enabled him to keep up his reading, and to find new books in each neighborhood. In this county, to which he came on the 16th of March, 1866, from Clark County, he taught for six years. While teaching he studied law, a part of the time in the office of Judge Crane, and was admitted to practice in all courts of record on the 13th of April, 1874. In that year he became the editor of the Hamilton *Examiner*, a Democratic newspaper. He was married on the 2d of June, 1874, to Miss Jane W. Kincaid, daughter of Jackson Kincaid, who was born in Virginia, and Isabella Hill, a native of Butler County. Her birth was in December, 1849. Mrs. Neilan has proved an estimable, loving wife, and their home has been a happy one. They have had three children, Thomas K., Mary E., and John F., Jr. Thomas, who was born December 4, 1875, was killed by the kick of a horse, on the 19th of July, 1881. This was their first sorrow. Mary E. was born September 28, 1878. John F. Neilan, Jr., was born December 28, 1881.

Mr. Neilan was elected city solicitor of Hamilton in April, 1877, retaining the position till April, 1881. In 1879, while holding that place, he was nominated for prosecuting attorney by the Democratic convention. Always an ardent, fearless, and successful political strategist, he was made the especial target of the opposition party. All the corrupting influences possible in political warfare were brought to bear against him, but he was triumphantly elected and served the people for two years, and for his honorable course and ability as a shrewd, quick-witted criminal lawyer, he was given the nomination for a second term without opposition, and his election followed.

Mr. Neilan ranks to-day with the first lawyers in our courts. His ability as an attorney and counselor, and reputation as a speaker, gained in many a hard fought political battle, have made him a reputation extending far beyond the confines of his county. He is a man of great will-power and determination, and always ready to give his opinion on all questions, and to conceal nothing. He is faithful and impartial in the discharge of public duties, and serves the people with honesty and ability. His intention is to resume the practice of law at the expiration of his term of office, and devote his whole attention to his chosen profession.

HAMILTON AND ROSSVILLE HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

For several years an idea had been entertained by some of the citizens of Hamilton of the practicability of taking the water out of the Miami River, at a bend about four miles above, conveying it by a race to the town, and thereby creating a water-power which would be advantageous to the place. In the Summer of 1840 John W. Erwin, an experienced and skillful engineer, surveyed and leveled the route, and made a map and estimate of the expense of the work. This estimate and map were forwarded to the succeeding Legislature, with a petition praying the incorporation of a company to effect the object contemplated. On the presentation of this the Legislature, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1841, passed an act incorporating a company by the name of "The Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company," and gave them power to erect a dam across the Miami River at any point between the head of New River and Allen's mill, and to construct a canal or race thence to the town of Hamilton, for the purpose of creating a water-power for propelling mills and other machinery.

The assent of the owners was required to be obtained over whose lands the water should be conducted or works erected. The capital stock of the company was limited to one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each. On twenty thousand dollars being subscribed they were authorized to elect a board of directors and proceed with the object of the undertaking.

At the next session of the Legislature a law was passed modifying the provisions of the original act so that the business of the company should be conducted by nine directors, instead of seven as provided by the first act, and prohibiting the directors from involving the company in debt to a greater amount than the stock subscribed, unless authorized by two-thirds of the stockholders. The assent of owners of land to the right of way being required by the act of incorporation, in the Spring of the year 1841 John W. Erwin obtained a release of the right of way from John Mitchel, George R. Bigham, William Bigham, James Bigham, and David Bigham, on the condition that the Hydraulic Company should build each of these persons a good bridge on their land, for the passing of wagons and cattle over the company's canal.

A difference of opinion existed between the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville as to the point where the water-power should be erected, and on which side of the river the water should be brought. The act of incorporation appointed Samuel Forrer, of Dayton, a civil engineer, to survey and estimate the route on each side of the river, and to establish it on the best and most practicable route. On being notified by the company, Mr. Forrer attended at Hamilton, in October, examined the different routes, and after making an estimate of the expense, on the 26th of October, 1841, made a report deciding in favor of the one on the Hamilton side. Books for the subscription of stock were opened on Wednesday the first day

of December, and twenty-two thousand dollars immediately taken.

An election was held at the office of Lewis D. Campbell, secretary, on the first day of January, 1842, at which John Woods, William Bebb, Loammi Rigdon, Jacob Hittel, Andrew McCleary, Lewis D. Campbell, and Jacob Matthias were elected directors. William Bebb was chosen president, and Lewis D. Campbell, secretary. Henry S. Earhart was afterwards appointed treasurer. The board then employed John W. Erwin and John C. Skinner, engineers, to re-survey the route, and prepare the work for being let. After the work had been prepared for letting, John W. Erwin declining to serve further as engineer, John C. Skinner was appointed, at a salary of four hundred dollars per year. A number of proposals were received, and the whole work put out under contract at prices from five to thirteen cents per cubic yard for excavation and embankment. The contractors immediately commenced work, and prosecuted their jobs with vigor, so that, notwithstanding the great embarrassment of the times, and the difficulty of raising funds, the whole was finally completed, and the water let in at an early date.

The commissioners appointed by the general government to examine and make a report of the most suitable place for the establishment of a United States armory, on some of the Western waters, being in the county at the time, a committee of citizens drew up a statement of the advantages of Hamilton, and the eligibility of the place for such an establishment. The Hydraulic Company proposed to furnish them three thousand cubic feet of water per minute, over a fall of twenty feet, for the use of their works, free of charge, provided they would erect a tight dam over the river at the head of the race, and invited the commissioners to visit the place. On the 13th of September, 1842, they arrived at Hamilton, and spent three or four days in examining the town and vicinity.

The Hydraulic Canal, from the north line of Hamilton, passes down near the bank of the river, through a space of ground lying between the town lots and the river, previously held as public common. A conversion from public to private use it was alleged might interfere with the title, as it had originally been granted by Israel Ludlow, who laid out the town, for the purpose of a public common. An arrangement was accordingly entered into between the Hydraulic Company, the heirs of Israel Ludlow, deceased, and the town of Hamilton, by which the company was permitted to construct their canal over this ground. The space between the hydraulic canal and the river was laid off into lots. Those south of Buckeye Street were divided equally between the Hydraulic Company and the heirs of Ludlow. The portion lying north of Buckeye Street was divided equally between the town of Hamilton, Ludlow's heirs, and the Hydraulic Company.

The canal for hydraulic purposes is taken out of the Miami River about four miles above Hamilton, at a place where formerly stood Moody Davis's mill. A tight dam is here constructed across the river. The water is taken from the pool formed by the dam, and conducted down a bayou which had supplied the mill with water, about one hundred and twenty-four poles to a point below where the mill stood, where another dam is made across the bayou, and an embankment continued up on the west side to the east end of the dam across the river. This serves to raise the water to the same height as the water in the pools.

To regulate the quantity of water and guard against freshets in the river, substantial head-gates of wood are placed, mostly submerged in water. The superficial area of a cross-section of the water at the gates is two hundred square feet. From the head-gates the canal was excavated through the lands of Alexander P. Miller, about one mile. It is thirty feet wide at the bottom, and forty-five feet at the top water-line, and five feet deep, having a descent of one foot in the mile, which will give the water a velocity of one hundred and thirty-seven feet per minute, being capable of discharging twenty-six thousand cubic feet of water per minute. From the point where the excavation terminates to the grand reservoir, a distance of two-fifths of a mile, the canal is formed by a single embankment, located near the base of a high ridge, the depth of the canal averaging eight feet, by seventy feet wide. Here it enters the grand reservoir.

The reservoir is formed in the bed of what is commonly called Old River, by an embankment across the old channel, some distance above where the canal enters it, and another embankment below, where it is taken out. The reservoir is one mile long, fifteen feet deep at the upper end, and twenty-four feet deep at the lower. The area of the surface of the water is about seventy acres. From the lower part of the reservoir to the north line of the lots of Hamilton, a distance of one mile and nearly a quarter, the canal was constructed over the lands then owned by the Messrs. Bighams, by a heavy artificial bank on one side, and a natural bank on the other. It is about seventy feet wide, and from ten to twenty feet deep. At the line of the corporation is a reservoir covering six or seven acres, having a depth of eighteen or twenty feet. This reservoir is of great importance in retaining a supply of water to feed the canals below. From here the main branch continues west on the north line of the lots to the bank of the river, at such a distance from the river as to leave lots of convenient size between the canal and the river on which to erect mills and factories, so that the water-power can be applied.

In September, 1841, the Miami River was gauged by Messrs. John W. Erwin and Henry S. Earhart, above the head of New River, near where the hydraulic canal is taken out, and the quantity of water passing in the river was found to be 26,132 feet per minute. The river

F. A. Black

was extremely low at the time, and the Miami Canal passing its usual quantity of water. The entire fall at the town of Hamilton, from top-water line in the hydraulic canal, to low-water mark in the Miami River, is twenty-nine feet. But deduct six feet of the fall, on account of ordinary freshets in the Miami River, and allow two feet for the depth of water over wheels, and there remains twenty-one feet of fall. A column of water of 25,000 cubic feet per minute, over a fall of twenty-one feet, is sufficient to propel one hundred and sixty-six pairs of mill-stones four and a half feet in diameter, with the requisite machinery necessary for the manufacturing of flour. The length of line along which the water-power may be used is about two miles.

It is the opinion of men of experience, well-skilled in such matters, that this water-power is the best west of the Alleghany Mountains, and east of the Upper Mississippi and its branches. The whole work is constructed in the most substantial manner, with a view to its stability and durability.

The first water-power leased was to Erwin, Hunter & Erwin, who erected a flour-mill at the east end of Hamilton bridge. Along its banks are now many valuable manufacturing establishments, and it has also been very useful in putting out fires. Another race was constructed on the west side of the river, which was not as largely used as on the east side, but which has been of great value.

The Hydraulic Company passed the first water through their lower level from Fourth Street down Stable Street to the Miami River, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January, 1845. This lower level of the canal was three feet in depth, turning the water-wheels of Messrs. Erwin & Hunter's flour mill, and the Tobias Brothers' machine shop, near the east end of the Miami bridge. The first work done by water power was done by the Tobias Brothers, January 31, 1845. Their shop was thronged with curious visitors for many days. The occasion was a jubilee for the citizens, huzzaing, firing of cannons, and shaking of hands being among the demonstrations.

The Rossville Hydraulic Company was incorporated February 27, 1846. The corporators were Robert B. Millikin, James Rossman, John K. Wilson, Robert Beckett, Samuel Snively, Henry Traber, Charles K. Smith, William Daniels, Alfred Thomas, Wilkison Beatty, and Joshua Delaplane. It was organized in March, 1848. Henry Clayton was the first engineer employed. He was engaged about a year, and was succeeded by Henry S. Earhart, who made the location. The water is taken out one and a half miles above town, just below the mouth of Four-Mile Creek. Passing through the low grounds below, and under Two-Mile Creek by a tunnel, the water is spilled on a line between North Street and Rhea's line. The work was begun in May, 1849, the excavation being let to Connor McGreevy and John Connaughton The company built the dam. In the flood of January, 1852, the abutment on the east side of the dam was destroyed. It was repaired in a permanent manner, and the dam lengthened two hundred feet.

F. D. BLACK.

F. D. Black, sheriff of Butler County, was born September 12, 1849, at Hamilton, Ohio, being the third son of Peter P. and Mary (Kirbel) Black, who were both immigrants from Europe. The former was born in France and the latter in Prussia. They came to America in 1839, the mother in company with her parents, but Mr. Black being alone. He was then twenty-one years of age. His father had served under Napoleon in all his wars, and was one of the survivors of the terrible experiences at Moscow and the subsequent retreat. A brother of Mr. Black, who accompanied him to this country, while on a visit to France in 1860, was also a soldier under Napoleon III, and in 1861 went out as captain of a company under General Siegel, and was wounded at Pea Ridge. Peter Kirbel, the maternal grandfather of Sheriff Black, lived to the advanced age of ninety-six, having been a resident of Butler County ever since 1839, and for the thirty years prior to his death, in 1873, dwelt with his daughter, Mrs. Black, in Hamilton. Peter Black has been a resident of Hamilton for some forty-three years, and for the greater portion of that time has been known as one of the largest manufacturers of the county. He has been one of the active founders of several of the largest establishments in Hamilton, among which is the large institution now carried on by Messrs. Long & Alstatter, of which he was the original projector and in which he was interested for many years. He is at present senior member of the large establishment of Black & Clawson, engaged in the manufacture of machinery for paper manufacturers.

F. D. Black, after attending the schools of Hamilton, entered at the age of thirteen St. Mary's College, at Dayton, where he remained till eighteen years of age. Having acquired a liberal education, he now turned his attention to business affairs. In the Fall of 1868 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, in charge of a branch house of Long, Black & Alstatter, engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, of which his father was a partner. In 1870 Mr. Black withdrew from business affairs, in consequence of his father's disposing of his interest in the above firm.

He immediately turned his attention to politics and public affairs, and was appointed by Sheriff R. N. Andrews as his deputy, which position he filled with credit, so that upon Mr. William H. Allen succeeding Mr. Andrews he retained Mr. Black in the position he had so well filled. He was also appointed by Mr. Marcellus Thomas, who retained him during his term. Upon looking for a candidate for sheriff in 1879 the Democrats wisely chose Mr. Black. Ten years' experience as dep-

uty recommended him as highly qualified to fill the office, and consequently he was elected by a decided majority over his opponent. Mr. Black had during his first term so well performed the duties of his office, and secured the approbation of the public, that he was nominated in 1881 for a second term, and elected by a large majority. Since he assumed the duties of his position he has acquitted himself with great credit, and deserves special commendation for his vigilance and success in the capture of the notorious Jones and Vanderpool, indicted and held for trial on a charge of forgery. Three months were spent by Sheriff Black in tracing them through Ohio, Michigan, and Canada. They were finally arrested about forty miles from Toronto, and extradited. Mr. Black has the honor of having in his possession the only extradition warrant in existence signed by Pr sident Garfield. By the arrest of these chiefs of forgery and swindling he effectively broke up that system of robbery in this part of Ohio.

Mr. Black was married to Miss Mary Riffle, of Liberty Township, Butler County, who bore him three children, two girls and one boy. The son, Paul, is now being educated at St. Mary's College, at Dayton, where his father formerly attended, and the two daughters are about to enter Cedar Grove Seminary, in Hamilton County. Mr. Black is a young man of superior native powers, and a mind with proper training capable of filling high positions.

WILLIAM BECKETT.

William Beckett, son of Robert Beckett and Mary Crawford Beckett, was born in Hanover Township, in this county, on the 17th of March, 1821. He graduated at Miami University in 1844. In 1845 he came to reside in Hamilton, and began the study of the law in the office of Hon. John Woods, whose second daughter he married in September, 1846. On his admission to the bar he commenced practice with Mr. Woods. It is a fact pretty well known in the Miami Valley that Mr. Beckett is possessed of a tongue which, when engaged in conversation, works very smoothly and quite effectively; but he soon ascertained that when he arose to address a jury or a public audience, that member utterly refused to perform its proper function, but rather "clove to the roof of his mouth." Thereupon he promptly abandoned the idea of practicing law, and took the position of a general business operator—buying and selling real estate, manufacturing, assisting in the management of the hydraulic works, etc.

After the death of Mr. Woods, in 1855, Mr. Beckett, his executor, took his place as director in the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, and also in the Cincinnati and Indianapolis road, known as the Junction. From that day to the present time he has been an active and liberal supporter of every movement to advance the interests and promote the prosperity of the city and county. He is largely interested in the manufacturing industry, and any event which would deprive the city of his efficient capacity and energy would be severely felt by the whole community.

There are few men in Butler County more widely known personally than Mr. Beckett. During a considerable portion of his life he was a man of large means, and his hospitality was fully commensurate therewith. Public men when in this vicinity commonly gravitated to his home, and some of his well-known political influence may have been promoted in this way.

POLITICAL HANDBILL.

It is interesting to see that the great political crisis which threatens the country this year, and threatened it last year and the year before, has always been existing. It can not be said that the campaign of 1852 was conducted on any other than party issues, or that there was any thing remarkable in the situation of the country. Yet see the appeals in the *Intelligencer:*

BASE FRAUD!

OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT

L. D. CAMPBELL.

We have it upon reliable information, that on Monday last, JOHN CARR, formerly representative from this county, and one of the trustees of Fairfield Township, was in Mason, Warren County, wanting to hire TWO HUNDRED HANDS to work in this county. He there represented that Campbell would be elected by a small majority, doubtless as a blind to cover his real intentions.

FREEMEN OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT! What say you to such infamous conduct on the part of the Locofocos of Butler County? Desperation is seen in every movement. Campbell must be defeated, say they, at all hazards; and, to our certain knowledge, one of the State officers has boasted that he could beat the world at pipe-laying.

Whigs of the townships, be on your guard. Some of these hirelings will be quartered in every township in the county. GUARD WELL THE POLLS! See that none but LEGAL VOTES are deposited and a triumphant victory is sure!

JOHN M. MILLIKIN.

Major John M. Millikin, the oldest professional man in Hamilton, and once treasurer of the State of Ohio, was born in Greensboro, Greene County, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, 1804. He is the son of Dr. Daniel Millikin and Joan Minor. When he was three years of age his father removed to the West and settled in Hamilton, being the first physician who permanently took up his abode here. John M. Millikin received instruction from Dr. Alexander Proudfit, who taught a school here about the time of the second war with Great Britain, and from others, and in 1824 went to Washingington College, in Washington, Pennsylvania, spending a year there, and returning home the last of May, 1825. In that year he began the study of law with Jesse Corwin, in this city, and on the 5th of September, 1827, at

Columbus, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and immediately opened an office. Colonel Campbell, who is next junior to him at the bar, did not enter practice till 1835, nor Thomas Millikin, the next in age, till 1840.

In 1834 the law firm of Millikin & Bebb was begun by the formation of a partnership between himself and William Bebb, afterwards governor, and this connection lasted till 1840, when Millikin retired from practice. In 1829 he was appointed brigade major and inspector of militia, an office he retained till 1833. January 1, 1841, he was appointed an aid-de-camp by Governor Thomas Corwin, and in 1846 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization. In 1856 he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was twice re-elected. He served as president of the board one year. In 1860 he was appointed a trustee of Miami University. In this capacity he has served two terms of nine years each, and has been reappointed for the third term. In 1873 he was named by the Secretary of the Interior as one of a commission to proceed to the Indian Territory for the purpose of making a treaty with the Creek Nation for the relinquishment of a part of their territory to the Seminoles. In October, 1875, he was elected treasurer of the State of Ohio, and on the 10th of January, 1876, entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. The Republicans renominated him for the same position in 1877, but at the October election the Democrats were in the ascendency, and he was, therefore, defeated. He retired from office on the 14th of January, 1878. He has always been a Whig and a Republican in politics. He cast his first ballot in 1826, and has voted at all State elections since. His first vote for President was cast in 1828 for John Quincy Adams.

Major Millikin has always been an important man in local affairs. He has been president of the County Agricultural Society, president of Greenwood Cemetery Association, president of the Farmer's Club, and other societies. He has an excellent knowledge of local history, and skill in narrating it. He is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and has frequently been named by them as a suitable man for governor. He resides a little east of Hamilton on a farm which is cultivated according to the true principles of agriculture.

He was married on the 6th of September, 1831, to Mary Greenlee Hough, daughter of an esteemed early citizen of Hamilton, and has had by her four children, who attained full age: Minor, Joseph, Dan, and Mary. Mention is made of them in a sketch of the Millikin family, on page 185.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 31st of December, 1841, Dr. Loammi Rigdon, Rebecca Rigdon, Aaron Potter, and Emeline Potter, being desirous to have Baptist preaching, resolved to make an effort to maintain a minister one-half of his time, and engaged the Rev. A. Drury, of Cincinnati, for that purpose, at the rate of four dollars for each visit. In 1842 he closed, and Elder Quant succeeded, staying, however, but a short time. In April, 1843, the Rev. Mr. Osborn began preaching, receiving two hundred dollars per year. Of this Dr. Rigdon and Mr. Potter each paid seventy-five dollars, and the Ohio Baptist Association, fifty dollars. There being no organization of the Church at this time, an arrangement was made with the Muddy Creek Church to receive into their membership any who might wish to join at Hamilton. It should be remembered that all this time there was a Baptist Church here, which adhered to the anti-mission side. The split had occurred in 1836.

In 1844 the Lockland Church received the members of the Hamilton congregation into membership, and constituted it a branch Church. The members were L. Rigdon, Rebecca Rigdon, Aaron Potter, Emeline Potter, Eve Davis, Elizabeth Walton, Sarah Steele, Sarah Garrison, Mary Garrison, Mary Kelley, S. Jane Walton, Louisa Pharis, and Louisa Boatman. When Mr. Osborn's term expired no other preacher was called, but services were held occasionally, at which neighboring ministers officiated. Meetings were held in the court-house and at the Female Academy. October 20, 1844, the Rev. D. Bryant was called as pastor, and a couple of months after it was resolved to erect a meeting-house. This house was in due time erected, at a cost, with the lot, of $3,311, and, with an addition afterward made, was occupied till 1858, when it passed into the hands of William Miller, the German Lutheran Church, and the Episcopal Church, successively. It is now changed into stores.

Mr. Bryant accepted another call in 1845, and William Roney was installed as pastor soon after. April 15, 1846, the Church was received into membership with the other Baptist Churches of the State, under the title of the First Baptist Church of Hamilton. The first trustees were L. Rigdon, A. Potter, J. L. Batcheldor, Joseph Shotwell, and J. S. Beatty; treasurer, L. Rigdon; clerk, W. S. Going; deacons, L. Rigdon and Joseph Shotwell. Mr. Roney left on the 4th of June, 1848, and was succeeded by William Ashmore. In 1850 he went to China as a foreign missionary, and for a year the Church was without a pastor. The Rev. H. M. Richardson became pastor in 1852. The membership at this time was seventy-two. He stayed with the Church ten years, and did much good service. During his ministrations it was that the new church was built, at a cost of ten thousand five hundred dollars. He was succeeded by C. B. Keys, J. M. Pendleton, V. W. Snow, R. Telford, N. A. Reed, Thomas Hanford, J. R. Ware, W. E. Lyon, W. A. Smith, P. M. Weddell, and Homer Eddy. The last is the present pastor.

On Sunday, January 17, 1875, the church building was partly destroyed by fire. The other Churches, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Masons

promptly tendered their aid. The loss was fully covered by insurance. About this time, too, the Church became straitened for means, could not pay the pastor's salary, and was for several short spaces of time without preaching. It is now, however, on the upward wave. The membership is increasing, and there is much interest felt. The Sunday-school has had as superintendents Aaron Potter, E. G. Dyer, W. Richardson, W. E. Scobey, George P. Brown, Walter Webster, Joseph R. Gibbons, and F. P. Stewart. Much of the success of this Church was owing to the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Aaron Potter and Dr. Loammi Rigdon, who put their shoulders to the wheel and made the Church an accomplished fact.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

William Murphy, flour manufacturer of Hamilton, Ohio, was born September 30, 1838, in Franklin County, Indiana. His parents are James and Susan Caroline (Erwin) Murphy, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Indiana. His paternal grandfather removed from New Jersey about 1816. From Pittsburg he took passage on a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and thence he went to Indiana, settling near Brookville. He engaged in farming and distilling, and conducted a country store in addition. Mr. James Murphy was brought up on the farm, a vocation he has ever since followed, though he has for years been largely interested in other enterprises. He has for a long time been a large stock-raiser and pork dealer at Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. He also conducted for many years a large saw-mill. He is a man of considerable wealth, and is widely and favorably known among the business men in his section of country. He is now a man of about seventy-five years of age, while his life-partner is but little his junior.

At the age of thirteen William Murphy entered the Miami University at Oxford, where he diligently devoted himself to his studies for the four succeeding years, which put him in possession of a thorough English education. His tastes, however, were for a business career. After spending some time with his father, who was then largely engaged in the stock business, he settled at Oxford (to which place his father soon removed), and established himself in the grain trade, which he continued with success till 1865.

He now sought a larger field for his operations. He settled in Hamilton, and in company with Jacob Shaffer, bought the Hamilton City Mills, in West Hamilton, formerly owned by N. G. Curtis. An extensive business was soon built up, and continued till 1869, when the mills were burned. With but little delay Mr. Murphy and his partner bought the West Hamilton Mills, where they continued the manufacture, very extensively, of the finest grades of flour, till 1876. Mr. Murphy then dissolved partnership with Mr. Shaffer, disposing of his interest to him. He then formed a partnership with Mr. John Sortman. The Hamilton City Mills were rebuilt by them, and under the firm name of Murphy & Sortman, the mills were kept in operation till 1880. Mr. Murphy then withdrew from the firm, and leased the Hydraulic Mills, which are still operated by him. The business done here is exclusively flouring, and is very extensive. Mr. Murphy manufactures a very superior quality of flour, for which he finds a ready market throughout the New England States, where the greater portion of his shipments are made.

In the Spring of 1882, Mr. Murphy, in company with Messrs. F. B. Thompson, S. D. Cone, and H. A. Dilg, organized the Dr. Temple Medicine Company at Hamilton and Cincinnati, with a capital of $150,000. Mr. Thompson was made president and Mr. Murphy treasurer of the concern. The medicines manufactured are the well-known Asthma specific and "Hops and Boneset" discovered by Dr. C. W. Temple nearly forty years ago. The former remedy had been improved in its medicinal powers by the Temple Company, who have also prepared specifics for hay fever, dyspepsia, and other diseases. From the inception of the company, which is but a few months since, it has met with great success. They are pushing the enterprise vigorously, and their popular remedies now are found in all parts of the United States and other countries. Although these medicines have had great local popularity for many years, certainly as far back as 1849, their manufacture and sale have never been properly managed, until the present company took the enterprise in charge, and it is now fast becoming one of the important institutions of the city. Mr. Murphy owned and controlled the West Hamilton Hydraulic Water-power for ten years.

In 1876 Mr. Murphy was elected a member of the city council of Hamilton, and served in that capacity for three successive terms, or till 1882. During these six years he was always found among the first to take steps towards public improvements, and to institute measures for the city's good.

Mr. Murphy has been married twice. He married his first wife, Miss Lorinda Bake, of Contreras, Ohio, daughter of Peter and Tabitha Bake, December 22, 1864. She died the following year from the effects of a burn by coal oil, two days following the accident. She left one child, a daughter, Dora, now seventeen years of age. He married his present wife, Mrs. Eliza Smalley, widow of Isaac Smalley, daughter of Henry H. and Lydia Myers Seal, February 9, 1868. Mrs. Murphy's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Butler County, Ohio. The former removed with his father, at an early day, near Brookville, Indiana, where he afterwards engaged in farming, a calling he still follows. He carries on a very extensive farm, though at the advanced age of seventy-three, while his wife is sixty-eight. Mrs. Murphy has one son by her first husband, Henry Burton Smalley, now eighteen years of age, and engaged in the milling business. Seven children have been born to Mr.

and Mrs. Murphy, though but four are now living. William J. H. was born June 7, 1871; Eva Pearl, June 28, 1873; Minnie Myrtle, December 31, 1877; and Marie, September 23, 1880.

Mr. Murphy has always been a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor, and has also been an Odd Fellow for the past three years. As a business man Mr. Murphy is cautious, considerate, and uniformly successful, and he has the reputation of being the best-natured man of Hamilton.

COLONEL A. DUNN.

Colonel A. Dunn died very suddenly in November, 1854, while out valuing the property of Asa Emmons. He was taken with a fainting fit, dropping down in the field, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. He was one of our most respectable and highly esteemed citizens. He had done much for the advancement of our agricultural interests as well as the general prosperity of the county, and was, at the time of his death, the president of the Butler County Agricultural Society. The esteem which the community entertained for him was appropriately attested in the very large procession which followed his remains to their last resting-place.

JAMES BEATTY.

James Beatty, a wealthy banker and well-known land owner of Butler County, died in March, 1880, at his residence, near Jones Station, of paralysis. Mr. Beatty was a native of Ireland, and about sixty-five years of age. He accumulated considerable wealth, most of which was made in the pork business. He owned one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres of land, and was estimated to be worth about $800,000. He was for a number of years vice-president of the First National Bank of Hamilton, and one of the principal stockholders.

THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

Among the projects agitated in Hamilton forty years ago was one for the establishment of a national armory. Congress had ordered the construction of several new ones, and this place had several advantages which it was thought ought to secure the erection of such an establishment here. It was to be located in one of the Western States. Ohio had peculiar claims, owing to its superior representative numbers, and in consideration of its long line of exposed frontier. This place was better than any point further east or further north, because the navigation of the river and the canals is less interrupted by ice and extreme low water. From here arms could be transported with ease to the North on the lakes, or to the South or South-west. A meeting was held in Hamilton in 1841, at which an elaborate report was made. It pointed out that the prices of property were low and rents always obtainable; provisions were cheap. There was an abundance of timber, stone, and other materials. No carting would be required, as in Cincinnati, and coal could be cheaply delivered. The prospective hydraulic works would furnish all of the water power, and an excellent location was shown at the north end of town, just below Millikin's Island.

Brigadier-general Armistead and Colonel Long, of the United States topographical engineers, in their report to the Secretary of War, say:

"Of the Miami country generally beauty rather than grandeur is strikingly characteristic of its main features. The immediate valley of the Miami River, in particular, presents a beautiful expanse of intervale land, bounded on both sides by gently sloping hills, and like that of the Muskingum, embosoming two or more benches, or plains, rising by gentle gradations one above another, but far more spacious on the former than on the latter. These valley lands are remarkably rich and productive, and are for the most part cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A view of some portions of this interesting valley, early in September, when contiguous fields, as far as the eye can reach, are clad in the luxuriant verdure of growing corn, is one of the most delightful prospects that can be witnessed. On returning from the valley and reaching the uplands, a view not less interesting, though less captivating, is presented; a broad surface, generally of a rolling, but occasionally of a gently waving aspect, and stretching to the farthest limits of the horizon, here meets the eye. In richness of soil, variety of products, and healthfulness of appearance, all combined, it is not surpassed, probably, by any upland region to be met with in any other part of the United States.

"The country around Hamilton and Rossville, for many miles in every direction, presents the more comely and interesting features generally exhibited by the Miami country. The woodlands, which formerly presented a dense and heavy growth of timber, shrubbery, vines, grasses, etc., have given way to cultivated fields, yielding all the necessaries of life in the greatest profusion. Corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, tobacco, hay, fruits of all kinds common or peculiar to the climate, peas, beans, hemp, flax, etc., are among the products of the soil, and these, together with horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, beef, butter, lard, tallow, etc., constitute the leading articles produced for market, all of which can be supplied in abundance, and on the most moderate terms.

"The facilities afforded to this neighborhood by the hydraulic canal for trade and intercourse by water with remote parts of the country are invaluable. A broad basin, nearly a mile long, and fifteen to twenty feet deep, connecting the town of Hamilton with the canal, affords a spacious and commodious port for the commercial business of the neighborhood.

"The valley of the river and the adjacent country on both sides, in this neighborhood, are similar to what they are represented to be in the neighborhood of Dayton,

except that the uplands present an aspect considerably more rolling and diversified in the vicinity of the site now under consideration. The river, in its passage through this neighborhood, is more serpentine, shoally, and rapid than in other places, and embosoms an island containing three hundred and ten acres, called Millikin's Island, which is situated a little above the town site of Hamilton."

D. W. McCLUNG.

David Waddle McClung, surveyor of customs for the port of Cincinnati, is of West Scotland or Highland stock. In 1730 his great-grandfather came to this country and settled in Washington County, New York. His descendants mostly resided in that State; but his son Charles McClung, grandfather of David W. McClung, removed to Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where David's father and mother were both born, but were both brought to Ohio by their parents in early childhood, the families settling in Fairfield County. The father's name was also David. He was married in 1824 to Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughter of David and Elizabeth (McTeer) Brown. Their fifth child and fourth son was David Waddle, born December 18, 1831, in Eaton Township, Seneca County, Ohio, to which his parents had removed two years after marriage. But five of this large family, including David, are now living. The father died in October, 1867, and the mother in August, 1877. David was brought up on a farm, attended the country schools in his childhood, which were very good for the time, the residence of the family being on the border of the famous Western Reserve, and was a member of the Seneca County Academy at Republic, then taught by Thomas W. Harvey, since State commissioner of schools. Here he prepared for college, and entered as a freshman at Muskingum College, New Concord, in October, 1850; remained one term, and then transferred his allegiance to Miami University at Oxford, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1854.

During much of his preparatory course he maintained himself by teaching school, beginning at the early age of fifteen, and for a large share of the expenses of his college course he served the university in various capacities, but had to create a debt, which was faithfully repaid upon his entrance into business life. After graduation he again undertook the pedagogue vocation, but in a higher field, becoming at first principal of the high schools, then superintendent of the public schools in Hamilton, in which two positions he remained three years.

At the expiration of his year as superintendent, he accepted the charge of the Republican organ here, the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, which he conducted, or assisted in editing, for about two years, in association with his old friend and classmate, Colonel Minor Millikin. It was the early day of the Republican party; Butler County was largely Democratic. It was an important transition period, and the *Intelligencer* bore its full share in fixing the current of public opinion. The fight with the opponents was at times close and sharp, and Mr. McClung was himself personally attacked by an infuriated Democrat, and bore from the conflict an honorable scar which he wears to this day. He was, during this time of editorial work, engaged at intervals in the study of the law, and in the Winter of 1859 and 1860 he was appointed by the governor to the position of probate judge of the county in the place of William R. Kinder, who died in office.

Upon the outbreak of the war, the call for volunteers being issued Monday morning, April 16, 1861, he enlisted in a Hamilton company as a private soldier, and went with it to Camp Jefferson, Columbus, where it was sworn into service April 24th, and assigned as Company F, Third Ohio Infantry. On the 27th of the same month the regiment was sent, with five companies of the Eleventh, to establish Camp Dennison, on the Little Miami Railroad. Mr. McClung was taken from the ranks, where he was still serving as a private, and made quartermaster of the camp, in which place of responsibility and honor he was detained, contrary to all precedents of the service, until the following March, hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and property passing through his hands meanwhile. He then received a commission, to date from February 19, 1862, as captain and assistant quartermaster. He remained at the camp until June 15, 1862, having meanwhile rebuilt it, in order to fit it for Winter quarters, and was then ordered to Camp Chase to build the barracks for rebel prisoners there.

When the call for five hundred thousand more was made by President Lincoln, Camp Dennison acquired more importance than ever, and Captain McClung was ordered back to equip the regiments forming therein. From first to last it is believed that he prepared not far from one hundred regiments for the field. When the second levy of troops had been equipped he supervised the conversion of the barracks at the camp during November and December, of 1862, into a convalescent hospital. Thence he departed for Madison, Indiana, where hospitals more convenient to the river were to be built, and then to Cincinnati, to take charge of the purchase of supplies, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. His money accounts with the government, during his entire term of service, aggregated about twenty-five million dollars; his property accounts, more than twice as much.

His services were not finally dispensed with until November 8, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out, at his own reiterated request. Shortly before this, October 30, he was breveted major of volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, on the recommendation of General Ekin and other high officers of the quartermaster's department.

He returned to Hamilton, and was elected president of the Second National Bank, although not then a stockholder. In about a year and a half he resigned that place, and began the manufacture of machinery, in Hamilton, remaining in this business for two years, when he exchanged his stock in the machine-shop for an interest in the Woodsdale Paper Company, of which he took charge, and remained its business manager until February 1, 1879, when he removed to Cincinnati and became assistant postmaster. In January, 1881, he was nominated by President Hayes surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, and again by President Garfield, upon his accession, when he was promptly confirmed by the Senate, and received his commission of date March 10, 1881.

Colonel McClung was married on the 19th of March, 1861, to Miss Anna Carter Harrison, only daughter of Carter B. Harrison, youngest son of General Harrison. Her mother was Mary, of the family of John Sutherland, one of the pioneers of Butler County. She is a worthy helpmate of her distinguished spouse. They have had no children.

FIRE COMPANY.

Hamilton had a fire company as far back as 1839, and it is possible it had one at a much earlier date, although we have no record of it. It was entitled the Hamilton Fire Company, No. 1, and was to consist of not more than fifty members. The officers of the company were Thomas H. Wilkins, foreman; James Reynolds, assistant foreman; George Seward, treasurer; and Elisha Dalton, secretary.

The members were as follows: C. K. Smith, A. D. Kyle, James B. Cameron, Ira M. Collyer, Sineas Pierson, Richard Cornell, H. S. Earhart, G. W. McAdams, J. H. Smith, John Davis, James C. DeCamp, Aaron Potter, John Herron, Philip Berry, John Rinehart, James Albert, J. B. McFarland, James Watson, William Cornell, Benjamin Davis, Stephen West, John S. Wiles, M. W. Clyne, George Krug, Isaac M. Walters, William Conley, Robert Whitehead, Aaron Woodruff, W. B. Saunders, John Eichleberger, Joseph Durbin, D. G. Rose, John Jewell, F. T. Walton, J. Bayles, Jacob Wayne, Joseph Wallace, A. Rollins, Thomas Fawcett, Otis Brown, Jonathan Conover, Samuel Johnson, Andrew Stewart, James O'Connor, Peter Myers, M. L. Serrel, and Nelson Ralph.

MASONIC LODGE.

In the year 1811 the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, at Chillicothe, granted a dispensation or charter, authorizing the establishment of a lodge of Freemasons at Hamilton. The dispensation was signed by Lewis Cass, grand master, and Henry Brush, grand secretary, and dated the 7th of September, 1811. On the 10th of October, 1811, a number of Freemasons met at the tavern then kept by William Murray, on the south-west corner of Dayton and Water Streets, in Hamilton, and organized themselves into a lodge, by the name of "Washington Lodge, No. 17," the first officers of which were Joseph Hough, worshipful master; Thomas Blair, senior warden; Matthew Hueston, junior warden; Robert Taylor, senior deacon; Joseph Potter, junior deacon; William Wallace, tyler; John Taylor, treasurer; and Alexander Sackett, secretary.

At that time not more than nine Freemasons were known to reside in Hamilton or the vicinity; but soon after the establishment of the lodge a number of persons joined, and were initiated into the mysteries of the craft, so that they shortly became respectable as to numbers and standing in society. They continued to hold their meetings at the house of William Murray for several years. The lodge was then removed to the house on the south-west corner of Second and Basin Streets, where a tavern was then kept by Thomas Blair, and afterward by James Wilson.

Afterwards they leased from the Hamilton Literary Society the second story of a building erecting for an academy on lot No. 140, at the intersection of Dayton and Third Streets, then belonging to the literary society, on condition that they would erect and finish the second story, and maintain it in good repair at their own expense. This they fitted up in a neat and tasteful manner, and the lodge was removed to that room, where it was continued until 1831. A school was kept in the lower apartment. The building standing in an isolated place, some evil-disposed persons broke open the room, carried away their jewels, and injured the furniture. This induced them to remove to a more secure place. Accordingly, on the 1st of April, 1831, they leased the fourth story of the Hamilton Hotel for a term of twenty years, at a rent of eighteen dollars per year, which they forthwith fitted up in a neat and appropriate manner for the accommodation of the lodge.

The number in 1843 attending the lodge, as actual members, was forty. In addition to these, there were about fifty more who belonged to the order, but were not in the habit of attending regularly, making in all about ninety Freemasons within the jurisdiction of the lodge.

The excitement as to Masonry and anti-Masonry which prevailed in several parts of the United States from 1827 to 1836, did not agitate (at least to any considerable extent) the neighborhood of Hamilton. The fraternity was not interfered with by the community.

The worthy masters have been Thomas Blair, Samuel Bayless, Joseph Hough, Joseph Benham, Alexander Proudfit, Lewis West, Daniel Millikin, Charles K. Smith, William B. Van Hook, Jesse Corwin, John H. Dubbs, T. M. Thomas, Elijah Vance, Thomas Reed, Benjamin F. Raleigh, William Sheeley, Isaac Robertson, George W. Louthan, William C. Hunter, John M. Parks, H. H. Wallace, George W. Dye, John B. Lawder, John

Crane, William Fenn, J. Conover, and Allen Andrews. There are other Masonic institutions here, but we have been unable to get information about them.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A society of Baptists was formed in Hamilton and organized in 1829, at which time they numbered twenty-seven members. Leonard Garver, of Rossville, made them a donation of lot No. 151, in the south part of the town of Rossville, on which, in 1833, they erected a brick building as a place of public worship, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. In February, 1833, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Hamilton and Rossville Baptist Church, under the name of "The Hamilton and Rossville Regular Baptist Church," by which act Samuel Fields, Leonard Garver, Isaac T. Saunders, Isaac Paxton, and William Morris were elected trustees to manage the property of the association.

The first stationed preacher in the congregation was the Rev. Daniel Bryant, who settled in Hamilton in 1829, and continued to officiate for two years and four months. He was succeeded by the Rev. Stephen Gard, of Trenton, who preached to the congregation three years. The Rev. Thomas Childers then officiated four years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph H. Flint, who remained two years, and then the Rev. Wilson Thompson officiated two years, up to May, 1844, at which time the number of members belonging to the society was about thirty-five. Number of members at the time the society was organized, twenty-seven; there had been added by baptism, thirty-four; by letter, forty; total, one hundred and one. There had been dismissed by letter, forty; excluded, eight; deceased, eighteen; total, sixty-six. Number of members in April, 1844, thirty-five. Owing to the smallness of the congregation, it has been impossible to obtain any definite particulars of the later years of this society. In the division between the Old School and New School, in 1836, they adhered to the Old School, and their numbers gradually diminished. For some time past they have had preaching once a month by Mr. Danks, of Cincinnati.

CHARLES L. WELLER.

Charles L. Weller was born in the town of Montgomery, Hamilton County, September 4, 1821, from whence his parents moved to Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, about the year 1826. Both parents died there. Charles was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1841, but his health failing under the rigorous discipline of that institution, he resigned after about nine months' service. He was schooled at Miami University, though not to graduation. In 1844, after the decease of his father, he took up his residence at Hamilton, where he served about a year as deputy sheriff under William J. Elliott. Then he went to Washington City as a clerk in the general post-office under Cave Johnson. In 1849 he resigned to take the position of disbursing officer in the boundary commission under his brother John B., who had been appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. On the way to the field of survey he was sent back from Panama with dispatches to the government at Washington. He had there a long controversy with the Secretary of the Interior, over an attempt to remove him from the commission, in consequence of which he was detained there some six months, during which time he was employed by the secretary of the United States Senate in compiling a book of claims.

At the session of Congress in 1849 and 1850 he was the Democratic candidate for sergeant-at-arms, and was within one vote of an election. In 1850 he returned to his former home, Hamilton, bought out the newspaper organ of the Democratic party, the *Telegraph*, which he edited for two years or more, during which time he was sent by his party as representative to the Ohio Legislature. After serving one session he resigned, and in December, 1852, he started with his wife (Miranda Martindell), whom he married in 1846, for California, where he arrived January 6, 1853, and located at San Francisco, where he still resides. He was appointed under President Pierce assistant United States appraiser of merchandise; also pension agent, both of which positions he resigned, upon his being appointed postmaster of San Francisco in August, 1854. This latter office he held until April, 1861, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and stock-broker's business, and in mining operations, being president of the Ophir, the Mexican, the Crown Point, and the Exchequer mining companies, and also president of the Pacific Stock Exchange Board, of San Francisco.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Hamilton in 1843. The first members were Conrad Stonebreaker, Mrs. Ruoff, and Mr. Griesel. A few others came to Hamilton with their families, when a Sunday-school was begun, and a church bought in 1860, formerly the property of the Lutheran Society. They paid for it two thousand two hundred dollars. The trustees were Philip Berry, S. W. Mower, Joseph Lashhorn, and Conrad Stonebreaker. They were much persecuted by the members of the other German Churches, who tried to keep their members away.

They have grown considerably in the last three years, now having sixty-two members. A year ago they bought a lot, and intend shortly to begin the erection of an edifice on the east side of the river. The Church is still a mission, and receives support from the general Church fund. The first pastor was the Rev. Martin Hartman, and since that time they have had as preachers Messrs. Kessinger, Voltz, Rinehart, Jacob Gabler (under whom the church was bought), Breuning, Charles Helwig, John Felsing, and John Bier. The Sabbath-school has eighty

scholars, and fifteen officers and teachers. Frank Keller is superintendent. There is also a Christian Church, on the west side, of which Elder Gaff is the pastor, of whose history we are not informed.

THOMAS MOORE.

Colonel Thomas Moore, one of the oldest members of the bar in this county, was born in Quebec, Canada, July 28, 1822. He is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Moore, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. He was brought to Pennsylvania in 1828, where, after the sojourn of a year, his father died, in 1829 or 1830. With his mother and two brothers, he came to Ohio the year after, and settled in Oxford, in this county, where he went to school until removing to Preble County, in 1833. When he was fifteen he began working at the tailor's trade, and after completing his time, labored for eight weeks as a journeyman, acquiring enough money in this time to carry him through one term at the Miami University, in the Fall of 1839. He was a student in that institution for some four years, working at his trade during vacations, and whenever the opportunity offered, and also teaching school, using the money thus acquired to gain an education.

Completing his course, he entered the office of L. D. Campbell, in Hamilton, about 1845, and read law with him. From this he went to Jackson & Hawkins, at Eaton, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, in the Winter of 1845 and 1846. A year after he entered into a partnership with Judge William J. Gilmore, which lasted a year, and was dissolved by Judge Gilmore going to Eaton, where he married. Mr. Moore remained in Hamilton, and has been here ever since. He was elected State senator from Butler and Warren Counties in 1860, being the first Republican to fill that position. He was mayor of Rossville in 1850 or 1851, a position he soon after resigned. He was originally a member of the Associate Reformed Church, but for the past eight or ten years has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1864 he was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guard, and commanded it during its service of four months in West Virginia. A full account of this regiment is given under the head of the Rebellion. They were mustered out at Hamilton, in September of that year.

The colonel was married in 1845, to Miss Mary C. Caldwell, who was born in Preble County in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. Wilberforce is a member of the bar, in partnership with his father; E. Everett is a member of the legal profession, now a teacher and farmer of Missouri; Walter P. is a farmer of Missouri; Thomas Moore, Jr., is one of the local editors of the Hamilton *Daily News;* and Mamie is still at home. Colonel Moore has long been an active and laborious worker in the Republican cause, and before that in the Whig. He is a frequent speaker at temperance and Sunday-school meetings, and is interested in every thing that concerns this city or locality.

Joseph Garrison, who was sheriff of this county from 1856 to 1860, comes of an old family. His parents were early settlers. He was born in Madison Township on the 29th of November, 1825, and was married August 8, 1854, to Mary Ann Houser, daughter of John and Rachel Houser. She was born in Fairfield Township, January 8, 1834. They had two children. William J., the eldest child, died at the age of nine months. He was born March 24, 1856, and Mary Ann, October 10, 1858. Mr. Garrison was in the Mexican War, where he served as quartermaster's sergeant. His wife's brother, Samuel Houser, was in the late war for over three years. After ceasing to be sheriff, Mr. Garrison engaged in the manufacture of brick. He died December 9, 1865.

ALEXANDER DELORAC.

Captain Alexander Delorac was for many years one of the best known men in town. He settled in Franklin in the year 1805, where he was engaged as a trader for many years, making regular trips to New Orleans every Spring with whisky, pork, and flour. Captain Delorac was an officer in the army in 1812, and he was in several brushes with the Indians. In his earlier life he was somewhat celebrated in sporting circles, and was proclaimed fistic champion on general muster days, and at race courses. He was also noted as a pedestrian. In 1832 he ran a race of six hundred yards at a company muster near Palmyra, Warren County, with a boy about six years old astride his back, against a taller man than himself, and he won the race.

He resided for many years in a comfortable dwelling on Prospect Hill, in West Hamilton, a point where the Indians in olden time laid in wait to shoot and scalp persons who straggled from the fort. Captain Delorac also once resided in Cincinnati, where he was engaged in trade. In his youth he was a clerk for John Sutherland, and then and afterwards acquired a knowledge of boating on the Miami unsurpassed by any other man. At the time of his death, some ten years ago, he was one of the oldest citizens.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the early part of 1842 a few colored families felt the need of a Church. They had been worshiping in the white congregation, but on account of prejudice were compelled to sit in pews near the door or in the gallery. A meeting was called at one of the houses, and an organization effected with the following families as members: Andrew Sampson and wife, Stephen Hall and wife, Samuel Jones and wife, Robert G. H. Anderson and wife, Julia Samson, Silas Dixon, and Walter C. Young. This little company of believers grew rapidly, and a house

of worship became necessary. A small building was erected, and in August, 1842, it was dedicated, and the Rev. Owen T. B. Vickers, of Cincinnati, preached the dedicatory sermon.

Too feeble to support a regular pastor, the conference made it a circuit station, and sent them a preacher every two weeks. The Rev. Henry Atkinson and the Rev. M. M. Clark were its first preachers. The latter gentleman was one of the best educated colored ministers of his day. He was pious and eloquent, and his influence is still felt among this people. There is but one person living who was among the founders in 1842, Mrs. Harriet Sampson.

A new chapel was erected in 1877. It is a capacious edifice, situated in a desirable part of the city, of brick structure, sixty-two by forty. It will seat three hundred persons, and cost about six thousand dollars. At the entrance of the auditorium, against the east wall, there is a marble slab with the following inscription on it:

MEMORIAL

Payne A. M. E. Chapel,

Organized August, 1842.

Building begun in 1868, by the Rev. A. H. A. Jackson.

Finished 1877, by the Rev. P. Tolliver, Jr.

TRUSTEES—J. S. Lewis, F. Beard, A. J. Evens, B. M. Carson, H. Rimmonds.

BUILDING COMMITTEE—Alfred J. Anderson, Ira A. Collins, *Clerk*.

WORKERS—Mrs. L. A. Anderson, *at large;* M. J. Evens, M. Rimmonds, J. Sharp, Andrew Sampson.

P. Tolliver, *Pastor*.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

William Anderson, miller, and vice-president of the Second National Bank of Hamilton, was born in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, January 6, 1812. He is the son of Jacob and Jane (Summerville) Anderson, both of whom were natives of that State. William Anderson was sent to the schools of his native county, receiving only a meager education. At the age of twenty-four he came to what was then the far West, and settled in Hamilton. He was first occupied in the saddlery business, but in 1844 engaged in the dry goods and grocery trade with his brother-in-law, George Louthan, which continued till 1847, when he bought out his partner. In 1850, in company with Mr. Snively, he erected and put into operation a tannery, at a cost of $20,000. In connection with the tannery business they also established a boot and shoe factory, employing about thirty hands, which at that time was one of the largest enterprises of the kind in this section of the country. They also opened a retail store, for the sale of their productions.

In 1853 Mr. Anderson, with B. W. Tanquary, engaged in the milling business, in what was known as the old Hamilton River Mill, but their facilities not being large enough for their rapidly increasing business, they erected a new mill soon afterward, at a cost of from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars. After ten years of very successful business, a disastrous fire in the month of April, 1864, swept it all away, involving a loss of thirty-one thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of eleven thousand. Nothing daunted, Mr. Anderson purchased another mill, then owned by Lewis D. Campbell, having made arrangements for the Campbell Mill the very morning the other was destroyed. In June, 1866, Mr. Tanquary withdrew from the business, and since that time the firm has been known as Anderson & Co.

Mr. Anderson is one of the largest stockholders in the Second National Bank of Hamilton, and occupies the position of vice-president. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the year 1862, and has been a ruling elder in that organization for eight years. He was married, on the 29th of March, 1836, in Millwood, Virginia, to Rachel C., daughter of James Carter, who was proprietor of the Red Bird Paper Mills, of Frederick County, Virginia. Mr. Carter was a prominent and influential man of that county, and belonged to one of the oldest families in Virginia. As a result of his marriage with this lady, Mr. Anderson has had two daughters, only one of whom survives. Alberta J., who became the wife of the Rev. H. M. Richardson, a Baptist clergyman, of Rochester, New York, died in 1864. Virginia C., the daughter now surviving, is the wife of George K. Shaffer, of Hamilton.

John W. Benninghofen, one of the most highly respected citizens of Hamilton, and a prominent woolen manufacturer, was born on the 12th of March, 1812, in Wuelfrath, in Prussia. His parents had six children, of whom he was the eldest. Their names were John P. Benninghofen and Wilhelmina Riffeltrath, and the occupation they followed was that of weavers of silk. When he had reached fifteen years of age his school education ceased, and he was apprenticed to the dry-goods trade. He remained in this till he was twenty-nine years of age, or the year 1841, and came to the United States in 1848, landing in New Orleans. No sooner had he arrived there than he took passage for Cincinnati, coming immediately to Hamilton. Here he peddled for three years, and then acted as clerk for John W. Sohn in his leather and brewery business, staying in this occupation for about seven years. At the expiration of this time he entered into partnership with Asa Shuler as a woolen manufacturer, and remained in that occupation, under the firm name of Shuler & Benninghofen, until his death, which occurred on the 19th of April, 1881. He was then aged sixty-nine years, one month and seven days.

Mr. Benninghofen was twice married. The first marriage was to Gertrude Hiss in Germany, in 1832, who bore him two children: Robert, who died in 1872, and William, who died in 1867. His second marriage was to Miss Wilhelmina E. Klein, on the first of October,

1854, at Cincinnati. She was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, December 14, 1832, but came to America when a child with her parents, John U. and Wilhelmina Klein. The father died in Stark County, in November, 1859, aged seventy-three years, and the mother, whose maiden name was Niss, died in March, 1876, aged eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Benninghofen had five children. Christiana was born September 25, 1855; Wilhelmina, March 29, 1858; Peter, September 29, 1860; Pauline, March 11, 1863, and Caroline, April 8, 1866. In the late war Robert, his son by the first marriage, served three years, and Mrs. Benninghofen had a brother Christian in the hundred-days' service.

Mr. Benninghofen was very highly esteemed. He was a Democrat in politics, and voted first for Franklin Pierce. In appearance he was above the medium size, and somewhat inclined to obesity. He had a large head and a very prominent forehead.

JOHN CRANE.

Major John Crane was born in the State of New Jersey in 1796, and died on the 16th of March, 1864. He came with his family to this county in the first quarter of the century, and first settled in Jacksonburg, where in 1818 a post-office was established, he becoming the first postmaster. In 1825 he was elected a county commissioner, serving in this capacity for three years. In 1828 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, having as a fellow-member Fergus Anderson, of this county. From 1841 to 1845 he was coroner. Major Crane removed to Hamilton in 1825, keeping for several years a hotel in the frame building on the corner fronting the public square. During his residence in this town he was engaged for several years in the grocery and liquor business, in company with William B. Van Hook, and was at the same time city inspector. About 1855 he prepared with great labor and expense a useful map of this county, being a loser by it to the amount of five hundred dollars. He was for several years the commandant of a splendid battalion of uniformed light infantry. One of the companies, known as the Miami Guards, was composed of the finest young men in Hamilton. Major Crane had taken the lodge, chapter, and encampment degrees of Masonry. He was a Knight Templar, becoming such in the year 1827, in Lebanon. For a few years before his death he resided in Covington, Kentucky, but his remains were brought here, and he was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEORGE W. TAPSCOTT.

George W. Tapscott was born in the State of New Jersey, in 1810, and was at his death fifty-one years old. In 1826 he came to Hamilton with his brother-in-law, Henry S. Earhart, and in the capacity of a clerk he commenced to serve him in the sale of merchandise. A few years after, when he attained his majority, he became a member of the firm of Earhart & Tapscott. His urbanity, strict attention to business, and exemplary character as a clerk secured for him a high and responsible position. As a member of the firm he continued in business until about the year 1843, when he turned his attention to other pursuits. For more than twenty years he had been prominently, actively, and successfully engaged in the milling business, and in the buying and packing of pork. In the conduct of all his business affairs Mr. Tapscott scrupulously aimed to be correct.

Colonel William Sheely, one of the oldest residents of Butler County, died in September, 1859, at his residence near this city. Colonel Sheely came to this county at an early day, and filled several prominent positions, having been an influential citizen. He had for some time been afflicted with disease of the heart, and it is supposed that this was the cause of his death, as he died suddenly.

ODD FELLOWS.

In 1842 the Odd Fellows of this town met to establish an organization, and the following persons applied for a charter to the Grand Lodge, which was granted, April 16, 1842: Thomas Robinson, Samuel Shaffer, Alf. Breitenbach, J. M. Spiller, William Anderson, and S. W. Morris. Harmony Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., was instituted by Charles Thomas, grand master, May 20, 1842. The first officers of the lodge were Samuel Shaffer, N. G.; S. W. Morris, V. G.; Alf. Breitenbach, secretary; J. M. Spiller, treasurer. The following persons were initiated at the first meeting of the I. O. O. F., in Butler County: Ferdinand Creighton, Samuel Millikin, Augustus Breitenbach, George Myers, Charles Snider, Michael L. Delorac, Michael Hoffman, Jacob Ebert, Aaron Reiser, David Taylor, Charles K. Smith, Josiah Breitenbach, and Ephraim Ayres, seven of whom are still living. William Anderson and Samuel Shaffer are the only living members who applied for charter No. 14, I. O. O. F. Mr. Shaffer had served in Lodge No. 4, in Cincinnati, and was initiated in 1837.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 17, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in the third story of the Lohman building, then owned by Norris Crane, January 21, 1843, by Charles Thomas, M. W. G. M.; Thomas Sherlock, M. W. D. G. M.; David T. Snelbaker, G. W.; Samuel W. Corwin, G. S.; Isaac Hefley, G. T.; Henry M. Bates, G. G.; William Aconn, G. C.

The chartered members were as follows: John W. Erwin, I. M. Spiller, Wilson Cummins, Charles K. Smith, O. S. Witherby, William Wilson, James B. Cameron, John S. Brown, James Reynolds, Jacob Ebert, Charles Snyder, Samuel Johnson, Henry Richmond, R. H. Lewis, and Thomas Davis.

The first meeting of the organizers was held on Main Street, Rossville, near Perry G. Smith's drug-store. They held their meetings for some time there, until the Odd Fellows' Hall was built by a stock company. It

cost ten thousand dollars, and is a large and handsome building. It was afterward sold by the sheriff, and was bought by Daniel Sortman. It is now owned partly by the Odd Fellows. The only surviving members are John W. Erwin, of this city; O. S. Witherby, of California; Samuel Johnson, of Cincinnati; and Thomas Davis, of Illinois.

The lodge is now located in their own building, on the south-west corner of High and Third Streets, with a membership of one hundred, and from its organization to this date has been able to furnish relief according to the requirements of the laws of Odd Fellows. There is also a German lodge in this city.

B. W. HAIR.

Benjamin W. Hair, M. D., discoverer and manufacturer of "Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure," was born July 26, 1819, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, being the youngest of thirteen children. His parents, James and Rebecca (McCowen) Hair, were both born in Berkeley County, Virginia. A few years after their marriage (about 1806) they removed to Pennsylvania, where they lived the remainder of their days. Farming was their life vocation, being pursued both in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Mr. James Hair was also justice of the peace for thirty-four years of his life. At his hands justice was indeed found, for during this long period as a magistrate, both in Virginia and Pennsylvania, there were, out of hundreds of cases, but six that he did not succeed in compromising, and which finally came to trial. He always used every possible influence to secure an amicable settlement between the contestants, in which he was almost invariably successful. He was a true peace-maker, and for this, and many other excellent traits of his character, he was greatly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He died while yet holding his office. His wife had preceded him, having died in 1840.

Two brothers of Dr. Hair made themselves widely known in the ministry. They were both Presbyterians. One of them died a few years ago in Chicago, while still laboring in his profession. A circumstance worthy of note, as not having a parallel, perhaps, in the United States, is connected with the family of Dr. Hair's oldest brother. The widow, with four generations, all females, constituting the entire posterity of Mr. John Hair, are still living in Sigourney, Iowa, making in all five generations.

Dr. Hair attended the common schools until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered Washington College, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, then in charge of the Rev. Dr. McConaha, where he was a schoolmate of Hon. James G. Blaine, and joined him in debate at college societies, where he graduated in 1842, in high standing. He then began the study of medicine in the office of the noted Dr. Biddle, of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, and in the meantime entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1845. A location for practice was the next question to determine, and finally Fairview, Hancock County, Virginia, was selected, where he remained actively engaged till 1849. He next removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, remaining in Sharonsville and vicinity till 1853. From that place he moved into Butler County, where, with the exception of four years spent in Princeton, Illinois, and an equal time in Franklin County, Indiana, he has since remained. In 1864, while in Indiana, he went out as assistant surgeon of the One Hundredth United States Infantry, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was with the army of the Tennessee, under General Thomas.

Returning to Butler County, he resumed practice, which was continued till 1879, when a new departure in his professional career took place. While in the army he contracted spasmodic asthma, which developed in a few years into an exceedingly severe case. For eleven years there was not a day or night that he did not experience asthmatic paroxysms, and was finally reduced to a mere skeleton. He had, during all these years, been studying the disease carefully, and had made many experiments to ascertain its true nature, the method to alleviate it, and a rational philosophy of cure. But finally, on the 8th of January, 1876, he began treating his case with a remedy which he compounded upon scientific principles, based upon his own observations, study, and experiments. It relieved him immediately, and since the first forty-eight hours succeeding its first application he has not, in a single instance, experienced a recurrence of his malady.

He then began treating other asthmatics, and found that in a very large majority of cases a perfect cure was effected. To test the medicinal powers of his discovery thoroughly, he treated many cases gratuitously all over the country, and the result was that in a short time his medicine met with a general demand, so that in the Spring of 1879, he began the manufacturing of "Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure" in Hamilton, which was carried on with great success till August, 1881, when the enterprise was removed to Cincinnati under the firm name of Hair & Son. Until recently Dr. Hair has supplied his patrons directly, but the demand became so universal that he decided to furnish all druggists instead, by which means a more general distribution of the cure could be effected. It is now known and used all over America, and has been the means of curing thousands of suffering humanity, its discoverer included. Though established but three years, the enterprise is reputed worth upwards of $300,000, of which Dr. Hair & Son are sole proprietors.

Dr. Hair was married September 24, 1844, to Miss Margaretta L. Hamilton, of Florence, Washington County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Margaretta Hamilton of that place, farmers by occupation. Mrs. Hair

P. W. Hair M. D.

died March 4, 1882, leaving three daughters and one son. The oldest is the wife of Virgil Gilchrist, of Cincinnati, her second husband, and was born August 8, 1844. West Anna, wife of the Rev. T. J. McClelland, of Piqua, Ohio, was born January 25, 1847. James W. was born the 10th of May, 1851, and Margaretta R., wife of Robert Cochran, of Millville, Butler County, was born March 4, 1856.

Dr. Hair is a man of great earnestness and enthusiasm in whatever interests him. In temperance work he has been very active and influential. He has devoted much time and spent much money in organizing and sustaining temperance organizations. His work in this direction has been followed by great good, and reflects great credit on him. In Church work he is no less prominent, being one of the largest supporters of the Presbyterian Church in Hamilton. His benevolence in these particulars are but symbols of his relation towards all worthy enterprises. As an illustration of his zeal and liberality, his action in the recent efforts to enforce the Sunday laws will show. He, upon the first resistance being offered to the law, came forward and sustained Mayor Puthoff, and offered to give five hundred dollars, or even one thousand dollars if needed, to enforce the law.

In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican, and never fails to vindicate the principles he espouses. Socially he is genial and hospitable, and with friends self-sacrificing.

ST. JOHN.

St. John's Church was founded about the year 1830, and has had the following ministers: Messrs. Rosenfeld, Hardorf, Clements, Gebel, Fischer, Thomen, Richter, Anker, Gremm, Wetterstroem, Gerwig, Poster, Pfaefflen, Heimech, Gahring, Herrmann, and Stempel. On the 10th of July, 1867, the corner-stone for a new church was laid, and on the 27th of May, 1868, it was consecrated. According to the record, the cost of the church amounted to $28,568. The Rev. Philip Stempel, its pastor, has been here since 1875. The services are in German.

ZION CHURCH.

In 1844 some members seceded from St. John's Church and organized a new society. Their first meetings were held in a frame building in Rossville, and they also worshiped in the Rossville Presbyterian Church. After several years they began building in Hamilton, diagonally opposite where the church now stands. Some of the walls are still in use. The pastors have been the Rev. Messrs. Hardof, Conradi, G. Grau, F. Groth, from November 14, 1852, to 1861; R. Herbst, until 1873; and G. H. Trebel. Under Mr. Herbst's pastorate the new church was erected, at a cost of from twenty-eight to thirty thousand dollars. The denomination is Evangelical Lutheran. At its organization the society had eighteen members; it now has eight hundred and fifty communicants and a voting membership of one hundred and fifteen.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed Church in this city dates back as far as the 15th of April, 1866, when steps were taken towards its organization. Meetings were held at the German Methodist Episcopal Church every other Sunday until September 30, 1866, and then for two weeks in Rumple's Hall. Services were discontinued till Spring, when they were held for a short time in the Universalist Church. During the latter part of the season they held meetings in the Christian Church, in West Hamilton. An organization was begun at this period, at which F. B. Tomson, Belle Tomson, Ada Tomson, Louisa Bower, Mary M. Wehr, Jesse Jacoby, and John Breitenstein met at the house of Augustus Breidenbach, and constituted the First Reformed Church. F. B. Tomson and John Breitenstein were elected elders; Jesse Jacoby and George Huber, deacons; and F. B. Tomson, Daniel Brosier, and Jesse Jacoby, trustees. The names of those who were not present, but signified their assent, and became members, were Mrs. F. B. Tomson, Mattie Tomson, Maggie Bowerman, Mrs. Sophia Breitenstein, Elizabeth A. Eckert, Mrs. Elizabeth Rothenbush, and George Huber.

On the 11th of September, 1867, the lot on which their house stands was purchased of Thomas Millikin by the pastor, the Rev. G. Z. Mechling, and Jesse Jacoby, on their individual responsibility. It was afterwards deeded to the congregation, and paid for by them. The lot is on the corner of Ross and Third Streets. It is eighty-six and a half feet by one hundred and sixty feet, fronting on Ross, and cost nine hundred dollars. Mr. Mechling at once began canvassing the neighboring Churches for means to erect a building, and met with gratifying success. Fourteen hundred dollars were obtained from Seven-Mile, St. Paul, and Millville. Jesse Jacoby obtained some five hundred dollars in Pennsylvania. The Xenia charge gave one hundred, West Alexandria one hundred and thirty-five, and other Churches contributed liberally. On the 11th of June, 1868, ground was staked off and workmen began at the foundation. The corner-stone was laid on the 30th of August. The building was not completed sufficient to occupy until the 19th of September, 1869. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. T. P. Bucher. The church is sixty feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, side walls eighteen feet high, and center of the ceiling twenty-eight feet. It is a very pretty Gothic edifice, the handsomest in town, and cost about eight thousand dollars.

No effort had been made to gather a congregation of size until the church was ready. Yet the body grew slowly. The first year nineteen members were received, the second, four; the third, eight; the fourth, two; the fifth, eleven; the sixth, none; the seventh, eighteen. The whole number of members up to 1876 were seventy-seven, and then appearing on the Church rolls forty-six. Number of members dismissed, seven; deaths, six; removed from the bonds of the congregation, nineteen; dis-

affected, seven. Up to the present time there have been one hundred and five persons on the list. The Church belongs to the Reformed Church in the United States of America, and is commonly known as the German Reformed. Its standard of faith is in the Heidelberg Catechism, and its government is Presbyterian. In connection with the Church is a flourishing Sunday-school. The Rev. G. Z. Mechling has been the pastor since the beginning.

CHRISTIAN HENRY SOHN.

Christian Henry Sohn, of the firm of Sohn & Rentschler, was born in the city of Bissingen, in Wirtemberg, Germany, May 15, 1846. His father, Charles Frederick Sohn, came to America about 1849, and after a brief interval settled in Cincinnati, where he followed the calling of a brewer. About that time the mother of Christian Henry died, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters, and a year after her death the father sent for his family of little children from Germany, and they were brought over by a cousin. Upon his arrival, J. G. Sohn, the uncle of the boy, took charge of him, keeping him at school until his fourteenth year, when he went to work.

In 1860 he came to Hamilton, being apprenticed to Jacob Rupp, a butcher, and remained with him until the breaking out of the war. Filled with patriotic ardor for his adopted country, he enlisted, but was soon brought back on a writ of habeas corpus, as he had enlisted without the consent of his father, and was only fifteen years of age. In 1863 he went to Cincinnati and engaged as clerk in a grocery store, remaining there until his eighteenth year, when he again enlisted, in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Regiment. With this regiment he stayed until the 23d of November, 1864. On that day he was wounded in the head by a shell, during the progress of the battle of Murfreesboro. He remained in the hospital at Murfreesboro for about seventy days, when he received a furlough, and returned home, reporting at Columbus. His company was mustered out at Salisbury, North Carolina, and his discharge, which was dated July 14, 1865, was sent to him.

The effects of the wound which he had received were such as to disable him for more than a year, and for that period he was unable to work. That year he remained in Cincinnati, and at its expiration came to Hamilton, where he engaged to work in a brick-yard. He stayed here with Jacob Rupp until 1869, in that year becoming bookkeeper for Henry Eger, in a brewery. In 1875 the firm of Sohn, Rentschler & Balle, founders and manufacturers of shelf hardware, was formed, with a very small capital. Their business rapidly increased, and on July 25, 1876, the first two partners bought out Mr. Balle, and formed firm under the name of Sohn & Rentschler. Mr. Sohn's partner is G. A. Rentschler, an active and able business man, who is interested in several other enterprises. They make shelf hardware, all kinds of gray iron castings, and machinery to order, having a large and rapidly increasing business. Mr. Sohn has also one-sixth interest in the stock company of Hooven, Owens, Rentschler & Co., manufacturers of portable and stationary engines and threshers; one-fourth of the Phœnix Castor Company, and one-third interest in an ice-house in Fairfield Township, with a capacity of four thousand tons. He is interested in what is known as the Cincinnati Brewing Company. He is a member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 409, of Free and Accepted Masons, and is a prominent man in all social organizations.

He was married the twentieth day of December, 1876, to Anna Sophia Morgenthaler, daughter of Christian Morgenthaler, who was born July 25, 1813. His wife is now thirty-four years of age, having been born in April, 1848. The different concerns in which he is a partner employ about three hundred men. The Ohio Iron Works, as the firm of Sohn & Rentschler is known, started with three thousand dollars, each one contributing a thousand, but the partners have persevered, and by industry and forethought have made the business valuable. They erected their own buildings, the partners themselves working. Mr. Sohn is a shrewd, practical man, and in all his dealings is upright and just, and is considered one of Hamilton's most prominent and enterprising young business men. In society and among his friends he is genial and affable, while in business he is careful, prudent, and foreseeing. From small beginnings their trade has gradually increased, until it has reached large dimensions. Mr. Sohn is an excellent example of a self-made man, and his career shows plainly what can be accomplished by industry and strict attention to business.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

The first organization of the Israelites in this town was in August, 1866, at the residence of Mr. Moses Klein, Mr. Klein being elected president, *pro tem.*, and F. Sternfield, secretary. Mr. Rosenthal, of Dayton, was the first one to officiate at services. Those belonging to this organization were as follows: Jacob Maas, Jacob Grabenhewer, David Koppel, Mayer Roth, Moritz Sauer, Hermann Gugenheimer, Louis Davis, Jonas Hirsch, F. Sternfield, Samuel Ganz. The first place used for public worship was at Morner's building, on High Street. On April 6, 1878, they bought a building lot on Fourth Street, upon which there was erected a synagogue, which was built by the members and the public. Its cost was $2,450. It was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, September 21, 1878.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

The first Roman Catholic that ever preached at Hamilton was the Rev. Mr. Hill, who delivered two or three discourses in the court-house in the year 1825. In the early part of the year 1829 the Rev. James Mullin, then of Cincinnati, but who now has charge of St. Peter's

Henry Sohon

Church in the city of New Orleans, visited Hamilton, and preached a sermon in the court-house to a large and respectable assembly of people, many of whom had never heard a Roman Catholic preach before. He occasionally visited Hamilton several times afterwards, during that and the succeeding year, and delivered discourses in the court-house to large and attentive audiences. His manner and eloquence, which was of the first order, attracted considerable attention, and tended much to dissipate and do away with the prejudices existing against that denomination of Christians.

The Right Reverend Edward Fenwick, bishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, also delivered two or three discourses, and the Rev. Mr. Montgomery preached several times about the same period. A proposal was made by some of the citizens, that if the Catholics would build a church in Hamilton a lot of ground should be furnished them free of expense. The proposal was acceded to by Bishop Fenwick. A subscription was accordingly put in circulation, and lots numbered 151 and 152 in the town of Hamilton were purchased for the sum of four hundred dollars, which were conveyed to Bishop Fenwick in 1830, in trust for the purpose of erecting a Roman Catholic Church thereon.

At this time there were no persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church residing in Hamilton, and not more than a dozen known to live within the limits of Butler County. The subscription to purchase the lots was obtained wholly from persons belonging to other denominations, and those who were not attached to any particular church. An additional subscription of three hundred dollars was afterwards obtained to aid in the erection of the building. The lots are beautifully situated, on the corner of Dayton and Second Streets, forming, together, a plat of ground two hundred feet square, the most eligible location for a church in the town. In the year 1832, a brick building in the Gothic style was erected, and inclosed on the ground under the superintendence of Mr. A. White, of Cincinnati. The wood-work for finishing the interior of the building, was got out and prepared in Cincinnati, but when nearly ready to be brought out and put up in the Fall of the year 1833, the carpenter shop of Mr. White was consumed by fire with all the work which had been prepared ready for finishing the interior of the church. Consequently the finishing of the building was delayed for some time. Mr. James Murray was afterwards employed to finish the interior of the building, which was completed in the year 1836.

The church was of brick with a stone foundation, built in the Gothic style, sixty feet long by forty feet wide, and twenty-two feet high to the eaves. The entrance was from Dayton Street by a door on the south. The altar was at the north end. The interior was finished in a plain but neat manner, having pews capable of seating at least five hundred persons. Over the altar was a splendid painting, and on the east a figure of our Savior on the cross as large as life. An excellent organ was obtained and placed in the church. On the south end of the building was a very neat steeple covered with tin and surmounted by a small gilt cross. The whole presented a handsome appearance, the principal defect being that the foundation of the building was not raised high enough from the ground.

A neat brick building, two stories high, with an attic story, was afterwards erected near the south-west corner of the lot, on which a select school was taught. The rest of the building was designed for the accommodation of the officiating priest and others having the immediate charge of the Church.

The number of members belonging to the Roman Catholic Church of Hamilton, in 1844, was about six hundred. In June, 1840, the Rev. Thomas R. Butler arrived at Hamilton and took charge of the Church and congregation, and continued as the officiating priest from that time until about the first of January, 1845, when he removed from Hamilton to St. Louis. During Mr. Butler's residence his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment acquired him the esteem of all those with whom he had intercourse. As a speaker he was eloquent, and as a polemic debater he acquired considerable celebrity.

Up to 1848 the German and English speaking Catholics were united in their services, but there were serious difficulties connected with this mode of worship. Many of the Germans understood no English, and none of the Irish people understood any German. So it was thought advisable to separate, each nationality to have its own church. A plan was laid before the members of the congregation by which it was stipulated that, as the church property then was appraised at six thousand dollars, one of the two parties was to raise three thousand and pay it to the other portion of the congregation, which would go out and erect a new church. The Germans being successful in obtaining subscriptions to that amount, became, by decision of Archbishop Purcell, the owners of the existing church building and the property thereto attached. The Rev. Nicholas Wachter, of the Franciscans, became their first pastor. The congregation increased in numbers steadily until it was found necessary to replace the old church by a new house of worship. In the year 1852 the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid, the church being completed in 1853, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, under the supervision and pastorate of the Rev. Pirmin Eberhard. The congregation increased and flourished, it having its own school as early as 1849. In the course of time other buildings, such as a new school, vestry-room, and parsonage, were built, each attended with considerable expense. At present, St. Stephen's is one of the most complete churches of the arch-diocese of Cincinnati, a monument to the zeal and liberality of the German Catholics of Hamilton. The congregation numbers at present three hundred and

seventy-five families, or very nearly sixteeen hundred souls. Ever since the congregation became entirely German, the Franciscan order has had charge of it. The present pastor is the Rev. Nicholas Holtel.

The school, which is under the supervision of the pastor, is divided into classes for the boys and girls. The male pupils are taught by brothers of the Holy Cross, from Notre Dame, Indiana, while the female pupils are taught by the sisters of Notre Dame. Three hundred and eighty children attend the school, and are taught all the elementary branches. A branch from this Church is known as St. Joseph's, and is situated in the lower part of the town. Its pastor is the Rev. A. Biene. It was organized in 1866. There is a cemetery belonging to St. Stephen's, in which are many handsome monuments.

GEORGE ADAM RENTSCHLER.

George Adam Rentschler was born in Schmee, Wirtemberg, County Calw, Germany, on the 8th of July, 1846, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine Rentschler. His mother died in his infancy, and in 1852 his father, with a family of seven children, came to America, George being the youngest. They first settled in Newark, New Jersey. There he attended school up to the time of his father's death, in 1858. He then commenced to learn the trade of molding and pattern-making, with Oscar Barnett & Co., with whom he remained for seven years, learning the business thoroughly. While serving his time he attended night-school, and supported himself by his earnings.

In 1864 he went to Peru, Indiana, where he was employed at molding for one year. He then removed to Indianapolis, where he had charge of the Novelty Iron Works until 1870. From 1870 to 1871 he was in Cincinnati with Adams & Brith, in charge of their stove foundry. In 1872 he returned to Indianapolis, acting as superintendent of the Variety Iron Works, where he remained until their removal to Hamilton in March, 1873. Mr. Rentschler accompanied them and remained in the same position until June, 1875, when the firm of Sohn, Rentschler & Balle was formed. By this time Mr. Rentschler had acquired a vast stock of experience, and he thought he could utilize it more thoroughly for himself than by working for another man. Although the capital of the concern was small, the industry and pains of the partners supplied all defects. Their chief line was shelf hardware. July 25, 1876, Mr. Balle withdrew, and the new firm was known as Sohn & Rentschler, and their establishment as the Ohio Iron Works. In the firm of Hoover, Owens, Rentschler & Co., which manufactures portable and stationary engines and threshers, Mr. Rentschler owns a large interest.

In conjunction with Joseph B. Hughes, now the county auditor, he founded the Royal Pottery Works, which make a class of goods never before attempted in the United States, and of rare beauty and utility. He has also an interest in the Phœnix Caster Company, in an ice-house in Fairfield Township, which will hold four thousand tons, and is interested in what is known as the Cincinnati Brewing Company of Hamilton. The greatest portion of his time, however, is taken up in his iron works. Here they manufacture gray iron castings, make machinery to order, and supply a large line of shelf hardware. It was some time before they were able to obviate the difficulties occasioned by a lack of money, but since that trouble disappeared, they have rapidly increased, year by year, until their business now is of large size.

Mr. Rentschler was married in 1864, at Newark, New Jersey, to Miss Kate Graf, by whom he had two sons. She died December 29, 1869. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Hamilton, No. 409, and is also a member of Germania Lodge, No. 129, of Odd Fellows, at Indianapolis. It will be seen, therefore, that the enviable position which Mr. Rentschler now occupies is not owing to any advantages given him by his parents or his friends, but is the result of his own hard labor and great capacity for taking trouble. He was only able to invest one thousand dollars in the establishment when it began, but the value of the knowledge he had attained can not be estimated. He is thoroughly informed as to every detail of the business, and has worked at every part of it, so that, if necessity required, he could do the work with his own hands. His judgment is excellent, and he looks after every portion. In manner he is social and genial, and a visitor at once feels at home in his society. Mr. Rentschler is a model of physical strength and manhood, and his standing in business and social circles in the city of Hamilton is of the highest order. Without having any particular early educational advantages, he has qualified himself, by observation and reading, until he has stored his mind with good and useful knowledge; and with his practical experience has no superior in his several lines of business.

WILLIAM HUBER.

Dr. William Huber was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of July, 1813. He was educated in the schools in that vicinity, and when fifteen years of age attended an academy at Lebanon. He began reading medicine when sixteen years old, and attended a course of lectures at the University of New York, in Fairfield, in 1831 and 1832, and a second course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, in 1833 and 1834. He was graduated from that institution in 1834, and began the practice of his profession at Lebanon, April 1, 1834. He continued there until ill health compelled him to seek a more congenial climate, and he then came to Columbus, Ohio, where he improved so rapidly that he concluded to remain in this State. He went to West Alexandria, Preble County, where he remained one year, then going to Eaton. There, in company with Dr.

George A. Rentschler

A. H. Baker, he stayed two years, then coming to Hamilton. He located here in 1841, and has ever since been in the practice of his profession in this town.

Dr. Huber is one of the oldest members of the Butler County Medical Society, and is a member also of the Union District Medical Society. He is a very prominent physician. Dr. Huber was married in 1846 to Miss Mary D. Budd, who was born in New Jersey. They are the parents of eleven children, of whom six survive. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Masonic order.

F. B. PUTHOFF.

Frederick B. Puthoff, mayor of the city of Hamilton, was born at Cincinnati, April 20, 1843. His parents, John Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Borger) Puthoff, were natives of Osnabrück, in Hanover. Mr. and Mrs. Puthoff came to this country about 1834, settling in Cincinnati, where the father soon built up a prosperous business, and where he still lives, at the age of seventy-five. Mrs. Puthoff died in 1879. Frederick B. Puthoff attended the schools of Cincinnati, and at the age of eleven was sent to boarding school at Dayton, where he remained for two years, and exhibited marked proficiency in his studies. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he entered St. Xavier College, being there for two years more. He then was employed as a clerk in different stores, being in this occupation until he had reached his eighteenth year.

He tried to enlist at the beginning of the war, but on account of his age, and from the fact that he had two older brothers already in the service, they refused to take him. Mr. Puthoff did not take the refusal of the recruiting officers to accept him with resignation. He ran away from home and boarded the boat that took the regiment to Ripley, Ohio, where he found his two older brothers, who informed the officers of the circumstances, and requested them to return him to Cincinnati, which was done. Four months after, he ran away again, joining the commissary department, and acting as one of the clerks. With this department he remained for a year.

He then returned home and began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he continued until of age in 1864. One day shortly after, he left the shop with his working cap and apron on, and walked up to the recruiting office, where he enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry, returning to his employer's place in uniform. With other recruits he was sent to Harper's Ferry, after being drilled for some time at Columbus, and was placed in the brigade under command of General Custer. They remained in Virginia until the close of the war, and after the grand review at Washington were sent to Arkansas.

Upon his return home to Cincinnati he engaged as a salesman in the furniture business with Duncan & Williams, wholesale dealers, remaining there until 1867. He was married in 1867, and every thing went on well. He was then living in St. Louis, his employers in that place being Comstock & Haywood. After being there some months he was sent by them to Peoria, Illinois, to act as salesman and assistant manager of a branch house. His wife died the year following, on the 14th of May, 1868, one week after giving birth to twins.

Mr. Puthoff remained in Peoria until 1870, when he came to Hamilton, where a brother was engaged in the drug business. Here also was his daughter. With what means he had saved from his salary as salesman he bought a stock of goods and opened a hat store, continuing in that business until May, 1881. A short time after his coming to the town his fellow-citizens perceived that he had a natural adaptability to the public service. He was always ready for committee work or for labor at the polls, and spoke readily and effectively. He was elected a member of the city council from the First Ward in 1878, and signalized his term of two years in that capacity by vigorous and successful efforts for sewerage, parks, improvements of streets, and other municipal improvements. He refused a re-election, which was proffered him, but his popularity brought him out as a candidate, against his own wishes, for the State Legislature, but he failed to secure the nomination in convention.

In 1881 he was named for the office of mayor, and was triumphantly elected, receiving the largest majority ever given in the city—six hundred. The candidate on the other side was the popular M. N. Maginnis. During his administration of affairs the city has been distinguished by its quiet and the respect paid to law. The death of Garfield happened since he was in office. Every preparation had been made here for celebrating the anniversary of the nation's birth with unusual distinction. Mayor Puthoff issued a manifesto requesting the citizens to desist from the public demonstrations intended. A citizens' meeting was called by him to express sorrow and detestation of the crime, and at this meeting the mayor spoke weightily and with feeling. The proposed celebration was abandoned. He exerted himself at the time of the proposed execution of the new liquor law by his efforts to secure a hearty and free submission to it, and to allay any animosities that might have sprung from this cause.

Mayor Puthoff is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and is a member of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association. He was married to his second and present wife, Helen McCafferty, of Macomb, Illinois, but a native of Nauvoo, in the same State, on the 18th of July, 1870. Three children by this wife are living. The oldest, Fred. L., is nine years of age; the second, Mary E., died at the age of three; Eva H. is two years of age; and the youngest, a little girl a year old. Anna M., the daughter of the first wife, is fourteen years of age, and attends a boarding school in Cincinnati. Mr. Puthoff has well discharged the duties of the offices confided to him, and has shown by his ability his capacity to take other and larger trusts.

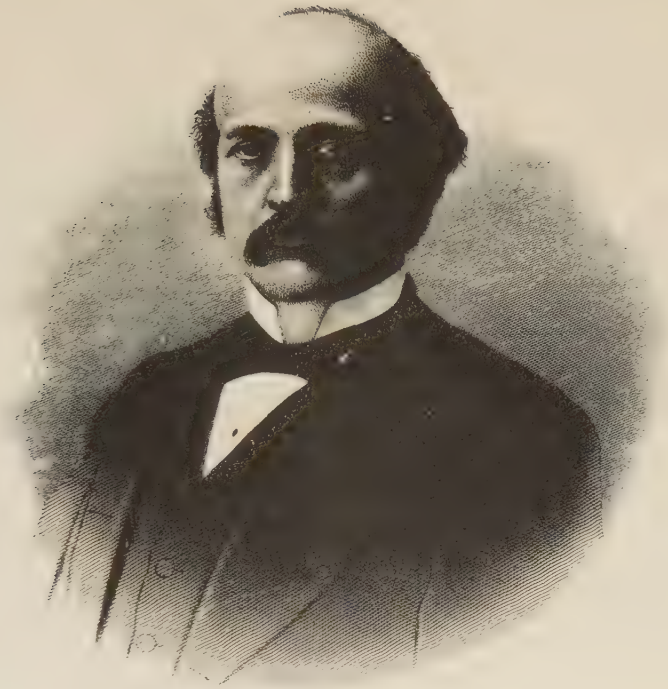
CONSTANTINE MARKT.

Constantine Markt, M. D., president of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of Ohio, is a native of Spaichingen, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, where he was born on the 25th of February, 1832. His father, Karl Markt, was a dealer in clothing, and for sixteen years was one of the twelve associate judges of the district, to whom was confided the duty of sitting in judgment at the trial of offenders, two with the supreme judge constituting a quorum. His mother was named Mary. One of Dr. Markt's brothers had been forced to leave Germany on account of political troubles in 1848, and had settled in Thompson, Lake County, Ohio. He wrote repeatedly to his father to come over with his family, and settle here also. Constantine was opposed to this, but after the death of his mother, which happened in 1852, he abandoned opposition to the plan, and, with his father, one brother, and three sisters, embarked for America in 1854. What they should do in the New World he did not know. He had received his early education in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen began attending a seminary, where he prepared himself for the university, and where he graduated three years later, having taken the classical course. He was then made a teacher under the government, remaining attentive to his duties until his departure for America.

Upon their arrival, Mr. Markt found that the brother who had preceded him was not in a situation to render them much aid, and the young man determined that to his toil they should owe their subsistence. As yet he could not see his way clearly. The most imperative requisite for a livelihood is a knowledge of the language of the people among whom it is the lot of a stranger to be cast, and of English he as yet knew nothing. He soon, however, was in a way to remedy this defect, as a short time after he arrived he made the acquaintance of Postmaster Mead, an old and esteemed citizen of that town, with whom he exchanged lessons in music to his little girl for English. It was not long after he reached Thompson that his new friend perceived that he possessed musical attainments far beyond the common, and that as a performer upon the piano he much surpassed any one in the neighborhood. In truth, Mr. Markt had been thoroughly grounded in the principles of music in Germany, and had been well known in the places in which he had lived as an amateur of promise. He had, however, never intended to become a professional musician, but the quick eye of Mr. Mead soon saw that here was the path that would lead him to a livelihood and competence. He took Mr. Markt to Painesville, sixteen miles distant, where he performed before the musical young ladies of the town, met for that purpose. From that time he had no fears of his future. He then removed to Painesville with the rest of the family, and there established himself. He taught assiduously during the day, and in the evening studied medicine, for which he had had an inclination from boyhood, with Dr. Carpender. He cared for his family as long as they needed it—his father until his death in 1865, and his sisters until their marriage.

In 1856, having attained sufficient means and a competent knowledge of the English tongue, he began attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, in Cincinnati, under charge of Dr. Cleveland, who died in Nashville, Tennessee, during the war, and was graduated in 1858. He at once came to Hamilton, and entered upon practice, being married the same year. Here he was at once successful. His easy and agreeable manners, his imperturbable coolness, his command of all the resources of the physician's art, at once made him a favorite. A year after coming here he was made brigade-surgeon of this district for the militia. During the war he was influential and active. He attended assiduously to his calling for many years, but finally, after a long attack of illness, became convinced that he had given too intense a devotion to his profession. He resolved to abandon the duties of a visiting physician, and bought the drug-store formerly owned by J. W. Baldridge, No. 13 Third Street, which had been established years before by John O. Brown. To propose, however, is one thing, and to do is another. Many of his old patients refused to leave him, and he found that he had, in addition to his medical practice, a drug-store on his hands. He had also, during his many years of residence here, acquired great skill as an operator in difficult cases of surgery, and in this respect his reputation has increased with time.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Josephine C. Carpender, daughter of his old preceptor, Dr. Joseph Brown Carpender (who was a man of much prominence in the medical profession as well as in other ways). He was a native of Milton, Vermont, and the son of a physician. Mrs. Caroline Jackson Carpender was the mother. Dr. Carpender graduated at the Burlington Medical College about 1826. He came West in 1835, and settled in Wellsville, Erie County, Pennsylvania, but in 1843 went to Painesville, Ohio, where he practiced until his death, in 1861, at the age of fifty-five. He had been mayor of Painesville, and for several years president of the school board. He was a man of great probity of character, and for years exerted a marked influence in the affairs of the town. Mrs. Carpender died in 1865. She was also a native of Milton, Vermont. Dr. and Mrs. Markt have had three children, two of whom are now living. Adelaide C. Markt was born July 25, 1869, and Karl Constantine, August 16, 1873. Mrs. Markt is a Presbyterian in religion, and a lady who enjoys the highest esteem of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance, and is considered one of the most popular in the social circles of Hamilton. She is secretary of the Butler County Children's Home, and one of the managers. She is one of its founders, and a



C. Markt.

charter member. She is active in Church and missionary work. Besides what we have mentioned above, Dr. Markt has taken an active interest in every thing that benefits society.

He is a member of the Miami Medical Society, the State Medical Association (of which he is president), the National Medical Society, president of the Physicians' Protective Association of Hamilton, and county examining physician of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor, and a contributor to various medical periodicals. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum. He was the leader of the Mænnerchor in this city for several years, and brought it to a high stage of excellence. Since entering upon medicine he has found but little leisure for this favorite pursuit. He is the secretary of the board of health, and has been so for eighteen years; has been a member of the school board, and has filled other offices of prominence and responsibility. In person Dr. Markt is tall and commanding, in manners courteous and obliging, and in business thorough and exact. No man is better esteemed in Hamilton, and when a friend has once been made by him he is always kept.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1834 a few persons, numbering about twenty-four, belonging to the Episcopal Church, living in Hamilton and the vicinity, united and formed themselves into a congregation, and on the 13th of August, 1834, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of William A. Krugg and Isaac Howe wardens; James Reily, George Keck, and Frederick P. Narden, vestrymen; and William G. Fields register. At the same meeting James Reily was appointed a committee to solicit the Legislature to grant a charter incorporating the society; and in March, 1835, the Legislature passed a law, by which William A. Krugg, Isaac Howe, Frederick P. Narden, George and James Reily were incorporated under the name of "The Wardens and Vestrymen of the parish of St. Matthew's Church, in the town of Hamilton and Rossville."

The society purchased the north part of lot No. 82, at the intersection of Front and Basin Streets, in the town of Hamilton, and made arrangements for the erection of a house of public worship. Lewis D. Campbell, William A. Krugg, George Keck, Frederick P. Narden, and Isaac Howe were appointed a committee to superintend the building. The building of the church was commenced in 1835. George Brown was the carpenter, and Isaac Howe the bricklayer.

The church was situated on the angling corner from the south-west corner of the public square, and was a brick building, sixty feet long on Basin Street, by forty feet wide on Front Street. There was a basement story under the whole building, divided into different apartments for vestry rooms and Sunday-schools.

The entrance to the church was from Front Street, by two doors on the east, entering into a vestibule. The pulpit was on the west end of the church. Two aisles ran the whole length of the church from east to west, and the remainder of the floor was divided into fifty-four pews, capable of seating five hundred persons. There was also a gallery and seats for the choir on the east, and a cupola on the east end of the church. It was a handsome and neat building. The cost of erecting the church was $2,350, the amount being raised by subscription. The members belonging to the society being few in number, they were aided by those of other denominations, and the citizens generally.

The first rector of the Church was the Rev. Seth Davis, who settled in Hamilton and commenced his duties in 1837. The church was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Right Reverend Charles P. McIlvaine, bishop of the diocese of Ohio, on the 5th of October, 1837.

The Rev. Mr. Davis remained rector of the Church until some time in the year 1839, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Paine, who remained until May, 1843, when he relinquished his charge and removed from Hamilton. The number of members belonging to the Church at that time was about twenty-four.

The Church, however, was heavily in debt, and finally the building was sold to the Catholics, who tore it down and erected a new church in its stead, some of the walls of the old building, however, being still preserved. The number of members was at all times small, and periods of several months often passed without preaching. Latterly they bought the Baptist Church on Third Street, near Dayton; but that, too, was encumbered with a mortgage and was sold. The edifice has now been altered for commercial uses. No meetings have lately been held.

DR S. H. POTTER.

Dr. Stephen H. Potter is one of the senior physicians and surgeons of Hamilton and vicinity. He was born in Cortland County, New York, November 12, 1812. His parents were Stephen and Lydia Potter, who were noted among the early pioneers of Central New York for their enterprise, industry, and integrity. Until his seventeenth year he was occupied on his father's farm, attending the common schools about one-third of the year, his parents then giving him his time, which he employed in improving his education, working in Summers and teaching school during the Winters.

At the age of twenty-one, in March, 1833, he was employed as principal of a high school at Canandaigua, New York, with three assistants, remaining there successfully two years and four months. The next September, after engaging in this school, he also commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. B. Carr, reciting to him an hour daily, Sundays excepted, until July, 1837, when, in order to pursue his studies more favorably, he went

to Olean, New York with his brother-in-law, Dr. E. W. Finn, who owned a large drug store and had an extensive practice. Here he devoted his time industriously to these pursuits until September, 1837, when with two other medical students he came to Ohio and attended a medical college six months, graduating honorably, March 15, 1838. He immediately settled at Canal Winchester, in the Scioto valley, where he enjoyed a large practice until December, 1844, when his father was entirely disabled by palsy, which necessitated his return to Cortland, his native place. Here he soon received a large patronage among his early school companions and friends, until May, 1849, when his father having died and other relatives being provided for, he settled in the city of Syracuse, New York. Here with others he organized and had incorporated the Syracuse Medical College, and established, edited, and published the Syracuse *Medical and Surgical Journal*, a monthly. The first term of the institution opened the next November 5th, with eighty-seven actual matriculants, and continued two terms each year, of four months each, or thirteen terms, until June, 1855. In February, 1852, to improve his knowledge of surgery, Dr. Potter went to Philadelphia, and attended the clinics in the Pennsylvania hospital, and surgical lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, until the latter part of May.

He continued dean of the Syracuse Medical College and in charge of the *Journal* until September, 1855, when his wife suffered incipient consumption, rendering it necessary to return to this valley, her native place, hoping that the change might restore her health. He arranged with his partner, Dr. F. W. Walton, now of Piqua, Ohio, to settle their business. Dr. Potter then went to Cincinnati, where he accepted the position of lecturer on principles and practice, in the American Medical College, where he continued publishing his journal, and attending the clinics twice weekly in the Commercial Hospital of that city until June, 1856, when he resigned, sold his journal, and settled with his family permanently in this city, where he has ever since been in active practice, with the exception of two brief intervals. At the urgent solicitation of friends, in May, 1873, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and assisted in organizing the American Medical College and the *American Medical Journal*, which have both enjoyed surprising patronage. The former is now holding its eighteenth term, and has become a leading institution in the West, and the *Journal* has attained a large circulation.

The doctor was for four consecutive years president of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, and the past two its recording secretary; he was one of the incorporators and first vice-president of the National Eclectic Medical Association at Chicago in 1870, which organization has since grown to thirty State auxiliary societies, with prosperous working members; and has been the president the most of the time for about twenty-two years of the Miami Medical Society. He has also been for four years a member of the city council, and is at present a member of the board of health.

The doctor has been married four times, each time happily; has reared seven children to adult age, and, unfortunately, lost as many in infancy and childhood. He is the well-known author of a "Compendium of the Principles and Practice of Medicine," a book of five hundred pages, a work full of research and a marvel of condensation, for ready reference, and invaluable to busy practitioners and medical students. It has a large demand, having passed two editions, and has been adopted as a text-book in our medical colleges.

Perhaps the most notable incident in the extended and eventful life of Dr. Potter was the rescue of a fugitive slave named Jerry in Syracuse, New York, about 1852. It occurred soon after the fugitive slave law was passed, and on the occasion of holding a national anti-slavery convention at that place. Daniel Webster had recently delivered a speech to an immense concourse there, threatening that "when this convention thronged the city, a noted fugitive would be arrested and taken back to slavery. The United States Government would teach the people that there was potency in law." Four United States marshals had been detailed from as many adjacent cities, and the whole police force of Syracuse were ready. Jerry was arrested and placed in chains. About thirty thousand people were waiting to witness the scene. The man, with blue eyes, red cheeks, and brown curly hair, with no other semblance of a negro, was taken away from the officers by the mob, and finally placed by Dr. Potter in the grounds of a residence inhabited by a stiff pro-slavery man, where the most active search failed to find him. After the lapse of a week, and search having been made from house to house, when detection was imminent, the doctor arranged with Jerry's host to drive in with a meat wagon, got Jerry in, and, covered with blankets, he drove before the door of the Syracuse House, hitched, went in with the doctor, took cigars, and drove out through the city about 4 P. M. in beautiful sunshine, no one suspecting the presence of Jerry. After reaching Brewerton, seventeen miles; Dr. Potter took Jerry in his carriage, sending the team back, and conveyed the fugitive to Mexicoville and by the underground railroad to a small harbor on Lake Ontario, whence he obtained a passage on a small sailing vessel to Canada. No more noted fugitive slave case ever occurred in the United States, and in it the doctor was the principal agent of success.

JOHN C. McKEMY.

John C. McKemy, late judge of the common pleas court in Darke County, but now a resident of Hamilton, was born May 5, 1835, in Lexington, Virginia. His father and mother, William and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) McKemy, were both natives of Virginia, and de-

Yours Truly
J. C. McKenny

scendants of the earliest settlers of that State. Both are now dead, the former having died April 8, 1882, aged seventy-nine, and the latter in December, 1878, at the age of sixty-nine. Farming was their life vocation, and they resided in their native State until death. W. D. McKemy, a brother of John C., who was educated by the latter, after serving in the rebel army throughout the Rebellion, and for a long time a prisoner, being captured at the battle of the Wilderness, is now judge of probate at Dayton, and a lawyer of excellent ability.

John C. McKemy remained at home upon his father's farm until 1855, when he came to Ohio and located in Darke County, where he labored on a farm during the Summer and attended school in the Winter. His circumstances were such as to deny him the privilege of a collegiate education, but he made the best of what opportunities he had, and gained a good, practical knowledge of books. In 1858 he entered the law office of Evan Baker, of Greenville, as a student, and after two years of arduous study, was admitted to the bar of Darke County in 1860. He immediately established himself in practice in Greenville, making his mark at once, and in 1865 formed a partnership with Mr. D. L. Meeker, of that place. This connection was continued up to 1866, when Mr. McKemy was elected probate judge of his county. His ability as a lawyer, and the judicial quality of his mind were soon, however, to elevate him to a higher position in his profession than he had previously held. In 1868 he was elected judge of the common pleas court, to accept which he resigned his position as probate judge.

Judge McKemy remained on the bench till the Fall of 1872, when he resigned, with the determination to resume practice. He established himself at Dayton, where the firm of McKemy & Nauerth existed till 1876. He then removed to Hamilton, where he has since remained in successful professional pursuits. During the four years in which Judge McKemy presided as common pleas judge there were perpetrated within his circuit the greatest number of terrible murders and crimes ever known in the history of the county. The state of affairs was dreadful. Six months of the year were of necessity devoted to the trial of criminal cases. Judge McKemy did not shrink from the responsibility. Among those which came before him were the famous McGehean and Licklider murder cases, and many others of aggravated character. Substantial justice was attained, and the purification of the community was largely owing to his strenuous efforts. There were also several very important civil actions tried before Judge McKemy, in which he did himself great honor. One particularly worthy of mention, was tried in Dayton, involving the rights of the veterans in the Soldiers' Home of that city to vote. Judge McKemy decided that they had no right to exercise the elective franchise in that place, and his decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of Ohio. However, Congress subsequently passed a law granting to them that privilege, which they now enjoy.

Probably no other judge in the State within a period of equal length has been obliged to sit in judgment in so many cases of equal weight and importance as did Judge McKemy from 1868 to 1872, in the first subdivision of the Second Judicial District of Ohio, trials in which public feeling ran high, and in which personal sympathies and prejudices placed the lives of men involved in them in actual jeopardy. Since his retirement from the bench Judge McKemy has been an attorney in nearly every important case tried in Hamilton and the neighboring cities. He was in the noted Dickey–Tytus breach-of-promise and seduction case, and also assisted in the trial of the State *vs.* John Francis, for murder, which was transferred from Montgomery County to Hamilton on a change of venue. He was also one of the attorneys in the settlement of the Beatty estate, the largest ever brought into the courts of Butler County.

For years Judge McKemy has been a very active and influential Democrat, and up to within a few years was one of the leaders of his party in his own and surrounding counties. He served as chairman of several Democratic conventions, and in several presidential campaigns canvassed both Ohio and Indiana as a speaker. His life has been one of activity and industry, which, coupled with his native ability, has made him not only an excellent lawyer and able judge, but successful in pecuniary affairs. He is the possessor of considerable real estate in Hamilton and other places, besides having an interest in four silver mines in Colorado, two of which are in successful operation, and the others are under process of tunneling. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Judge McKemy was married December 6, 1861, to Miss Mary A. Wiley, of Darke County, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Wiley. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley were both natives of Virginia, though they removed to Ohio when young. They have lived on one farm for about sixty years. The former is eighty-three years of age, and the latter sixty-three. Of this union there are seven children now living. The oldest, Fannie Belle, born in 1865; Ella J., born 1866; Pearl C., born in 1868; William C., in 1875; Florence May, in 1876; Blanche, in 1880, and the youngest in 1882.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON.

Samuel Davidson was born in Portage County, Ohio, June 10, 1825, and was the second son of Patrick and Jane (Custard) Davidson. He is of Scotch and German descent. With his parents, he moved to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, about 1832 or 1833, and was educated in the common schools. In the Spring of 1840 he began an apprenticeship of four years at the cabinet and furniture trade, which he acquired, working as a journeyman some three years. He then learned the business of

a mill-wright, an occupation which he followed till 1856. In the Spring of that year he came to Hamilton, taking charge of a portable saw-mill and machine shop. At this he continued till 1862, then organizing the firm of Davidson & Co., founders of Cincinnati, continuing there till 1865. He entered into partnership with Bernhard Stemps, in 1865, in the stove, tin, and hardware business, which lasted till 1870. In the Spring of 1872 he began business in his present location. Although small at first, it has grown to large proportions. It embraces hardware, grates, and mantels, and agricultural implements.

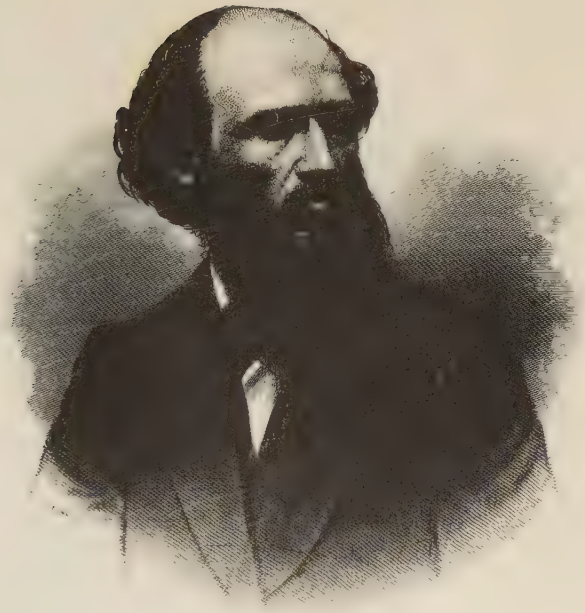
Mr. Davidson was married, in 1849, to Miss Amanda Smith, and they were the parents of two children, both deceased. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Masonic order. He has always declined office, but in 1861 was a member of the city council, and in 1865 was again a member, being elected president of the board. He had no start in life, but is entirely self-made.

GEORGE W. WHITE.

George W. White, the well-known artist of this city, was born on the 8th of November, 1826, at Oxford. His father, George G. White, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated at an early age to Ohio, settling in Fairfield Township, near Black Bottom, in the year 1800. In 1824 he became postmaster of the village of Oxford, continuing in office some twenty-five years. Here George W. White began his first attempts at painting, which it is believed, are mostly destroyed. Mr. Higgins, who resides in the village, was the first to encourage him in the idea of becoming a painter, and gave him a lump of crude umber, gamboge, and Prussian blue, with some white lead. With these crude appliances he began a picture on a piece of unprepared bed-ticking, and placing it on the house-top to dry. His first essay at painting heads was made in Hamilton, in the year 1840, with S. S. Walker, under whose direction he was placed a short time, when he became ill from close confinement, on recovery being sent to the Miami University as a student. Prof. Moffatt, seeing his predilection, advised him to continue the study of art. Although his father was unfavorable to this course of life, he supplied his son with means to go to Cincinnati, where he entered upon an artist's career in 1843. He met with but little encouragement. The painters all assured him that the life of an artist was "a starving one," and he was obliged to catch up what instruction he could from the others, not being able to afford regular lessons.

His scanty means were soon exhausted and he began traveling as a negro minstrel. This was then new, and he went through the country with Webb's Serenaders and Sable Sisters, following this with a trip on the Ohio and Mississippi with a show company, comprising minstrels, tumblers, and athletes. At New Orleans the company disbanded in trouble, and White returned to Cincinnati and engaged with Rockwell's Amphitheater, on the site where the *Gazette* office now is. Here he sang and played nightly in the saw-dust of the arena, under the cover of burnt cork. This was his last appearance in public in this capacity. He resumed the pencil, and returned for a season to his native village, where he painted cabinet heads of all who would sit, at five and ten dollars a head. He returned to Cincinnati in 1847, and took rooms in the Apollo Building, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut, which was at that time the retreat of several meritorious artists, amongst whom we might name Beard, Brannon, Miller, Eaton, Duncanson, Whittridge, Johnson, Tom Jones, the sculptor, and others. Mr. White had as his room-mate W. L. Sonntag, the landscape painter, who is now living in New York City. The first picture which Mr. White ventured to place before the public was a half-length portrait of Julia Dean, the celebrated actress, afterward known as Julia Dean Hayne. She was then the city's favorite, and her picture attracted wide attention. She was represented as Virginia in the play of the Roman Father. From that time on he continued to paint portraits, landscapes, and so on; in fact, any kind of work was gladly received. Some of these canvases were the joint productions of White and Sonntag, who, when not engaged in painting, were skirmishing about for something to eat. They suffered keenly from the distresses and difficulties which usually attend this class of young and undistinguished painters, and were forced to do whatever offered. Occasionally they decorated omnibuses and railroad cars, and at other times painted scenes in the Museum Theater.

Mr. White became a member of the Artists' Union on its formation, which afforded him a sale for a number of his pictures. In the Summer of 1848 he painted the "Greek Slave," two pictures, embodying the front and rear views, with the matchless profile seen to equal advantage in both. This effort placed him favorably before the public as an artist. The pictures, after being shown in the East and West, were finally taken to New York and sold for a thousand dollars apiece. He continued painting, turning out some fine work occasionally, among which were his pictures of "Musidora," "Helen McGregor," "Beauty's Reverie," "Galbina," "Undine," and "Ophelia." Among his portraits at that time were those of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton and Edwin Forrest, the actor. At the burning of Wood's Museum, in 1857, these and many other works of the artist were destroyed. They represented the labor of years. He had resided for some time in Covington, when he was induced by his friends to go to New York City. After an experience of a year he returned, setting up his easel in Cincinnati, and shortly after painting "Louis Kossuth" and "Lola Montez." In 1857 Mr. White came to Hamilton, where he has since remained, excepting during the Rebellion, when he was in Cincinnati. He met with



Geo. W. White
at 40 yrs

almost constant employment, and received high and flattering encouragement from patrons at home and abroad. Among the most notable of his pictures at that time were those of General Grant and General Sherman.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Major John Crane, an old resident of Hamilton. Mrs. White died in 1872, leaving one son. Mr. White, like most painters of the day, depends for a living on painting portraits and teaching the art, in which he has been generously supported by patrons and friends.

JAMES T. GRAY.

James Thompson Gray, of Reily Township, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, December 27, 1819, removing to this county in 1833. His parents were Samuel Gray and Margaret Hiles. He was married on the second day of March, 1843, to Martha Ann Hidlay, daughter of Henry and Sarah Hidlay, who was born in Butler County in 1824. They have had five children. Sarah Eliza was born January 14, 1844; Phebe Harriet, November 4, 1846; Samuel Lerton, November 16, 1848; John Dinborn, April 19, 1854; and James Elmore, April 11, 1858. Mr. Gray was elected township trustee in 1852, and held the office for eight consecutive years. In October, 1881, he was elected county treasurer, and was to have taken his seat on the first Monday in September, 1882, but died very suddenly some three weeks before. Mr. Gray followed the business of buggy and carriage blacksmith.

ARTHUR W. ELLIOTT.

The Rev. Arthur W. Elliott was the most famous of the early Methodist preachers in this county. Although others preceded him, he was the contemporary of those who made the beginnings and first uttered the Word of God to the hardy pioneers of this county. He was born in the county of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on the 22d of February, 1784. At the age of eighteen, moved by the spirit of adventure, he fell in with the tide of emigration, just then beginning to set powerfully toward the great Northwest Territory. On horseback he crossed the Alleghanies, and continued his course westward until he reached the Miami Valley, where he determined to make his future home. He went back to Maryland soon after, where he was married in 1804, and in the year 1805 returned, settling in Liberty Township. Here he remained for many years.

In 1806 an event took place which gave a new current to his thoughts, and changed his whole character and life. He was converted, and after a brief time became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was admitted in the traveling connection in 1818. From the beginning, however, he devoted himself almost entirely to the work of the ministry, and his labors for the Church of his love were more strenuous and more enduring than any other form of labor. He had purchased a farm on his first arrival, which was swept away by the duplicity of one of his supposed friends. With an effort, he made another start, in which he was successful, and he was a farmer as well as preacher for many years.

He was the founder of the Spring Church, the earliest Methodist organization in Eastern Butler. He was a man of powerful frame, and with great energy and force. As a preacher he was a man of great fervor and power; he moved his audiences at his will, and many were converted under his ministrations. He was a man of wit and humor, and many of his sayings are still preserved by those who were fortunate enough to hear him. He took a decided part in politics, at a time when that was regarded as far more unseemly than now. He was a Whig, and as a Whig speaker he accompanied General Harrison on his famous electioneering campaign of 1840. He was an ardent Mason, and was a member of that organization for more than forty years, in which society he was the grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Paris, Illinois, where he died January 18, 1858. He had seen his work prosper; his Church, at the time of his birth, had only ninety-three preachers in the United States, but at the time of his death it had 10,794. Few had done more for it than he had.

EVAN EVANS.

Evan Evans, of Morgan Township, was there born May 2, 1816, being the youngest son of William and Jane Evans. William Evans was a native of Wales, settling in Butler County about 1802. He reared a family of six children, of whom four are living, and died in 1821. His son received a limited education in the common schools, and was brought up to farming. At thirteen years of age he began looking out for himself, going to work for others. He was married May 28, 1842, to Miss Anna Mering, daughter of John Mering, a former well-known resident of Morgan Township. Mrs. Evans was born in Morgan Township in 1824. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living. William E. is a resident of Jasper County, Missouri; John M. is a farmer of Morgan Township; Elizabeth J. is now the wife of A. L. Scott; Emma M. was the wife of Erastus Robinson, and died in February, 1877, in her nineteenth year; Albert E. is at home, fitting himself for the medical profession; Cora Belle, Spencer E., and Chester C. are still under the paternal roof.

After marriage Mr. Evans located on a partially improved place in Morgan Township, and bought and sold five different farms in Morgan Township, settling on the John Mering homestead in 1849, where he has since resided. There are one hundred and sixty acres in this place, and in Missouri five hundred. He has held all the township offices, and lately has acted much as administrator and assignee. He is a member of the Butler County Agricultural Society, and for the past ten years

has been one of its officials. He is a member of the Congregational Church at Paddy's Run. Mr. Evans's oldest son, William E., was a member of the Fifth Cavalry, participating in all of the battles of the regiment. He served three years and three months before reaching the age of twenty.

WILLIAM C. MILLER.

William C. Miller, M. D., was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, July 31, 1847. In October, 1854, in company with his parents, he emigrated to America, and settled in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. He received his education in the public schools, and in 1863 entered a drug-store. He advanced from one position to another until 1871, when he went into partnership with W. B. Falconer in the drug business. This was continued successfully until October, 1874, when he retired from the firm to attend lectures at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. At the close of his first course he entered the drug-store of A. D. Wittich, at Dayton, Ohio, continuing the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Phil. Halanan, and remaining until October, 1876, when he took his second course at Miami College, graduating in March, 1877. Returning to Dayton he entered into the practice of his chosen profession.

In April, 1879—his mother and sisters still living at Hamilton—he came back to this city and purchased the drug-store of the late B. S. James, on the corner of Main and Front Streets, where he is now doing a good business. He has fought his way up to his present standpoint in life, and with excellent prospects in the future. Dr. Miller was married in September, 1880, to a very estimable young lady, daughter of the late Hon. Jesse Corwin, and niece to Governor Tom Corwin of Ohio. One child, William Corwin Miller, has thus far blessed their home. Dr. Miller is now in his thirty-fifth year, in comfortable circumstances, and with the best of life before him. Strictly temperate in habits and enjoying health, he intends to make the most of it.

THOMAS MILLIKIN.

Thomas Millikin, an old and highly respected lawyer of Hamilton, was born in Rossville, now West Hamilton, on the 28th of September, 1819. He was the son of Robert B. Millikin, a well-known physician, and Sarah Millikin. The latter was from Virginia, and the former from Pennsylvania. Thomas Millikin began his classical studies with the Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, in Rossville, in 1832, and entered the Freshman class at Miami University in September, 1834, graduating from that institution in July, 1838. He began the study of law with Elijah Vance, in the Fall of 1838, and was admitted to the bar December 20, 1840. He has ever since been actively engaged in the labors of the law, and is the oldest practicing lawyer in the county. He never held a public office except for one year in 1843, when he was prosecuting attorney. He has been a Democrat all his life, but acted with the Union party during the war. He was married at Columbus, Ohio, November, 4, 1841, to Mary, daughter of the late William B. Van Hook. Mr. Millikin has for many years been one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and has been retained on one side or the other of almost all the prominent cases in the courts for the past twenty years.

ALEXANDER F. HUME.

Alexander F. Hume, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in Delaware County, New York, April 20, 1829. With his parents he came to Clarke County, Ohio, in 1838, and received his education in the common schools and high schools in Springfield, graduating there and entering Miami University in 1846, where he remained a year and a half. He then entered the Central College, at Danville, Kentucky, where he graduated in March, 1848. He entered the office of Judges Rogers and White, remaining with them until he was admitted to the bar in August, 1850. He came to Hamilton in the Fall of 1850, and was in practice here until elected judge of the court of Common Pleas, in 1859, which he filled for five years, when he resumed practice. He was re-elected to the same position in 1875, and has held the place continuously since. In 1878, he was a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of the State on the Democratic ticket, and came within three thousand votes of an election. He carried his own county by a majority of three thousand. He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah J. Traber, daughter of John Traber, an early settler. They are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Second National Bank, of Hamilton, resigning the position afterwards. He has recently purchased the Peter Schwab mansion on Second Street, and is renovating and redecorating it.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

For a long time the citizens of both Hamilton and Rossville had perceived the vital necessity which existed for a union, and the project was taken up seriously and moved to a successful completion in 1854. Ordinances of annexation were passed by the common councils of both villages, and at an election held on the first Monday of April, in the year just mentioned, the question, having been submitted to the legal voters, was adopted, and the consolidation soon after became a fixed fact.

The mayors of Hamilton before that event had been, about 1834, Ezekiel Walker, Richard Easton, and Jonathan Pierson; about 1842 to 1846, M. P. Alston; about 1851, David G. Leigh, James Daugherty, John S. Wiles, and Robert Hargitt. Since the union they have been Robert Hargitt, John S. Wiles, Ransford Smith, Daniel Longfellow, who served three terms and died in office; A. C. Stephenson, who served out two terms and the

Wm C Miller

remainder of Mr. Longfellow's; M. N. Maginnis, John B. Lawder, M. N. Maginnis, Edward Hughes, Frederick Egry, and F. B. Puthoff.

The city is now under the government of a mayor and common council. It is divided into five wards, the last having been erected within the year, and has ten councilmen. They elect a clerk and sergeant-at-arms. All city officers hold their positions for two years. The mayor has jurisdiction as a justice of the peace, and has, in addition, power to enforce the city ordinances. He takes part in the deliberations of the common council, but has no vote. He is the chairman of the newly elected body until its organization. The police are appointed by the mayor, with the confirmation of council. The latter appoint a market master, city solicitor, city clerk, street commissioner, marshal, who, by virtue of his office, is chief of police, and chief of the fire department. The department is paid. There are three engine houses, three steamers, and a hook-and-ladder company. Of the police there are a captain and fourteen men

The valuation of the city is $5,500,000, and the rate of taxation is twelve mills on the dollar. The city debt is $25,000, which is lessening at the rate of $5,000 a year. There is a board of health. There are two parks, each formerly a burying-ground. The streets are wide and clean, and the town presents a handsome appearance.

JOHN W. ERWIN.

No history of Hamilton would be complete that did not include the name of John W. Erwin. He was born in the State of Maryland, and came out here more than fifty years ago. When he arrived there was no railroad, no canal, and no well-constructed highway in Ohio. To these public labors he has devoted his life. He has been a civil engineer for sixty years. To him and James McBride must be attributed the first intelligent examination of the prehistoric relics of the State.

LANE FREE LIBRARY.

The Lane Library is the result of a gift by Clark Lane. He had long noticed the destitution of the place of his residence in some intellectual respects, and had resolved to do something to remedy the defect. But his efforts to enlist his fellow-citizens in such an enterprise proved unavailing, and he then determined to found a library himself. On some lots opposite his residence he began the erection of a handsome brick building, and when complete furnished it with books and magazines, lighted and warmed it, placed his niece in as librarian, and paid all expenses himself. The gift was received with enthusiasm by the citizens, and the whole was finally transferred to the city, being now supported by taxation. Miss Florence Schenck is the present librarian, with Miss Laura Rodefer as assistant. The former public school library has been added to this collection, the whole now embracing about four thousand volumes.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Robert Newell Andrews, the son of William Andrews and Harriet Newell, was born September 16, 1839, in Ross Township, in this county, and was brought up on a farm. He received a common school education. His mother died when he was but nine years of age. In the Spring of 1861, he came to Hamilton, and worked at milling for Tanquary & Anderson, until the Spring of 1862. He spent the year of 1862 and part of 1863 in Preble County, at work in the mill for Barnett & Whiteside. He came back to Hamilton in the Summer of 1863, and worked for John Lamb in the West Hamilton Mills. He went into the sheriff's office as deputy sheriff under A. J. Rees, in May, 1864, and remained with him until his term of office was closed. He was elected sheriff of Butler County in October, 1867, and was re-elected in 1869, making a total service of four years. During his administration occurred the only execution for murder or other crime that has ever happened in this county. John Griffin was tried for the murder of Usile Prickett, and convicted at the January term of court in 1869, and was executed July 29, 1869.

Alfred Anderson was born in Wheeling, Virginia, February, 24, 1824. His mother, Mary Clark, was a free woman, reared from early childhood by Mrs. Ralston, the widow of an officer in the American Revolution. His father's name was Shannon, the brother of Governor Shannon, of Ohio and Kansas. When the boy was three or four years old, his mother married Robert G. H. Anderson, who not long after removed to Cincinnati. They remained there until 1832, when the Asiatic cholera compelled a hasty retreat to the small towns in the neighborhood, and the Anderson family were first in Hamilton and afterwards in Richmond. They settled permanently in this place in 1837, where Alfred has ever since lived, with the exception of twelve years spent in the South.

At the period when he first came to this city the State made no provision for the education of colored children, and he consequently never had but three months' schooling in his life. His constant study at home, with much reading, has, however, made him well acquainted with English literature, and given him a good knowledge of French and Spanish. He married the daughter of a clergyman when still a young man, who bore him nine children, and died in 1863. In 1865 he again married. Both of his unions were fortunate ones. He was enabled to send some of his children to college, and he gave them all as good a training as he could.

He was early identified with the anti-slavery cause. In 1843 he aided in editing the *Palladium of Liberty*, published in Columbus, the first newspaper attempted by the colored men in Ohio. A few years later he became interested in the *Colored Citizen*, of Cincinnati, and he was a regular contributor to the *North Star*, published by Frederick Douglass, and the *Liberator*, edited by William Lloyd Garrison. He prosecuted, at his own expense, a

case through the courts of Ohio, by which a large portion of the colored citizens were enabled to vote, who previously had not been allowed to exercise that privilege. He has also done much to aid those to reach a place of safety who were escaping from slavery. His name has of late been prominently spoken of for minister to Hayti, a post for which he would be well fitted. He is an agreeable and pleasant companion, an excellent *raconteur*, a man of keen intellect and biting wit, and impressive and dignified carriage. His memory is excellent, his knowledge of history and politics has been sedulously cultivated, and his reasoning powers are good. He has a fine command of the mother-tongue, both in writing and speaking, and is a man of excellent private character.

Robert Jackson Bell, of Morgan Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 15, 1815. His father was David and his mother Margaret Bell, who came to this county in 1809. On the 23d of November, 1843, he married Ann W. Lyle, daughter of Benjamin Lyle. She was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1816, and married in this county. This union resulted in David, born June 30, 1844; William H., born June 12, 1847; Francis W., born December 28, 1848; Margaret Jane Woodruff, born November 13, 1850; John Wesley, born March 18, 1853; Robert Fulton, born May 23, 1854; Washington, born December 30, 1858.

Robert J. Bell is one of the most prominent citizens of Morgan Township, as is shown by his having held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-one years. He is now a notary public. David Bell was in the War of 1812. During the year 1834 Mr. Bell's father, mother, and one sister died, in less than twenty days, of cholera. Robert Bell is an active member of the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALLEN ANDREWS.

Allen Andrews was born at Muncie, Indiana, on August 11, 1849. He is a son of George L. and Margaret Andrews, and is the fifth child in a family of five sons and two daughters. His father, George L. Andrews, was a native of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Yale College, and after leaving that institution, came West, and was one of the pioneer educators in this State and Indiana. He married Miss Margaret Rodebauch, of Dayton, Ohio, while teaching in that city. Some time afterward he removed with his family to Muncie, Indiana, and was in charge of the public schools there for some time, when his health becoming impaired, he removed to his farm in Jay County, Indiana, where he died, May 28, 1854, from the effect of an injury received some months before in a mill.

Margaret Rodebauch, who became the wife of George L. Andrews, was the daughter of Adam Rodebauch. Her great-grandfather, Adam Rodebauch, came from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania. She is still living, seventy years old, and resides at Lancaster, Indiana. When the civil war commenced, her two elder sons, John and William, enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops, and served the Union cause till the close of the war.

In the early part of 1863, her next two sons, Furman and Allen, tendered their services in answer to the call for volunteers. The former was accepted, went with Sherman's army on its march to the sea, and was discharged after peace was restored; the latter was rejected on account of his youth, and remained at home to care for his widowed mother and the other members of the broken family. After the close of the war, Allen Andrews applied himself to study, having already enjoyed the advantages of the very excellent common school system of the State of Indiana. He engaged in teaching in 1867, previously having been a student at the National Normal, at Lebanon, Ohio. He is a graduate of Liber College, Indiana, and was selected by the faculty to deliver the valedictory address to the graduating class. He was superintendent of the public schools of New Madison, Ohio, during the years of 1871 and 1872.

He read law with the Hon. William Allen, late of Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, March 16, 1874, and on May 23, 1874, associated himself with J. K. Riffel in the practice of his profession, in Greenville. He removed from that place to Hamilton on February 29, 1876, and engaged in practice in this county. He was in partnership with J. C. McKemy from January, 1877, to October, 1880, when the firm was dissolved. On October 18, 1880, he associated himself with H. L. Morey and J. E. Morey, under the firm name of Morey, Andrews & Morey.

On January 29, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Belle Davis, second daughter of John P. Davis, of Hamilton, Ohio, by his first wife, whose maiden name was Blair. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also a member of the Masonic order. He is the W. M. of Washington Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, in which position he has acted for the last three years.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Frank X. Black, manufacturer of paper-mill machinery, was born in Hamilton, in 1848. He is the son of Peter P. and Mary A. Black. He was married, April 14, 1874, to Henrietta C. Hurm, daughter of Philip J. and Anna Stacia Hurm. She was born in Hamilton in 1848. They have three children. Louisa E. was born May 19, 1875; George F., March 9, 1879; and Frank J., December 9, 1879.

In 1872 he was urged by the paper-makers of this valley to start in the roll-grinding business, and enable them to get their calender rolls reground without shipping them East, which caused extended delays and great outlays for freight. He visited the shops of J. Morton Poole, Wilmington, Delaware, where he found it neces-

sary to learn the grinding business before they would furnish him with the machine. He accordingly began with them, and worked for one dollar per day until he was told he was competent enough to take charge of the grinder, when he was furnished with one. The firm continued to grind rolls until 1876, when the firm was changed to Black & Clawson, and to the grinding business they added other branches, until they began the manufacture of complete machines for making all kinds of paper. They now are making a specialty of this class of work.

Joseph Burkart, who is a carriage-blacksmith, was born in Cincinnati, June 10, 1850. He is the son of John and Pauline Burkart, natives of Germany.

Henry Beardsley was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, April 17, 1812. His parents were Abram and Hannah (Raymond) Beardsley, who died in Connecticut. Mr. Beardsley learned the trade of a hatter, and came out to Ohio, settling here in 1836, on the 20th of June. He has followed manufacturing and dealing in hats. He has been married three times. First, in 1840 to Isabella Gibson; second, in 1847 to Laura O'Connor, and the last time in Batavia, Ohio, to Sarah E. Moore. The last is a daughter of John B. Moore, of Clermont County. He has had five children. Emma (Mrs. F. Martindell), was born in 1847; William Henry, in 1850; Abbey Jane, in 1852; Edward Moore, in 1858, and George in 1863. Edward is a physician, and lives in San Francisco, and George resides in the same place. Mr. Beardsley was a member of the school board for about five years, from 1856 to 1861, the First Ward building being erected about that time. He was also a member of the common council for about four years, from 1846 to 1850. The right of way was given to the railroad during that time. During the late war Mr. Beardsley was a member of the military committee of this county. He went into business upon his arrival here, and has been in it ever since. He is now the oldest merchant in trade in the town.

Dr. John R. Brown is the grandson of Joseph Brown and his wife Margaret, who came here from Virginia about 1797, and about the beginning of the century locating in Rossville. In August, 1800, their son, Israel Brown, was born in that town, and in the Winter of 1801 Mr. Brown died. Eighteen months afterwards his widow married again. Her new husband was John Thompson. In 1804 their son, Joseph Magie Thompson, was born—the year of the great freshet which made the New River. Israel Brown left Butler County at an early age, going to Hamilton County, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. He was three times elected to the Legislature, and was a member of the State Board of Equalization from the day it was formed till the date of his death, which occurred December 16, 1860. He married, in Hamilton, Jane Robinson, who still survives at the age of eighty-two, and resides a quarter of a mile from her old home. They had several children, the only one of whom now living in Hamilton is John R. Brown. At the time Mr. Brown moved to Hamilton County his mother and step-father, John Thompson, remained here, where their two children were born. Joseph Magie Thompson, as is said above, was born March 10, 1804. No record exists of Daniel. Mr. Thompson enlisted in the War of 1812 three times, serving throughout the entire struggle. He was captured seven times by the British, and on one occasion was taken with six others. They were given several days in which to swear allegiance to the king of Great Britain, four of the party finally consenting. Mr. Thompson, however, was made of sterner stuff, and, with two others, refused to do this, and resolved to escape, which they did. They were three days without any thing to eat, but finally managed to reach the American lines. He was Scotch by birth, as was also his wife, and was a man of wealth for those times, and a prominent pioneer. He died in Hamilton about 1816, his widow surviving him many years. She died in 1862, aged eighty-seven years.

Of his children, Daniel is now residing in Richmond, Indiana, and Joseph Magie married, March 8, 1826, Mary Ann Messick, who was born February 10, 1807, in Delaware. They had six children. Theodore was born September 10, 1827, and died in Memphis in 1879. He was a captain of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, O. V. I., in the late war, under Colonel Luzbeek. Alonzo H. was born May 10, 1829, and resides in Hamilton. He was a soldier of the late war, in Company H, Eleventh Missouri V. I., and served through most of the struggle. He was wounded several times, and at the battle of Atlanta was so badly injured that he was discharged, crippled for life. Freeman B. was born July 29, 1831, and is now a resident of Hamilton. Miles L. was born October 26, 1833, and lives at Columbus, Indiana. He is married. Martha J. was born May 27, 1836, and is the wife of A. J. Gaither, and lives in Jersey County, Illinois. Joseph W. was born September 7, 1838, living at East Memphis, Tennessee, and is married.

Joseph M. Thompson was for many years a prominent citizen of Port Union, Union Township, holding several township offices, and died in Columbus, Indiana, on the 7th of March, 1878, his wife dying March 31, 1874. His son, Colonel Freeman B. Thompson, was married on the 1st of July, 1856, to Mary Ann Beatty, daughter of James Beatty. She was born in Butler County, September 24, 1839, and died April 14, 1879. They have had eight children. William B. was born June 5, 1857, and is married, living in Fairfield Township. Ida May was born April 5, 1859, and is the wife of James M. Earp, a resident of Hamilton. Mary Ella was born March 17, 1863, and is the wife of Elva Thompson. She lives in Hamilton. Frankie Luella was born July 2, 1865; Lillie Leona, June 1, 1868;

Harry, June 16, 1870; George, March 16, 1872, and Jimmy, January 29, 1877. Mr. Thompson, in 1859, moved to Shelby County, Illinois, where he was for many years a prominent farmer, holding many offices of honor. Among others he was sheriff for six years, and was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He returned to Hamilton, Butler County, on the 10th of November, 1880, and still resides here.

James M. Earp was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, December 23, 1850, and was married May 31, 1877, in Shelby County, Illinois, to Miss Ida May, daughter of Colonel Freeman B. Thompson. They have two children. Mary Ellen was born April 6, 1878, in Shelby County, Illinois, and Lillie Mary was born March 18, 1880, in Butler County. Mr. Earp came here from Illinois in 1879, and settled in Union Township, where he resided on Mr. James Beatty's farm, removing in 1880 to Hamilton. In May, 1881, he began business in West Hamilton as a hatter and dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods.

William Bruck was born in Hamilton, November 14, 1848, and is the son of J. P. and Mona (Kline) Bruck. He received a fair education in private schools in Hamilton, and when thirteen began learning the trade of printer, in an office conducted by his father. He worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati and Indianapolis until 1876. He was chosen as policeman that year, and served for four years. In the Spring of 1881 he was elected city marshal, a position that he still occupies. Mr. Bruck was married in July, 1869, to Miss Barbara K., daughter of John Musch. They are parents of two sons, William L. and Edward. They are members of St. John's Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

Owen C. Brewer was born in Liberty Township, Butler County, February 4, 1851, being the younger son of Peter K. and Mary (Flenner) Brewer, the former a native of Maryland, where he was born in 1809. He came to Ohio in 1831, settling on the place in Liberty Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was married in 1837 to a daughter of David Flenner, and reared a family of five children, all living and residents of this county. He was a successful farmer, dying September 1, 1871. His wife, who was born in 1807, is still living, at the age of seventy-four.

Owen C. Brewer was educated in the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, being brought up to farming, and then engaged in teaching for some four years. In 1872 he was appointed to a position in the auditor's office, and in 1873 was made a deputy auditor, holding that position until June, 1874, when he received the appointment of secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, at Xenia, with W. D. Kerr as superintendent. While there Messrs. Kerr and Brewer introduced the industrial branches, which made the institution self-sustaining. He was there until the end of Governor Allen's term, when he returned to Hamilton, there acting as a clothing salesman until March, 1882, when he began the clothing trade in his present location.

Mr. Brewer was married, in 1875, to Miss Diana Stark, of Xenia. They have two children, Paul K. and Earl C. Mrs. Brewer is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Knights of Honor. He was elected a member of the board of education from the Fourth Ward, in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, both times without opposition. He was clerk of the board for two years and a half, and became its president in April, 1882.

Charles Beck, Jr., was born in Venice, in this county, June 8, 1845. He is the son of Charles and Theresa Beck, natives of Wellenberg, Germany. He attended the common schools in the country, and afterwards in Hamilton. He began at fourteen to learn the shoemaker's trade with his father, and was at this for eight years. He then began clerking in his father's store, and afterwards attended the Business College in this place. In 1859, he began business in the boot and shoe trade, which he continued till 1879. He has been trustee of his ward, and overseer of the poor. In 1876, he was elected infirmary director for the county, and again in 1879, acting as clerk of the board. He is a Democrat in belief, and a member of the Catholic Church. He was married on the 14th of September, 1869, to Catherine Tabler, daughter of Henry and Catherine Tabler, of Hamilton, both now being dead. He has four living children and three dead. Charles Henry, Clara C., William A., and Frank C. are the names of those living.

John Frederick Bender was born in Germany, September 28, 1830. He is the oldest son of F. W. and Catherine Bender, and was instructed in the government schools. He learned the trade of a carpenter from his father, and remained employed at that till he was twenty-one. He was conscripted in the Prussian army in 1851, and served three years, and on the expiration of his term, followed his parents and family to America, in the Spring of 1855, coming direct to Hamilton. He assisted his father in laying the foundation of the present business, of which he is the head. Mr. Bender married in March, 1857, Miss Mary Elizabeth Hardegen, born in Germany. They have a family of two daughters and one son. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bender enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guard, of which regiment he was major under Colonel Moore. He served out his term, and was mustered out at Hamilton in 1864.

Jacob Bender was born in Prussia, August 18, 1837. He is the son of F. W. and Catherine (Diehl) Bender. He was educated in the public schools in Germany, and brought up to farming until coming to America with his parents in 1853. His first location was in Cin-

cinnati, where he was one year, coming up to Hamilton in 1854. He received something of an English education after arriving in this country, and worked at the carpenter's business for some time. He began to learn the trade of hatter in 1856, serving an apprenticeship of four years with Henry Beardsley, with whom he afterwards worked as a journeyman. He was in his employment until enlisting in 1864, in the hundred-day troops. He served out his full term of enlistment, in West Virginia, and returned home and was mustered out at its close. He resumed his former situation on his return, and remained with Mr. Beardsley until July, 1870, when he began business for himself. He is doing an extensive trade in hats, caps, furs, gloves, umbrellas, etc. He is a member of the Zion Lutheran Church.

Jacob Boli was born in Germany, December 30, 1819, and was educated in Germany. When young, he learned his father's trade, that of a baker, and worked at it as journeyman for some time, coming to America in 1838. He just escaped conscription. He first located at Massillon, Ohio, where he was employed as a baker and confectioner for two years, and then going to Cincinnati. He was married there about 1842, and is the father of ten children, only two of whom are living. L. A. Boli, who was born January 16, 1846, is a well-known merchant of Hamilton, and Caroline, born April 10, 1849, is the wife of Alexander Dilg, a resident of this place. After marriage he went to Indiana, and engaged in farming, then going to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained ten years in the grocery trade. In May, 1855, he came to Hamilton, beginning the grocery trade on the west side, and coming to his present location on Front Street about 1860. He is now doing a prosperous business in general family groceries, and is a large owner of real estate. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

William E. Brown was born in Xenia, Ohio, on the 13th of November, 1825. His father was a mechanic of moderate means, and his son was obliged to obtain an education by his own exertions. He was early taught to labor, and at the age of seventeen was in Northern Mississippi as a tramping journeyman shoemaker. He subsequently passed eighteen months in New York City. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law in Xenia. He completed his preparatory legal studies in Dayton, and was admitted to the bar on the 29th of March, 1849. The following Spring he settled in Hamilton, with very little money. Up to this time he had worked at his trade to pay expenses. Before the expiration of his first year's practice in Hamilton, he had business enough to support himself. He married the daughter of Robert Beckett in 1852. In 1855 he was elected an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Hamilton. He gave up the practice of law for a while on account of impaired health, but afterwards resumed it. He was elected president of the Second National Bank of Hamilton in 1870. Under his able management this institution has nearly trebled its business. It was, in a great measure, through his advice and direction that the handsome building of this bank was built. The Second National Bank of Hamilton is one of the safest and most conservative banks in the country.

John C. Barcalow, the landlord of the Central House, was born in this county April 11, 1830. His parents were John and Nancy Barcalow, both now dead. He was married in Warren County on the 29th of October, 1851, to Elizabeth A. Emley, daughter of David and Sarah Emley. She is a native of Warren County. Mr. and Mrs. Barcalow have had twelve children. Anna E. Schaffer was born April 24, 1855; Ada E. Spitler, August 15, 1856; Georgetta, July 11, 1858; David E., May 15, 1860; Kate E., May 12, 1862; John B., March 4, 1864; C. M., November 17, 1866; Sallie E., January 3, 1869; Harry and Carrie, March 31, 1871; Louraine R., July 31, 1873, and Richard E., September 10, 1875. Mr. Barcalow was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the hundred days' call in West Virginia without hearing a gun fired.

John Bender was born in Prussia, December 13, 1848. He is the son of F. W. and Catherine (Diehl) Bender, who came to this country in 1853, bringing their son with them. He was a carpenter by trade, arriving in Hamilton in 1854, and worked at this till about 1865, when he organized the firm of F. W. Bender & Sons, purchasing the property where his sons are, and also the planing mill of Miller & Campbell. For a short time the firm was Bender & Brown. He reared a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, all residents of Hamilton. He was a successful man, and by the aid of his sons laid the foundation of a large and successful business. He was a member of the Evangelical Protestant Church. His death occurred on the 20th of October, 1867. The business was continued under the firm name of J. F. Bender & Brothers, the members being J. F., E., F. W., H., and John. The latter was educated in the common schools in Hamilton. In 1864 he attended one term at the commercial college in Cincinnati. He was in the employment of John Stilwaugh for some two years, and then entered the business of his father and brother in 1865. He takes charge of the office and financial matters, the rest of the firm being all practical mechanics. He also does the estimating and contracting. Mr. Bender was married in 1873 to Miss Lena Morton, and is the father of three children—J. F., Matilda P., and Elsie. They are attendants of the Zion Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Jane Betz was born in Morgan Township, March 27, 1812, being the daughter of David and Margaret (Rainey) Bell. David Bell settled in Morgan Township at an early day. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Bell of Ireland. They reared five children, two of

whom are living, Robert J. and Mrs. Betz. Mr. and Mrs. Bell died in 1834, from cholera. Their daughter was educated in the common schools, and was at home till the death of her parents. She was married to Ludwick Betz about this time. Mr. Betz was then deputy auditor, under James B. Cameron, and afterwards was elected to the same position for two terms. He was also county surveyor from 1836 to 1842. He died September 2, 1847. He was a successful business man and an esteemed citizen. Mrs. Betz is a member of the Universalist Church, and has resided in Hamilton since 1835.

Stephen D. Bowers was born in Fairfield Township, in this county, August 16, 1845, being the youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Thorp) Bowers. The father was long a resident of that township, but died in September 1845, a month after his son was born. Mrs. Bowers, who was the daughter of C. C. Thorp, reared her family of three little children successfully, only one of them now, however, surviving. She died October 18, 1878. Stephen D. Bowers was educated at home, in the common schools. When sixteen he began learning the trade of machinist, and worked as a journeyman for two years. He was connected with a life insurance company for a year, in Cincinnati, and then traveled for a manufacturing shoe house some three or four years. April 28, 1868, he began in the boot and shoe business for himself, in a modest way, and has built up a large and valuable trade.

Mr. Bowers was married May 19, 1870, to Miss Susan Elizabeth Walton. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters—Gertrude, Cornelia, George W., and Walton S. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Odd Fellows. His brother, G. W. Bowers, enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers in 1861, and was wounded at the siege of Atlanta. He died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, July 1, 1864. His sister Cornelia was married to Cyrus Pottenger, of Camden, Ohio, and died July 11, 1880.

L. A. Boli, jeweler, was born in Washington, Indiana, January 16, 1848, and is the only son of Jacob and Caroline Boli. He was educated in Hamilton, where he came with his parents in 1856, graduating at the high school. He was in delicate health in his youth, and began his present business in 1869 in a modest way. He has since learned the trade, and is now a practical jeweler, having the largest business in that line in Hamilton. He is a dealer in watches, jewelry, silverware, clocks, and optical goods. He was married on the 10th of May, 1869, to Miss Carrie Buckle, daughter of Jacob Buckle. They are the parents of five children, of whom three are living—Lewis J., Edward O., and Carrie. Mr. Boli was elected a member of the school board for the Third Ward in the Spring of 1882, and has done good work there. He is a supporter of all Christian and worthy objects, and is a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and the American Order of United Workmen. He succeeded to the business of William E. Drayer, one of the oldest jewelers in Butler County, from whom he bought the property where his business is located. He is also one of the firm of L. A. Boli & Co., of the Miami Valley Soap Works, a new concern, doing a promising business in laundry and toilet soaps.

Peter P. Black was born in France, on the 29th of June, 1817, and was there educated. When he was thirteen he commenced an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, and worked as a journeyman for two years in Metz. On coming to America he located in Saugerties, New York, for some time, working in the stone-quarries for nine months, and then coming to Cincinnati, where he commenced blacksmithing on his own account, at Newtown, Hamilton County. On the 17th of August, 1841, he was married to Mary Carbel, born in Germany, October 13, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of five children, of whom three are living. Frank X. is a well known manufacturer of Hamilton; F. D. is the present sheriff of the county; and Mary is the wife of George Schroder. Mr. Black lived in Newtown some time after his marriage, being engaged as a blacksmith, but in 1844 came to Butler County, locating in Jacksonburg, and carrying on his occupation there for nine months. In the Fall of that year he came to Hamilton, where he has since been. He worked at twenty dollars per month for Isaac Tobias, for three years, and then began as a manufacturer of plows. In 1856 and 1857 he organized the firm of Long, Black & Alstatter, manufacturers of reapers, mowers, etc. This firm existed until 1872, since which time he has led a retired life.

Edgar A. Belden, attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in Hamilton, November 28, 1855. He is the son of Samuel C. and Mary (Fitton) Belden, and was educated in the schools of Hamilton, graduating at the high school in 1872. He then engaged in the insurance business in Cincinnati for five years, but in 1879 began reading law in the office of Thomas Millikin. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1881, and immediately began practice in Hamilton. He is connected with the Methodists, and is the president of the Irving Literary Club, a pleasant and agreeable society.

Charles Beck, senior, was born in Germany on the 15th of February, 1812. He was educated in Germany, and became an apprentice to the shoemaker's art in Vienna in 1825, serving three years. He worked as a journeyman in Prague for some time, and was in the army for six years, from 1832 to 1838. When discharged he left Germany, and arrived in America January 4, 1839, where he was married on the 3d of February, 1839, to Theresa Stark, who was born in Germany, December 25, 1808. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are living. Henry E. is a resident of Hamilton; Harriet is the wife of A. Winter, of this place; Charles,

Jr., is also a well-known resident, and Katy is the wife of Alexander Getz. Mr. Beck arrived in Ohio in the Spring of 1839, coming direct to Hamilton, still employed at shoemaking, and residing in Venice for some eight years. He then engaged in farming, purchasing a place in Ross Township, and staying there for eight years. In Hanover Township he was one year, returning to Hamilton in 1857, and beginning mercantile business in 1859. In 1860 he entered the firm of Beck & Winter, keeping a general store. Of late he has been out of business. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Christian Brady was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1812, coming to Ohio with his parents in the same year. They settled in Reily Township. He is the oldest son of Joseph and Mary (Shipman) Brady. The father was a pioneer, and raised a large family of twelve children, six of whom are living. Christian was educated in the common schools in Reily Township, and was brought up to farming until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade. At this he worked for eleven years, then purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in that township. He was married in 1844 to Maria, daughter of Benjamin Sortman. They are the parents of two children, one now living, Ada, the wife of Dr. J. B. Scott. Mr. Brady came to Hamilton in February, 1865, and engaged in the grocery business for two years, afterwards leading a retired life until December, 1881. In company with his brother-in-law, D. Sortman, he began the manufacture of grain cradles. He is a member of the Christian Church.

William Barton Carr was born in Hanover Township in 1848, being the son of John W. and Elizabeth J. Carr. He attended the common schools, afterwards going to Otterbein University and the Miami University, and also received a commercial education at the college in Hamilton. He was married in 1872 to Clara Brown, daughter of William E. Brown and Mary Beckett. They have had four children. Bessie was born in 1873, Maynard in 1876, Mary in 1880, and William Everett in 1881. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His occupation is that of the proprietor of a flouring-mill. His great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Jane Hudson Corwin was born in Mourne, County Down, Ireland, October 6, 1809, and came to this country with her father, the Rev. James McMechan, in the Autumn of 1817, taking up her residence in this town in the Spring of 1818. She was thoroughly instructed by her mother and older sister, and was possessed of great beauty and attractive manners. April 15, 1829, she was married by the Rev. Dr. MacDill to Jesse Corwin, one of the leading members of the Hamilton bar. This pair of generous and genial people kept a hospitable home for many years in this city, which was a pleasant resort for their many friends, and those of them who still survive will recall with grateful memories the cordial civilities of their departed hosts. Eight children were born to them, only three of whom are living. Thomas Corwin, one of her sons, rushed to the defense of the country when attacked by rebels, and in April, 1861, joined the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Corwin united with the Associate Reformed Church in 1840, and sat under the preaching of the Rev. Messrs. MacDill and Davidson for many years. She was naturally a believer in the truths of religion, and gave them her unquestioning assent. In both prose and poetry she wielded a facile pen, and her productions were warmly received by her friends. She was a welcome contributor to the newspapers, and five or six years ago gathered her verses from their files, added a few new ones, and published them in book form, entitling them "The Harp of Home." Her death occurred March 6, 1881. Few have left behind them more friends to lament their loss.

Leroy D. Brown, superintendent of the schools of Hamilton, was born November 3, 1848, in what is now Noble County, Ohio. He is the son of Jeremiah B. and Isabella (Harris) Brown. He attended district school until the age of fifteen, from three to six months each year. Each school was provided, by legislative enactment, with a library, and during his boyish days Brown read every volume in the list. His choice was for biography, history, and travels. He was obliged to labor the rest of the year. When fifteen, having been unable to obtain the consent of his father to enlist, he ran away, and entered Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio. This was in January, 1864. He remained in the service until the close of the war. He was in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw service under Siegel, Hunter, Crook, and Sheridan in this department, and afterward was in the Army of the James, near Richmond. When discharged he was the general's orderly.

After returning home he was in the district school, and afterward in a high school at Seneca, Ohio. He began his career as a teacher on December 3, 1866, in a district adjoining the one in which he had lived in boyhood. In April, 1867, he entered Mount Auburn Academy, where he in part fitted for college, and in 1869 joined the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was afterward graduated. He taught in Noble County during the greater part of 1872 and 1873, and was also county examiner. In 1873 he took charge of a graded school at Newport, and was afterward made superintendent. In 1874 he was in charge of the public schools at Belpre, and in 1875 he was made superintendent of the schools of Eaton, Preble County. This position he filled until 1879, when he was elected superintendent of the schools of Hamilton and has since been re-elected. He is the secretary of the State Association, and a writer in edu-

cational periodicals. He served a term as trustee of the Lane Free Library, and is a post-graduate student of the Cincinnati University. He was admitted to the bar in 1878. He married November 28, 1878, Esther Emma Gabel, daughter of Lucian and Mary A. Gabel. The father is an architect and builder, and now resides in Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one boy, Thomas Pollok Brown, who is about three years of age. Mr. Brown is a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Torrence Edgar Crider was born in Madison Township, May 26, 1856, being the son of Abraham and Dorcas Smith Crider. His father was of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. He went to school until 1869, then beginning to work at telegraphing, which he had learned in leisure hours. He obtained a situation i Middletown, and was afterwards at various places in the employment of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road. He then received an appointment in the auditor's office, under S. B. Berry, in April, 1878, and has remained there ever since, being reappointed by J. B. Hughes. Since being in that office he has learned surveying, and has made several elaborate maps. One series, covering the whole of the county, was executed for the county commissioners, and was a beautiful piece of work. He is an ardent Democrat, and takes great interest in political affairs. He was nominated for county surveyor in August, 1882. He was married December 24, 1879, to Mattie H. Overpeck, daughter of David and Rachel Overpeck, and has two children.

Augustus H. Cisle was born in Mount Pleasant, Hamilton County, August 18, 1847. He is the oldest son of Thomas J. and Mercy (Seward) Cisle. With his parents he removed to Preble County in 1856. He attended school in these two counties, and afterwards in Morning Sun Academy, until 1863, when he enlisted in Merrill's Horse Regiment, and was with that command in the Missouri campaign, also being in Arkansas, and at the battle of Nashville. He served until after the close of the war, being mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, September 1, 1865. Returning to civil life, Mr. Cisle located in Hamilton in November of the same year, beginning an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmithing at the establishment where he now is junior partner, then M. Shipley & Co. After acquiring the trade he was placed in charge of the shop as foreman, and continuing in that capacity till becoming a partner, in 1879. The firm name is now Millikin & Cisle, and the members are R. B. Millikin and A. H. Cisle. They are the successors to the Hamilton Plow Company, and employ on the average thirty-five men. Mr. Cisle was married on the 3d of July, 1872, to Miss Amanda Walton. They are the parents of one daughter, Susie Mercy, born October 30, 1876. Mr. Cisle is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John B. Cornell, cashier of the First National Bank, is the fourth of ten children of Joseph Cornell and Elizabeth Beeler. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 1, 1833. The father was a native of Pennington, New Jersey, and the mother was born in Hamilton County. The father came to Ohio in 1816, with his father, when seventeen years old. He was a school-teacher, John B. Weller being one of his students. John B. Cornell was educated in a log school-house, and at college in Cincinnati, but on account of his health, withdrew at the age of twenty-one. He taught school a year and a half. He then went into Dr. Peck's private bank as book-keeper till 1861, when the bank suspended. In February, 1862, he engaged as book-keeper with Gwyn & Campbell, in a gun manufactory which made government carbines. In August, 1863, the First National Bank was organized, and he was made assistant cashier. In April, 1864, he became cashier, a position he has ever since held. In 1878, he engaged in the ice business and has been president of the Lake Erie Ice Company since that date, in company with S. D. Fitton, its founder. He cast his first vote for Chase, as governor, and has been a Republican and Abolitionist all his life. He has been active in politics. He has been a Mason for many years, and was for some time secretary of his lodge in Sharonville.

Mr. Cornell was married April 9, 1857, to Miss Phebe F. Hageman, of Sharonville, Hamilton County, the daughter of Adrian and Mary Hageman. She died May 24, 1864, leaving two children, Carrie, born October 18, 1859, and Charles, born September 7, 1861. Carrie has spent the year in Berlin, studying the languages and music. The son is a book-keeper in the bank. Mr. Cornell was again married on the 18th of April, 1866. One child, John, was born October 18, 1869. With his two oldest children, Mr. Cornell went to Europe in 1881, taking a tour through the principal cities, and going as far south as Rome and Venice.

J. H. Carle, who was born in Butler County, June 6, 1841, is the only son of Pierson and Hannah (Scudder) Carle. Pierson Carle was born in this county in 1815, and was the son of Thomas Carle, a pioneer of this neighborhood, who settled, in 1802, in Madison Township, close to what was afterward known as Ball's Ferry. Pierson Carle was a carpenter by trade, and lived in Trenton. He was a grain buyer, and came to Hamilton in 1865. He continued the grain business here until about 1870, when he organized the firm of P. Carle & Co., purchasing the Miami Canal Flouring-mills, and carrying them on for the remainder of his life, enlarged and improved. He was a successful business man, and raised a family of one daughter and one son, the former being the wife of J. H. Williamson, of Milford Township. He died October 7, 1878.

J. H. Carle was educated in the common schools in Madison Township and assisted his father in purchasing grain. After the mill was bought he became a partner,

and after the death of his father was the head of the firm, which consists of himself and William Anderson. The mill is an extensive one, and with a much increased capacity within the past two years, making a superior brand of flour, and supplying a demand that exists in Richmond, Virginia, and New England. It is the most extensive flouring-mill in Hamilton.

Mr. Carle was married April 13, 1865, to Miss Dorcas, daughter of Samuel Young, a former well known resident of Milford Township. They are the parents of one son, Charles C., born May 10, 1869. Mrs. Carle is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Ohio, and was in the battles of Mill Springs, Pittsburg Landing, and Stone River. Through an accident he lost his left eye, and was discharged from the service. He re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh, and served in West Virginia for four months, his full term, and was mustered out in the Fall. After this he was a resident of Anderson, Indiana, for some seven years, buying grain for P. Carle & Son.

Dr. John Cass was born in Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, June 16, 1832. He is the son of Joseph and Jane (Dickson) Cass. When nineteen, he graduated from the Westville Academy, and afterwards, as well as before, taught school. He had also read medicine, beginning his books in the office of Dr. Levi A. Cass, in Westfield, and continued in that for one year. He then entered the Long Island Medical College, where he remained till he graduated from it in June, 1857. He commenced to practice in Thirteenth Street, New York, staying there some four years, coming to Ohio in 1861, where he purchased a drug store in the northern part of the State. Before arriving in Ohio he had taken two courses of lectures at Bellevue Medical College, graduating at that institute in 1863. He did a successful business in the drug line for some time, also practicing his profession. He then sold his drug store, locating afterwards in Massillon, Ohio, for four years, coming to Hamilton in September, 1877, and at once beginning practice, which is now extensive.

The doctor was married December 22, 1858, to Miss Marianne Parker, of New Hampshire, and has had two sons, Daniel and Harry G., who are living with their father. Mrs. Cass died December 10, 1872. He was again married on the 27th of September, 1876, at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Massillon, Ohio, to Miss Florence A. Bucher. They were the parents of one daughter, Florence B., who was born April 19, 1878. Mrs. Cass died April 24, 1878. He adheres to the Episcopal Church, and has been active in its behalf. He has belonged to the Masonic order for some twenty-three years, and is a member of the city board of health.

James E. Neal, ex-speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, was born in Hamilton, November 21, 1846. He is the son of James A. Neal and M. Giffen. He attended the common schools of Hamilton, and afterward enjoyed a collegiate education. He read law with Robert Christy, in this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, immediately beginning practice. As a lawyer, his success has been great. He is now one of the attorneys for the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad. Soon after being admitted to the bar, he was chosen by the Democracy of this district as their candidate for the Legislature, and was triumphantly elected, serving two years as a member on the floor and two years as speaker ending his term in 1870. He was the youngest speaker the House ever had, and proved an adept in parliamentary rules and usages. He has been lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard. He has achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer, legislator, and public man. He was married on the 5th of June, 1882, to Miss May B. McKinney, of Hamilton.

Michael C. Ryan was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of which place his mother and father were natives, in 1820, and removed to this State in 1832. He soon began his preparatory studies for Miami University, and was admitted to that school in 1835, graduating with the highest honors in 1839. During the last year of his stay in college, he, with seven others, founded the Beta Theta Pi, a Greek letter society of national reputation. He was admitted to the bar soon after leaving the academic shades of Oxford, and became the partner of his brother-in-law, John B. Weller, who then was one of the most important men in the county. From 1848 to 1852 he was prosecuting attorney, and from 1852 to 1858 was clerk of the courts. In 1856 he was a delegate from the State of Ohio to the Democratic National Convention which met in Cincinnati that year, and which nominated James Buchanan. He was clerk of the fund commissioners of this county to distribute the surplus revenue of the United States among the various States. In November, 1847, in conjunction with O. S. Witherby, he purchased the Hamilton *Telegraph*, and in October, 1849, became its editor. Mr. Ryan was a Mason, having taken the degrees of knighthood, and for one term presided in the chapter. At the outbreak of the civil war he took a strong stand for the government, and was made colonel of the Fiftieth Ohio, but his death, which followed soon after, prevented him from taking any active part in the field. That occurred on the 23d of October, 1861. He was a great lover of books, and gathered a large and valuable library. He was married in 1845 to Emily Lefflar, and had three children. Sophia is now dead, Emma is Mrs. Samuel L'Hommedieu, and William is the only son. He was married in December, 1860, to a daughter of Dr. Hale, of St. Louis. The father of Colonel Ryan, Isaac Ryan, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a merchant; he married Sophia Davis, the granddaughter of a Swiss noble. Mrs. Emily Ryan was the only child of William and Margaret Lefflar, also of Pennsylvania.

John E. Slayback was born in Butler County February 16, 1848, and is the son of William and Sarah A. Slayback. He attended the public schools, afterwards taking both the scientific and classical courses at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. He spent one year in the Michigan University Law School, and one in the Cincinnati Law School. He taught school for six years, and located in Hamilton July 1, 1879, beginning the practice of the law. He is a Republican politically. He was married February 16, 1881, to Miss Irene A. Dodds, at Mason, Warren County. She is the daughter of John A. Dodds, a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Among those whose deaths were most deeply regretted in Hamilton was Mrs. Eleanor A. Smith, the widow of Charles K. Smith. She was a daughter of the Rev. James McMechan, of Newry, County Down, Ireland, who had been regularly educated for the Presbyterian ministry at Glasgow, Scotland. Although possessed of ability as a preacher, he did not follow that calling alone, but was for many years a teacher. In April, 1800, he married Miss Margery Hudson, of Dublin, the daughter of a Quaker family, of whom a full account is given elsewhere. They lived happily together for nearly twenty years, and had six children, of whom Mrs. Smith was the eldest. They are now all dead.

Before Mr. McMechan came to this country, three brothers had settled in the Seven-Mile Valley in this county, where they left numerous and respectable descendants. He was solicited by them to come here, and sailed from Ireland in the Summer of 1817. The voyage was tedious, and lasted more than three months, but their journey was not yet ended. The Alleghanies were to be crossed, and a boat was to be taken down the Ohio River. This required six weeks longer. In the Spring of 1818 the family settled in Hamilton. The father, one of his sons, and Eleanor, at once began teaching, the latter on the north-east corner of Third and Buckeye Streets. The building was on the lot adjoining that now occupied by Lane Library, and the well from which her pupils drank is still standing on the library lot. But Mr. McMechan soon sickened and died, and was followed by his son William, a youth of great promise.

"Miss Ellen," as she was then known, assumed the responsibilities of the school, although she was but seventeen years of age, having been born on the 24th of June, 1801. She was the first female who ever taught in Hamilton. She proved herself equal to the situation, and the best families of the town sent their children to her to receive instruction. Among them were the names of Reily, Sutherland, Blair (two families), Millikin (three families), Wilson (three families), Hough, Greer, Davis, Kennedy, Caldwell, Murray, Monfort, Boal, Woods, Falconer, Dickey, and Cummins. After a year's residence at the location named, she removed to Ludlow Street, where her school was continued for seven years.

She was married on the 21st of November, 1827, to Charles K. Smith, then a young and rising man in the town, and destined ultimately to become a man of great distinction. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Francis Monfort. There were nine children born of this union, of whom six survive, and except one son, are residents of this city. Her children were all carefully instructed by her, as she never considered that the knowledge derived at the schools could supersede the necessity of training on her part. Her own education had been far beyond the common, and she was well fitted for the task. She had been thoroughly grounded in the Scriptures in her youth, and always retained the sound and broad basis of religion then acquired. Not long after her marriage she united with the Associate Reformed Church, of which Dr. MacDill was pastor. To that organization she adhered until 1873, when she withdrew and became a member of the Episcopal Church. Her death occurred March 6, 1879, of chronic bronchitis. Mrs. Smith was a woman of great originality and decision of character, with manners refined and dignified, and was justly regarded as one of the most accomplished women of her day.

Ezra Potter, real estate agent, was born near Trenton, Butler County, December 10, 1810. He is the son of Samuel Maxwell and Elizabeth Coddington Potter. Samuel Maxwell Potter was born in New Jersey, in 1779, where his family had been for a long time settled. His great grandfather, Daniel Potter, purchased a tract of land one mile square, and moved up from Connecticut Farms and built a residence upon it. The town of Summit is now built on this land, in what was then Essex, but now Union County, a county since formed by detached portions of Essex and Somerset, with Elizabeth for its county-seat. Summit is a beautiful suburban town, twenty-two miles from New York, on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. When he was about eight years of age, his father, Russel Potter, and family, left New Jersey and settled near Morgantown, Virginia. Maxwell remained with his father until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he married Elizabeth Coddington, of Alleghany County, Maryland. He then left for the West, coming to Ohio in 1803, and purchased a tract of land now known as the Henry Sellers farm in Madison Township. There was a log-cabin upon this land, and two or three acres partially cleared when he purchased it.

He was followed by his father and mother, Russel and Rhoda Potter (his mother was before marriage Rhoda Maxwell, of New Jersey), and their other son, Levi, in 1805. They purchased a tract of land adjoining the one above described (now known as the Edward Cornthwait farm), which became the farm of Levi, and on which they all lived together and where five of the two families died. Russel and Rhoda Potter, the parents, both died in February, 1814, with cold plague, and Levi and his wife Chloe, and their eldest daughter, Rachel,

all died during the Winter of 1830, with typhoid fever. Russel Potter, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Charlotte Baird, of Trenton, are the only surviving members of the children of Levi and Chloe Potter, five of whom are dead.

Maxwell was twice married. He reared a family of eight children, seven of whom were by the first marriage and one by the second. His first wife, Elizabeth Coddington, died in 1819. His second wife was a widow, Sally G. Squier, her maiden name being Sally Gard. She was a native of New Jersey, and a highly esteemed woman. She died in 1852. Of the eight children three only survive: William, a resident of Wayne County, Indiana; Mrs. E. Hartley, of Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, and Ezra, of Hamilton. Benjamin Potter, deceased, late of Middletown, Ohio, was the eldest of his children. The other daughters, after marriage, were Mrs. Hannah Emans, Mrs. Rhoda Morehouse, Mrs. Mary Lucas, and Mrs. Sarah A. Martin, who was the first wife of John L. Martin, now of Hamilton. Samuel Maxwell Potter died in March, 1842, at the age of sixty-three years. He was an earnest Christian, and an active member of the Baptist Church at Trenton, from the time he came to Ohio until the close of his life. His bearing was such that his influence for many years was felt in sustaining a good moral standing in the neighborhood where he lived.

Ezra Potter was born on the farm which his father purchased when he first came to Ohio. At that time there was so little land cleared and in a condition to cultivate, that it required the constant labor of father and sons to provide a living for the family. His opportunities of acquiring an education were, therefore, very limited. He remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, except that in the year 1830, he and two other young men formed a partnership and purchased a canal-boat which they run from Amanda to Cincinnati. It was generally freighted with whisky and flour on the down trip. The tow-path of the canal at that time would compare favorably with the swamps of Darke County. In 1834 he entered into the employment of a store-keeper in Trenton, receiving six dollars a month. At the end of ten or twelve months he purchased the stock of goods from his employer on a long credit, not having at the time fifty dollars in cash, but by good fortune and close attention to business, succeeded in paying for it, and at the end of four years sold out completely and found he had gained a handsome little sum to commence business with again.

He was twice married, first in 1835, to Mary L. Gard, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Gard, of Trenton. In February, 1841, he moved to Hamilton with his family, then a wife and two children and a nephew, E. P. Emans, whom he reared from a small boy until he was twenty-three years of age, and commenced a grocery business in a one-story frame building on the north-west corner of High and Third Streets, where J. W. Fye's grocery now is, and occupied as a dwelling the adjoining building, where Albert Kennedy lives. His term of business there was short. In a few weeks his family were all sick, and continued so with but little abatement for several months. In August, 1841, his wife died, after which he had a long continued illness at his father's house in Trenton, during which time he sold his Hamilton grocery and remained with his father's family. In 1844, he was married to Catherine Miller, daughter of Ellis Miller, who was also one of the pioneers of Butler County. He then returned to Hamilton and resumed mercantile business in the room now occupied by the Hughes Brothers.

In 1845, he induced his father-in-law, Ellis Miller, to move to Hamilton, and during that year they built a saw-mill on the hydraulic, near the north-east corner of Dayton and Lowell Streets, where the Bender Brothers' planing and flooring mill has since been erected. He then sold his interest in the saw-mill, and in 1846, built what is now known as Carr's flouring-mill, which fronts on Dayton Street and the hydraulic. This building he leased to Denman Ross and Martin Lemon, to be used by them for the purpose of spinning cotton. They did not, however, continue the business long. Mr. Ross went East to get information concerning the improvements made in manufacturing in his line of business, and while in Lowell was offered a large salary to engage in business there, which he accepted. This building was sold by Mr. Potter and afterwards converted into a flouring-mill. It was the first factory building erected on the east branch of the Hamilton Hydraulic.

He also sold his stock of dry goods, and in 1850 removed to Camden, in Preble County, Ohio, where he again engaged in the mercantile business for several years, returning to Hamilton in 1856, and opening a real estate office (the first of its kind in Hamilton). This has been his principal business from that time to the present. During this period he was engaged in the lumber and coal trade three years, and was also United States deputy collector of internal revenue in Butler County for three years, commencing in October, 1862. His business and fortune have been somewhat varied. They were generally prosperous, but the change in times caused a large shrinkage in the value of real estate for a number of years, commencing soon after the year 1870, and continuing up to near 1880, and this very materially changed his financial condition.

He has had five children, two by the first marriage and three by the second. Only one of each survives. As to the children of the first, Anna E., the eldest, remains at home with him; Laura died at the age of twenty-three years. As to the children of the present Mrs. Potter, Frank, her first child, died at the age of three years; her next, Mary P., died in May, 1881, at the age of thirty-two years; and Ellis M., the youngest, is engaged in mercantile business in Cincinnati. Mary P. was the

wife of John N. Wyman. He died in Topeka, Kansas, in June, 1879, where they had been living, and she died at the home of her parents, in Hamilton. They were both highly respected and their death greatly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Joshua B. Emerson was born March 23, 1782, in Vermont, and died September 30, 1863. He married Mary Burnham (widow of Samuel Phillips) born August 14, 1798, in Hartford, Connecticut. She died January 5, 1879. They had five children, of whom two are living. Anna Eliza was born September 4, 1829, in Fairfield Township, and is the wife of Andrew McCormick; Harriet was born November 6, 1839, and is single. The two who died were Mary, who was born November 14, 1832, and died September 28, 1844, and Frances A., born June 22, 1835, who died February 5, 1867. Mr. Emerson came to Fairfield Township in 1830 with his father.

John J. Longfellow was born in Butler County in 1827, and was married in 1850, to Harriet Moudy, born in 1828, in Hamilton County. They have had one child, Othias M. Longfellow.

Stephen H. Elkins was born in Frederick County, Virginia, about 1781, and died about 1846, in Montgomery County, Indiana. He married Abigail Catterlin, born in New Jersey, about 1763, who died about 1850, and had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and two of whom are living. Reuben was born April 28, 1808, and is married, and living at Symmes's Corners; Joseph was born October 7, 1814, and is married, living in Fairfield Township. Mr. Elkins came to Ohio in 1805, and settled in Fairfield Township. He had no capital when he came, and worked on a farm. He was drafted for the War of 1812, but was only out a few days, under Colonel Sigleson. He was discharged at Middletown. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His grandfather on his mother's side, Joseph Catterlin, was a captain in the Revolutionary War.

Moore P. Vinnedge, an old and respected resident of Fairfield Township, was born there in 1807. His parents were John Vinnedge and Rosanna Moore. The former was engaged in the Indian wars of the Northwest, and was married in this neighborhood, which was then a portion of Hamilton County. He settled on the Van Cleaf place, where he lived for over fifty years. His son, Moore P. Vinnedge, was married in June, 1833, to Nancy Kirk, and had by her ten children, eight of whom are still living, five daughters and three sons. He resided upon one farm for forty-seven years, dying September 22, 1882. He was at the time of his death the oldest native resident of the township.

S. B. Deam, of Collinsville, was born in Jackson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, September 7, 1845. He is the son of Charles Deam, a native of Philadelphia, and Nancy Bachman, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. He attended the district schools of Jackson Township and the Lebanon Normal School, in Warren County. He was a teacher in the public schools of Mud Lick, Butlerville, Socialville, Westchester, and Wakefield, in the period between 1865 and 1874. In the Winters of 1874 and 1875 he traveled through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. From 1876 to 1882 he taught school in Milford Township, with great success. He has been a justice of the peace from April, 1880, to April, 1882. He is now the freight and ticket agent of the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Chicago Railroad at Collinsville. He was married on the 12th of November, 1874, to Edna J. Patchell, daughter of James Patchell, of Union Township. They have three children—Ona, Howard, and Warren.

Louis B. Delacourt, editor and proprietor of the *National Zeitung*, and son of Charles A. W. and Seraphine (Haacke) Delacourt, was born at Colmar, France, January 25, 1830. He is of mixed German and French descent. The family of Delacourt, or, to follow the original orthography, *de la Cour*, is one of ancient French pedigree, and being royalists in politics, its members fled across the Rhine on the breaking out of the French revolution, and found safety in one of the German states till that terrible epoch was concluded by the triumphs of Napoleon the First. The parents of Mr. Delacourt removed to Magdeburg, Saxony, the year following his birth, and he received his education at the renowned polytechnic school of that city, graduating from the department of engineering in 1846.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Delacourt came to New York and devoted one year to acquiring a perfect knowledge of the English language, after which he engaged in the tobacco trade, dealing principally in imported cigars. In 1850 he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained five years in the same line of trade as in New York, and during the last year of his residence occupied the editorial chair of the Charleston *Zeitung*, the first German paper established in the State.

Leaving Charleston in 1855 he engaged in the dry goods trade at New Orleans till the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when he went to Havana, and remained a year, coming in the Fall of 1862 to Hamilton, where he soon afterwards established the *National Zeitung*. A man of nervous temperament and quick perceptions, with varied experience and an education that gave him perfect command of three languages, Mr. Delacourt was not long in making his paper a power in the community, Being also a good public speaker, he came frequently before the people in the political campaigns, and soon had acquired an acquaintance and an influence second to no country editor in the State. His paper, reaching a large class of native Germans in Butler County and the valley of the Miami who can not read English, has the advantage of appealing to them in their native tongue, and as an organ of the Democratic party has an influ-

ence that is very pronounced. Mr. Delacourt has been a member of the school board for the city of Hamilton for nearly ten consecutive years, and has been instrumental in elevating the tone of the public instruction, and ingrafting some of the most useful features of the German system.

In 1852 Mr. Delacourt was married to Emily Heintz, then of Charleston, South Carolina, but a native of Zweibrücken, Bavaria, in which state her brother, Philip Heintz, a criminal lawyer of great renown, was a member of the landtag. Mr. Delacourt has had five children, only three of whom survive, two sons and a daughter: William C. A., Louise Henrietta (now wife of Louis Sohngen, Jr.), and Edward H. Delacourt.

Mrs. Hannah Davies was born in Virginia, March 31, 1806 or 1807, and was the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Dunham) Kyle. With her parents she came to Ohio in 1809, settling in Eaton, where her father taught school, arriving at Hamilton in 1810. Mrs. Davies was educated at home, in Hamilton, and there remained until her marriage in 1830 to David Ott. He died in 1831. He was a successful business man, and was engaged in milling.

Mrs. Ott remained a widow for twelve years, but in 1842 was married to Evan Davies, a native of Wales, and a school-teacher by calling. He also conducted a farm. He taught in the city schools, was county examiner of schools, and principal of schools in the First Ward. He was a successful educator, and was justice of the peace for some time, but resigned the position. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Masonic order. Mr. Davies was the father of one son, David W., now a resident of the State of Texas. He died in 1869, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Mrs. Davies has continued to live in Hamilton. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1836, and is a genial and pleasant lady.

Daniel Dunwoody was born in Hanover Township, May 20, 1836, and is the son of Joseph Dunwoody and Sarah Johnson. The father was from Pennsylvania. Daniel attended school and worked on the farm until he attained the age of twenty, when he began learning the carpenter's trade. This has since been his occupation, with the exception of a year in the drug business, and one year in the hardware trade. For the last six years he has been on the police force in the city of Hamilton. He was married at Hamilton, on the 18th of November, 1869, to Clara Ann Lovell, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Lovell, and Mrs. Harriet V. Lovell, whose maiden name was Pilcher. She was born at Somerset, Hamilton County, November 10, 1840. They have four children. Charles L. was born August 8, 1870, and died March 9, 1851. Elmer R. was born May 17, 1873; Bessie E., December 28, 1875, and Carl L., January 31, 1878.

Mr. Dunwoody's grandfather, Eli Johnson, was in the War of 1812. Two brothers, L. R. and Samuel Dunwoody, were in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and one brother-in-law, Isaac L. Fisher, was a member of the Thirty-fifth Regiment. The following is a record of the family: Joseph Dunwoody was born November 1, 1791; Mrs. Dunwoody, October 26, 1800, dying in 1875; Eliza, a half-sister, was born March 1, 1816; Joseph, a half-brother, May 22, 1817; Nancy, September 23, 1819; Lavinia, September 7, 1821; David, December 23, 1823; Eli, April 2, 1826; Loammi R., July 8, 1829; Robert, October 2, 1833; Daniel, May 20, 1836; and Samuel, August 11, 1839. Those that are living are David, Nancy, Loammi, and Daniel.

John Dillon was born in Trenton, Madison Township, February 14, 1833. He is the son of Samuel Dillon and Eliza Schavier, both now being dead. His parents came to this county at an early day. His grandfather, Samuel Dillon, was the first coroner ever appointed in Butler County. John Dillon was married August 7, 1856, to Martha Jane Hull, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Hull, who are both dead. They came to this county in 1819. Mrs. Dillon was born May 14, 1834. They have had five children. Eliza E. Millspaugh was born June 28, 1857; Mary E., May 27, 1859; Lewis A., April 4, 1866; Martha Jane, December 12, 1864; and Flora May, May 2, 1869. Martha Jane died January 27, 1868.

One of Mr. Dillon's brothers, Samuel P., was in the late war. He was a member of Company D, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at Chickasaw Bluff, in the right hand. He now draws a pension. He is a resident of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and is a minister of the Gospel of the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Charles Dillon was originally a farmer, but has been a tile manufacturer for the last fourteen years, in which he has excellent facilities. He usually manufactures about one hundred and twenty-five thousand per year, finding ready sale for all he can make.

Mrs. Eve Davis was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1804, and is the daughter of Adam and Mary Miller. She had limited opportunities for education, and came to Ohio with her parents in September, 1816, settling on a place some three miles from Hamilton, on the Springdale Pike. Adam Miller was an early settler. He reared a family of eleven children, of whom but three survive, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Catherine Duke. He died August 27, 1819. Mrs. Miller lived until 1862, and was then in her eighty-seventh year. Eve Miller was married February 11, 1844, to James Davis, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and came to Ohio at an early day. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a farm on the Middletown Pike, living there the remainder of his life. He was an active member of the Methodist Church. He died July 19, 1850. Mrs. Davis continued to live on the farm for six years, when she sold the place, and purchased another near Somerville. She was there four years, and then bought a farm near her old home on the

Springdale Pike. She was engaged in farming all these years, and in 1866 came to Hamilton, where she has since lived. She has built and sold four houses since coming to this place, and is now erecting a handsome residence on Second Street, which she intends to occupy. She has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1832.

Godfrey Doeller, druggist, was born in Cincinnati in 1851. He is the son of August and Mary V. Doeller, natives of Germany. The father was out with the three months' men.

Vincent D. Cohee, son of Vincent D. Cohee and Rebecca Moore, was born near Hamilton, February 15, 1825. Mr. Cohee, Sen., was born January 8, 1781, in the State of Delaware, and removed here in 1811. Mrs. Cohee was born May 14, 1786. He died in 1868, and she about 1854. They reared a family of ten children, six of whom are still living. Mr. Cohee was in the War of 1812, and the muster roll of his company is still preserved in the family, as also a government note calling for four hundred dollars. It is now (1881) just one hundred years old, having been issued in 1781. The present Mr. Cohee has been a resident of Butler County for over fifty-five years, following farming until eighteen years of age, and since then being a carpenter and cabinet-maker. The remainder of his family now reside in the State of Indiana, excepting one sister, the widow of the late Charles Sprague, who lives with him in Hamilton.

James Daugherty was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, near Martinsburg, on September 14, 1814. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1817, and settled in Deerfield Township, Warren County, in 1817. He received his education in the common schools, and was brought up to farming until he learned the cooper's trade. In 1839 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Zina Doty, a former well-known resident of Butler County. She was born in this county in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty are the parents of eight children, of whom six are living. Aquila J. was formerly a well-known newspaper man. He was connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Gazette*, and was with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* four years. He is now general western agent of the Erie and North Shore Railroad, at Keokuk, Iowa. He is a graduate of Miami University. Lissa is now assistant teacher in the high school in Hamilton, and has been engaged in that calling since 1861. In that time she has never lost but one week, which was when her mother died. Sallie V. and Jennie E. are at home. James N. is a resident of the State of Illinois. Annie B. is a music teacher by profession. Mrs. Daugherty died December 10, 1871.

Mr. Daugherty came to Hamilton in 1847, conducting the coopering business for some years, and employing fifteen or sixteen hands. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1851, holding that position for seven years. He was mayor in 1852, being re-elected for three terms. In 1857 he was elected auditor of Butler County. He represented his ward in the school board in 1858, and was active in educational matters. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Decher was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany, May 20, 1835, and is a younger son of Yost and Elizabeth Decher. He was instructed in the public schools in Germany, and when fifteen began an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaking, but while doing so, on the 4th of July, 1852, he came to America. He worked in Buffalo, and also in Canada, as a journeyman. In 1857 Mr. Decher came to Hamilton, where he located, and was employed here by Isaac Whistler, till September 13, 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, being in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Yazoo Pass, and at the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he was attacked with typhoid fever, and was an inmate of the hospital for eight months. Upon recovering he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was on duty in Virginia for a short time, being then transferred to Elmira, New York, acting as a guard until the conclusion of his term of service, December 18, 1864.

He resumed his former situation with Mr. Whistler, and upon the death of the latter, in 1867 or 1868, he began business for himself, at which he has since continued. He is now at 112 Third Street, where he does a good business in custom work, besides having a well assorted stock on hand of ready-made goods. He was married in 1859, to Miss Kate Vinson, and is the father of seven children. Frederick R. is a shoemaker by trade, and a resident of Kansas. Carrie is the wife of Sidney Snider. George A. is a machinist, and the others are Lizzie, John, Lulu, and Sophia. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Temple of Honor, and in politics is a Republican.

The Rev. Truman S. Cowden was born in Gustavus, Trumbull County, May 11, 1827. He is the son of James D. and Diantha C. (Ostrander) Cowden. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood till 1839, when the family removed to Gallipolis. He went to school there for some four years, graduating in 1845 or 1846. His youth was passed in acquiring an education, and he had decided to adopt the medical profession, but, while reading medicine, he received a license as an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church. This had been entirely unknown and unexpected to him. Three months later he received a license to preach, and a recommendation to conference as a suitable person to preach the Gospel. The presiding elder of the district, Mr. Free, with much persuasion finally prevailed on Mr. Cowden to do so. His first work was as an assistant preacher on Jackson Circuit, upon which he had twenty-four appointments. The emoluments of his first year were sixty-one dollars.

He entered the Cincinnati Conference in 1852, since which he has labored three years as pastor at Asbury Chapel, Cincinnati; three years at Troy, Ohio, and the same time at Hillsboro. At the request of Grace Church, Newport, he was transferred to the Kentucky Conference, and spent three years at Grace Church. Returning to the Cincinnati Conference, he was then three years at Eaton, coming to Hamilton in the Fall of 1880. Since his arrival here the Methodist Church has shown a material increase in membership, and the two years have been full of spiritual and financial success.

Mr. Cowden was married in 1851 to Miss Romain Rathburn, daughter of Dr. Rathburn, a former well-known physician of Jackson Court-house. They are the parents of four children, three of whom, daughters, are living. Their eldest child, Edgar H., died in 1877, in his twenty-first year. Mr. Cowden is a member of the Masonic order. While these sheets were passing through the press, Mr. Cowden was made a presiding elder, and has entered upon his duties.

Alfred Compton was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 16, 1833, being the son of Abraham and Abigail (Phillips) Compton, the former of whom is still living on the farm where he settled in the woods, in Springfield, Hamilton County. He is now in his eighty-first year. He raised a family of five daughters and five sons, of whom three daughters and three sons survive. Alfred was educated in the common schools in that township, and was brought up to farming until he was sixteen, when he began an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of carpenter, in Hamilton. Upon the completion of his term he worked as a journeyman. In 1853 he went to Iowa, where he carried on building and contracting for some three years.

In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Jane Luckey. They are parents of seven children, of whom four are living—Lester K., Thomas L., John A., and Francis M. Mr. Compton and family are members of the Christian Church. After marriage he remained in Iowa until returning to Ohio in 1863, when he located at Symmes's Corner. He came to Hamilton in 1872, and organized the firm of Compton & Brother, builders and contractors. That continued till 1875, when he began the lumber business on the corner of Second and Sycamore Streets.

David D. Conover was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 1, 1818, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Deardorff) Conover. The father was a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1802. He first settled in what is now Lemon Township, two miles south of Middletown, afterward removing to Dayton, where he married and remained till 1822. Returning to Butler County, he located at Monroe, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was engaged in mercantile business, in which he was successful, and reared a family of five children, of whom three survive. Thomas J. is a resident of Monroe, and Caroline is the wife of D. Y. Wintersteen, of Indiana. He died in 1832.

David D. Conover went to the common schools, but improved his education in later years. When sixteen he was thrown upon his own resources, and began an apprenticeship of four years at wagon-making. Upon completing his term, in 1839, he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Daniel Millikin. To this marriage were born two children, of whom one survives, Marietta, wife of Joseph Rodefer, of Hamilton. Mrs. Conover died in August, 1844. After marriage he removed to Hamilton, and in 1840 engaged in wagon-making. He continued in that till 1846, when he confined his attention to spring carriages, at which he remained until 1852. He was then in the grocery trade, on High Street, some two years, and was also in the livery business for two years. He was in Rock Island, Illinois, in the saw manufacture, until 1859. He was then appointed general agent of the Butler County Insurance Company, and on the outbreak of the Rebellion became the commissary for supplying the recruits with provisions. Afterward he was with Job E. Owens, engaged in the purchase of forage for the government and supply of the camp in Hamilton, till the close of the war. He has been engaged in raising broom-corn, and also devotes attention to collections and real estate.

In 1847 he was married to Mary Easton, and had by her three children. Ellen is the wife of John Goodman, and Lizzie is the wife of William Long, and is a resident of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Conover died in 1853, and in 1866 he was married to Miss Mary Corriell, his present wife. He was appointed deputy United States marshall in 1861, and held the place until his resignation about 1867. He was reappointed in 1878, and is still filling that position. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1850.

Charles M. Campbell, editor and proprietor of the *Daily News* and of the Hamilton *Telegraph*, was born in Middletown, Guernsey County, Ohio, January 1, 1852. He is the son of Dr. James Campbell, an eminent physician, who enjoyed a large practice, and Susan Brown. His father died in 1852, and his mother in 1882. C. M. Campbell was educated in the common schools in his native place, and afterwards went to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and to the University of Wooster, in Ohio. He learned the trade of a printer, and was engaged as a partner in the publication of the Cambridge (Ohio) *News*, and the Washington (Pennsylvania) *Observer*. During the centennial year he was at Washington, D. C., representing a St. Louis daily. In December, 1879, he purchased the Hamilton *Telegraph*, and on the 22d of the same month began issuing the Hamilton *Daily News*, which has been a great success, and at this writing issues about two thousand copies a day. Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Pauline Straub, in Hamilton, on the 2d

of December, 1881. Since being in this city, he has acquired an excellent knowledge of the politics and social matters of the place, and has made his journal a necessity in every family.

Jonathan Crowley was born in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, about seven miles from Pittsburg, April 26, 1812. His parents were Jeremiah and Johanna (Thomas) Crowley. They were both natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish extraction. When Jonathan was three years old the family removed to Pittsburg, where he attended school. In 1827 he removed to Cincinnati, and began learning the cabinet business. Two years later his father died, and six years subsequent to his death his mother also departed this life. Mr. Crowley remained in Cincinnati until the Fall of 1831, when he went to St. Louis, returning in 1832, during the cholera year. He remained in that city until July, 1833, when he removed to Milford Township, in this county.

In 1838 he purchased the establishment owned by his employer, and in connection with cabinet-making made undertaking a special feature. In 1865 he sold his property and came to this city. He has followed undertaking all this time, forty-eight years. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1832, and for twenty years, while living in Union Township, was a ruling elder. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, and has taken all the subordinate degrees in the Odd Fellows. He was married July 3, 1834, to Miss Marilla Perry, who was born in Somerville, and was the daughter of Daniel Perry. Thirteen children have been born to them, eight of whom survive. Lorella is the wife of Martin Seward; Emma is married to George W. Dye; and Ella is the wife of Abram Allen; Marietta, Clara A., Laura, George T., and Charles L. are still unmarried, and live at home.

George Hoffman, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1813, was married in 1841, in Pennsylvania, to Mary Barbara Dingfelder, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1819. He had nine children, of whom six are living. Elizabeth is the wife of George Hack; George L. is married, Barbara is the wife of Joseph Malson, and the others are Louisa, Mary A., and Anna E. He emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1837, and his wife came in 1840. Both settled in Pennsylvania, where they were married in Pittsburg, and came to Ohio in 1843, settling in Fairfield Township. He purchased one hundred acres from John Lindover, and went to farming, which he has followed ever since. At present he owns three hundred acres and farms about one hundred, renting the rest. One of his sons was drafted in the late war and sent a substitute. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Abraham Huston was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1804, and was married the first time in 1829 to Elizabeth Hall, born in Butler County in 1810, who died in 1845, leaving six children. Mary Ann is the wife of Thomas K. Vinnedge; Sarah Jane is at home; William H. is married, and lives in Champaign County; Susan E. is at home; David B. is married; Luther P. is married and lives in Hamilton. He married in 1854 the second time. His wife was Jane Bell, widow of James Smith, born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1828. They have five children: Abraham H., Maggie B., Edwin M., and Cora I. Mr. Huston came to Butler County in 1832 and settled in Fairfield Township, on the William Hull farm. His mother's uncle, James Flynn, had command of a company of rangers in the War of 1812, and two of his brothers, Abraham and James Barnet, were also in the War of 1812. His son, Luther P., was in the late war, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged at Nashville on account of sickness. He afterwards re-enlisted for a hundred days. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an elder. Mrs. Huston had by her first marriage two children, James E. Smith and Mrs. Jones.

David Shepherd was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, September 25, 1802, and died October 12, 1876, in Union Township. He was married in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1835, to Elizabeth Ely, daughter of William Ely and Rebecca (Baird) Ely, who was born in Monmouth County, July 28, 1810. They had four children. James was born September 7, 1836, in Monmouth County, and is married, living in Liberty Township; William E. was born December 29, 1838; Mary Ellen, who was born May 1, 1844, died when an infant; and Charles H. was born July 16, 1846. Mr. Shepherd came to Ohio in 1830 overland from New Jersey, bringing his sister and her husband, and his own wife and one child, in a wagon, occupying a month on the trip. He settled in Liberty Township, where he remained a month with his brother Peter, then moving to Union, and purchasing fifty acres, which was his first start. He increased his land until he finally owned six hundred and fifty-six acres, and considerable personal property. His son James was brought here when two years old. He married, June 20, 1867, Laura Ellen Brown, daughter of Nicholas Brown and Mary Ann Waller. She was born April 16, 1845, in Liberty Township. They have one child, Cora, born August 25, 1868. Mr. Shepherd has been a school director in Union Township. He owns and farms one hundred and twenty acres in Liberty, and also has eighty acres in Union, which he rents out.

Alexander Getz, the county recorder, was born on the ship *Havre*, at sea, December 21, 1846. He is the son of January Getz, an influential citizen of this town, who was born in Baden, Germany, and Rosina Getz, from the same place. The mother died October 16, 1881. The son received his education at St. Stephen's Catholic School, in Hamilton, and became a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store, at the age of fourteen. He went into business for himself at the age of nineteen, at which he

remained for eight years. He then sold out, and again became a salesman. He was elected recorder in October, 1878, and was re-elected in 1881. He is a member of the St. Antonius Orphan Society, the St. Paul Benevolent Society, and the Catholic Knights of America, Branch 106. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of St. Stephen's Catholic Church. He was married April 13, 1869. His wife's name was Catherine Beck. She was the daughter of Charles Beck, Sen. Mr. and Mrs. Getz have had five children—Charles Alexander, January John, Lorenz Jacob, Catherine Theresa, and Henry Edward.

William S. Giffen was born in Hamilton, April 8, 1851, and is the son of Stephen E. and Rachel (Crane) Giffen. He attended the public schools in this city, and graduated in 1867, when he entered the Miami University. He remained there for four years, and was graduated in 1871. He read law in the office of James E. Campbell for two years, during which period he was a student at the Cincinnati Law School. He graduated there in 1880, and was admitted to the bar the same year, immediately beginning the practice of law in Hamilton.

Jacob Galloway, one of the old residents of the west side of town, is the son of Enoch Galloway and Rachel Morris, who came to this county in 1807. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of October, 1800. His father served in the War of 1812, as did also his brother William. At an early day Mr. Galloway learned the trade of blacksmith and gunsmith, and followed this trade from 1815 to 1830, when he purchased a farm, since having been a farmer. He was married, December 30, 1824, in Hanover Township, to Sarah Brosius, daughter of George Daniel Brosius and Elizabeth Yager, who was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1804. They had nine children. Preston R. was born December 29, 1825; Daniel, on the 21st of May, 1827; Jackson, November 15, 1828; William, March 7, 1831; John, December 11, 1832; Elizabeth, March 7, 1836; Henry, March 23, 1838; Catherine, April 2, 1840; and Wilson S., December 21, 1842. Jackson died May 11, 1875; William, September 10, 1841; Henry, June 30, 1841; and Wilson S., February 21, 1877. The oldest son, Preston R., was a captain in the late war. Mr. Galloway has seven great-grandchildren.

John Gilmore was born in Springdale, Hamilton County, February 17, 1833. His parents were W. S. and Jane (Braden) Gilmore. He came to Butler County with his parents about 1840, and completed his education in Fairfield Township. He was at home till his marriage, November 5, 1853, to Jennie H., daughter of James Hardin. They are the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, four daughters and two sons. They are as follows: Anna, Ida, Clifford, Charles W., Estella, and Nellie. Clifford is a resident of Iowa, engaged in cabinet making and undertaking, and Charles W. is a clerk in Captain Travis's grocery. After marriage he conducted a farm in Fairfield Township some years, engaging in the nursery and fruit business in a successful manner. He came to Hamilton soon after, and has been settled here ever since, with the exception of one year, when he resided in Indiana. He deals extensively in real estate, buying, selling, and exchanging farms and city property. He now owns several farms. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his marriage. He is a stockholder in the Hamilton and Tylersville Pike, of which he was treasurer for many years, and owning one-third of the stock. His second daughter, Ida, has been a teacher in the schools of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Gilmore resides on Ludlow Street, adjoining the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, where he has a pleasant home. He has had the advantages of foreign travel, as he has made a trip to the Old World, and seen many strange things in Paris and Edinburgh. He went across the ocean with Elbert Marshall, and on returning, took charge of his father's business. On his way over he made the acquaintance of a genial Scotchman, James Brown, who bought some property at his suggestion.

Frank Hammerle was born in Bavaria, on Good Friday, 1838, being the son of Johannes and Elizabeth Hammerle, who both died in Germany. Frank came to this county in 1862, and was married October 15, 1863, to Kathrina Meyer, daughter of Henry Michael and Eva Meyer, who came to this county about 1836. She was born in Hamilton, October 7, 1842. They have had four children. Henry was born December 25, 1865; Frank, in 1868; Louisa, in April, 1874; and Fred, in September, 1878. Mr. Hammerle was township trustee from 1872 to 1876, in St. Clair Township, and has been a member of the board of education since 1878, and the treasurer since 1880. He is a gunsmith by trade. Besides his town lots, he owns a farm in Morgan Township.

William R. Eiber was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February 28, 1852, and was educated in the common schools. When fourteen he began an apprenticeship at shoemaking, in Cleveland, where he worked as a journeyman some ten or twelve years, and came to Hamilton November 25, 1872. Here he worked for John Weidenborner some five years, but in the Spring of 1878 organized the Miami Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, composed of Mr. Eiber, W. H. Hurm, and Henry Breide. It now employs from twenty-five to thirty hands, making ladies' fine work a specialty. Mr. Eiber was married, in 1874, to Miss L. Janser, and is the father of one daughter and one son, Hattie and Charles H. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows.

Ira Rensselaer Edwards, of Jones's Station, was born in Warren County, October 17, 1820. His parents were Uzel Edwards and Mary Crane, the former of whom died January 13, 1832, and the latter January 14, 1874.

They came to this county in May, 1805, from New Jersey. He was married May 30, 1847, near Princeton, to Margaret Davison, daughter of George Davison and Elizabeth Beadle. Mr. Davison died in December, 1858, and his wife in March, 1850. They came to this county in March, 1841, from Warren County. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have three children. Floretta was born July 13, 1848; Mary E. Kirk, February 1, 1859; and Phebe Jane, March 26, 1861. Mr. Edwards has been a member of the board of education for about twenty years; two years he was township clerk; and two years township treasurer. His grandfather, Moses Edwards, was in the Revolutionary War.

Michael F. Eisle was born in the year 1808, and came to this county in the year 1839. He was the son of George and Mary Eisle. He was married to Mary Brook in the year 1838. She was the daughter of Henry Brook, and had one son, Charles Y. Eisle. The son was drafted into the army, but procured a substitute on account of pressure of business. Mr. Eisle has been a contractor and builder.

Granville M. Flenner was born in Liberty Township, June 29, 1843. He is the son of John Flenner and Mary Jane Peake, who were natives of this county. He was married on the 29th of November, 1865, in Hamilton, to Anna P. Rust, who was born June 10, 1844, at West Cornwall, Vermont, and who was the daughter of Horatio S. Rust and Caroline D. Long, of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Flenner have had five children—Edith M., John R., Granville M., Carrie, and Merle D'A. Mr. Flenner is now in the ice business, but was for eighteen years engaged in hardware. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was superintendent of its Sunday-school for seven years. He was out in the Ninety-third Ohio in the war, for two years and a half. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, and Asheville.

William Christian Frechtling was born in Hanover, Germany, May 19, 1837. He came to this county in 1855. His parents were Christian and Dorothea (Gahre) Frechtling. He was married August 12, 1865, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Mary M. Freis, daughter of Louis Freis and Margaret Freis. They have four children. Cora was born in 1870, Edward in 1873, Camilla in 1875, and Wilhelm in 1878. Mr. Frechtling went into business in May, 1858, on the north-east corner of High and Second Streets, where he still continues. The beginning was in one room, sixty by twenty, but the business has been enlarged from time to time, until now two rooms, fronting on High Street, are occupied. One, twenty by eighty, is for dry goods, and one, twenty by ninety-two, is for groceries. There is also an L room, eighteen by forty, fronting on Second Street, used for groceries. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Joseph A. Fromm was born in this city, November 16, 1840, and is the oldest living son of Sebastian and Mary Ann (Bruner) Fromm. The former was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, in 1782, and was a cabinet-maker by trade. He came to America in 1817, first locating in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he remained some ten years. In 1827 he came to Hamilton, and engaged in selling German clocks through this county. His two sons, Joseph A. and John A., are the only survivors of his family. He was active in raising funds to build the original St. Stephen's Catholic Church. His son, Austin S., with his wife and children, were blown up on the *Moselle*, losing their lives. Sebastian Fromm died December 22, 1859, and his wife died August 16, 1878, in her seventy-seventh year. Joseph A. Fromm was educated in the Catholic and public schools in Hamilton, and was employed in various mercantile houses, till beginning business in April, 1865, as a butcher. He soon after took his brother, John E., as partner, the firm being J. A. Fromm & Brother. They are doing an extensive business at 115 Main Street, First Ward.

Mr. Fromm married Miss Emma J. Metcalf. They are the parents of three children, whose names are Austin S., Dora Josephine, and Gertrude Iona. He was an appraiser of real estate one year. In 1881 he was elected to the city council from the First Ward. He is a Knight of Pythias. John A. Fromm, his brother, enlisted in April, 1861, in the Third Ohio, and was discharged for disability after nine months. He then re-enlisted in the Ninety-third, and was at Murfreesboro and Perrysville, and took part in all the battles of the regiment. He was placed on detached duty, and served till the end of the war. He was mustered out at Plattsburg, New York, in the Summer of 1865. Sebastian Fromm, the father, was the first Catholic who resided regularly in Hamilton, and the first member of the Church here.

Dr. Anderson Nelson Ellis is of the well-known family of that name, of Adams and Brown Counties, Ohio, and Mason and Lewis Counties, Kentucky. He is the son of the late Washington Ellis of Sprigg Township, Adams County, and was born at the old family homestead at Ellis Landing, on the Ohio River, four miles above Maysville, Kentucky, on the 19th of December, 1840. Washington Ellis was the son of Jeremiah Ellis, who was the son of Nathan Ellis, who was the son of Colonel James Ellis, of the Continental army. The family is of Welsh extraction, and has been in America about one hundred and fifty years. In 1730 three of the Ellis brothers emigrated from the mountains of their native land and sought homes in the English colonies on the western side of the Atlantic, one of whom settled in Boston, Massachusetts, one in Richmond, Virginia, and one in Eastern Pennsylvania. Religiously the Ellises were Quakers of the strictest kind, and were associated with the colonial history of Pennsylvania in the French and Indian Wars, and later in the Revolutionary struggle, several of the name holding important commands in the Continental army.

In the Spring of 1795 Captain Nathan Ellis, together with his four brothers, embarked on flat-boats at Brownsville, on the Monongahela, and floated down past Pittsburg into the Ohio, looking for homes in the mighty forests and fertile lands of the almost unexplored Northwestern Territory. The Ohio was the great highway over which came much of the tide of emigration which has peopled this section of the Union—a mighty stream hemmed in by a continent of gloomy shade and weird solitude, rolling its unbroken length for a thousand miles—a beautiful stretch of restless, heaving water, that realized to the voyager the "Ocean river" of Homeric song. Landing at Limestone (now Maysville), the Ellis brothers were so charmed with the beauty of the region and the productiveness of the soil that they determined to go no further. At that time, with the exception of a few isolated settlements at Marietta, Gallipolis, and Cincinnati, there were but few settlers on the north bank of the river, while upon the south side the country was swarming with emigrants seeking out and appropriating the best lands and most eligible town sites. Like the Jordan of old, the Ohio was a great boundary line. It stayed the incursions of the Indians, and beyond it the wave of emigration had not yet rolled. The very day—April 27, 1795—that Captain Nathan Ellis landed at Limestone, Kentucky, five hundred red men were encamped on the river bottom just across the river. Finding that the most valuable lands had been taken up, the Ellis brothers determined to push over into the Northwestern Territory. Captain Nathan Ellis laid out Aberdeen, directly opposite Maysville, and his brother Sam the town of Higginsport, eighteen miles below. Each of the five brothers took up large tracts of land, and such has been the staying qualities of the name, that many of the original entries still remain in the possession of the family. As a connection, they have ever been blessed with an abundance of the good things of life, and inherit many of the sterling qualities which distinguished their Quaker ancestors.

Nathan Ellis and Mary Walker his wife, had ten children, all of whom have passed away with the exception of their youngest daughter, Mrs. Elender Higgins —now in her eighty-eighth year—of Johnson County, Missouri. Jeremiah Ellis was born in 1779, and in 1803 was married to Miss Anna Underwood—a daughter of one of the best known and wealthiest families in Virginia. Ten children blessed their union, seven of whom still survive. Washington Ellis was born in 1804, and in 1832 married Miss Aris Parker, of Mason County, Kentucky. Jesse Ellis was born in 1792, and married Sabina, a daughter of Captain William Burks, of Mason County, Kentucky, a contemporary and warm personal friend of both Boone and Kenton. He and his brother Thomas were captured at Blue Licks, and were prisoners among the Indians for five years. Major John Ellis, of an Ohio infantry regiment in the War of 1812, married Keziah, a daughter of Thomas Burks. Jesse Ellis died in 1877, in his ninety-fifth year. His wife died May 14, 1882, in her ninetieth year. Nathan Ellis died in 1819, and is buried on the hill overlooking Aberdeen. His mother (died in 1799) rests in the Aberdeen cemetery. John died in 1829, Jeremiah in 1858, and Washington in 1873. The last three lie in the family cemetery at Ellis Landing, four miles above Maysville.

The subject of this sketch entered the public schools at Ripley in his twelfth year, where he remained six years. He then entered the freshman class at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he stayed until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Shortly afterwards he went to the front as a volunteer aid-de-camp upon the staff of the late Major-general William Nelson, and remained with him until his death. Subsequently he was for a time attached to the staff of Brigadier-general Jacob Ammen, commanding the Fourth Division, army of the Ohio. On the 18th of March, 1862, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, which commission he resigned on the 28th of September, 1863, on account of failing health. Returning home he at once entered Miami University, where he remained one year. In the Spring of 1865 he became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, of Oxford, and afterwards he attended medical lectures in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Cincinnati. At the Berkshire Medical College he was assistant to the chair of chemistry, and graduated with the valedictory. Subsequently the board of trustees of that institution elected him demonstrator of anatomy. In March, 1868, the Ohio Medical College gave him an *ad eundum* degree.

After some little private practice in Ohio and Kansas, Dr. Ellis entered the United States regular army as a medical officer, and spent a number of years on the plains and mountains of the South-west. To one who had hitherto known nothing beyond the haunts of civilization the nomadic life of an army officer on the frontier presented many attractions. While in New Mexico the doctor became much interested in the history of the Pueblo Indians—that last remnant of the Aztec population of the days of the Spanish conquest, who present the pathetic spectacle of a civilization perishing without a historian to recount its sufferings, a repetition of the silent death of the Mound Builders. He spent much of his time while off duty in exploring many of those ancient ruins which lie all over that interesting land. After leaving the service he delivered a number of lectures and published several articles on "The Land of the Aztec."

The day of his graduation in medicine the doctor began to cast longing eyes to the superior clinical advantages afforded by the great European hospitals. In 1878 an opportunity was afforded him of realizing this bright day-dream of his life. He went abroad, and spent one

year in Heidelberg, Vienna, and London, and besides that made a journey through France and Italy. While absent from the United States he published many letters of his travels and observations. Upon his return home he received the appointment of assistant physician to Longview Asylum, a position which soon proved exceedingly irksome. In February, 1881, Dr. Ellis came to Hamilton, and already enjoys a fine and growing practice.

Ezekiel B. Fisher was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1829, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Ball) Fisher. Robert Fisher was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in the early years of the present century, with his parents. He settled near Middletown, clearing up a large tract, now known as the Abraham Simpson place. Robert Fisher's wife was the daughter of Judge Ball. She raised a large family of children, thirteen in number, of whom nine are living. By trade Mr. Fisher was a carpenter. He died about 1872. Ezekiel B. Fisher attended the common schools, and was brought up to farming. He was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Mary Squiers, near Trenton, and was with her until he was eighteen, when he came to Hamilton. He began an apprenticeship with George W. McAdams at the trade of tailoring, and continued with him as a journeyman some two years. He was in Middletown some five years, and in Franklin, Warren County, for fifteen years, as cutter, and in conducting business. He was also at Tiffin, Ohio, as cutter in one house for nine years, coming to Hamilton city in February, 1882, and purchasing the business so long carried on by George W. McAdams. He has an extensive trade in fine custom clothing. Mr. Fisher was married about 1853 to Miss Lydia, daughter of John Webster, of Liberty Township. They are the parents of eight children, of whom four sons are living. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Frechtling, Jr., was born in Cincinnati, June 16, 1850, and is the son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Buck) Frechtling. Mr. Frechtling came to Hamilton with his parents in 1853, where he was a pupil at the common schools until he was fourteen. He received a fair education, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits, entering his father's store at the age of ten. In 1875 he was admitted as a partner in the house of H. & W. Frechtling & Co., and continued there until beginning his present business in 1879. He now deals extensively in dry goods, groceries, and other articles. It has more than doubled in the short time it has been carried on. Mr. Frechtling was married in 1877 to Miss Mary, daughter of Philip Hartman. They are the parents of one son and one daughter—P. H. Paul, born January 2, 1879, and Elizabeth Birdie, born January 24, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Frechtling are members of the Lutheran Church. He is doing one of the most extensive mercantile businesses in Hamilton.

R. C. Stockton Reed, A. M., M. D., of Fairfield Township, was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, February 2, 1825, and was the third child of Gilbert and Catherine C. Reed. His father, Gilbert Reed, was born in Delaware, in 1800, and was a member of the Reed family of that State that was identified with the Revolutionary movement twenty-four years before his birth. He was but little more than an infant when his parents died, and he was adopted into a Quaker family, living not far from Trenton, New Jersey, where he remained until near his eighteenth year. It was a condition of young Gilbert's adoption that he was to be received into the family as a member, and granted a liberal amount of schooling; but each of these conditions was grossly violated by his guardians, from whom he took his departure, without the formality of an adieu, a short time before the expiration of what was really his servitude.

He went to Philadelphia, and soon caught up in the general western movement, joined an emigrant party, and made his way over the mountains to Pittsburg, and thence by keel-boat down the Ohio to the city of Cincinnati, arriving at the latter place in 1818. He remained but a short time in Cincinnati, going thence to Trenton, Butler County, and subsequently to near Franklin, Warren County, where, in 1820, he met and married Catherine Cummings Stockton, who was born in New Jersey in 1798. She was the eldest daughter of John Robert Stockton by his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Van Schaick, of New York State. John Robert Stockton was the eldest son of Philip and Catherine (*née* Cummings) Stockton. Philip Stockton was a member of the New Jersey family of that name. His brother, Richard Stockton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. One of his sisters married Dr. Benjamin Rush, and another became the wife of Elias Boudinot, a prominent New Jersey divine. But Philip Stockton, being a clergyman of the Established Church of England, was not as loyal to the American interest as were the rest of his family; he identified himself with the Tory party, and was a zealous supporter of the crown. It is believed that at the conclusion of the war he went to England, where he died, but his family remained in America.

This family consisted of John Robert Stockton, Lucius Witham Stockton, William Tennant Stockton, Richard Cummings Stockton, and Elias Boudinot Stockton. The first named, after his marriage with Miss Van Schaick, near Schenectady, moved to Western New York, and lived for a while near Auburn. He thence started West, and arrived in Ohio in 1816, and located temporarily near Franklin, Warren County, but soon removed to and occupied a tract of land still known as the "Stockton section," near Pisgah. It was, however, during his stay at Franklin that his eldest daughter, Catherine C., married Gilbert Reed.

A few months after the birth of R. C. S. Reed, who was the third son, his father removed to Union Town-

ship, Butler County, where he remained until 1832, when, after a few months' sojourn with his father-in-law, he took his family to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he purchased land lying on the National Road and the Dayton and Union Railroad, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860. At eleven years of age R. C. S. Reed left his parents' home in Montgomery County to live with his grandfather near Pisgah. John R. Stockton was a gentleman of the old school, but was a haughty and austere man, who would tolerate no opposition to his authority and allow no dissent to his dictum. It can readily be understood how an example of this kind should, during a period of three years, exert a permanent influence upon a susceptible lad.

During his stay at Pisgah, which lasted until the death of his grandfather, in 1839, young Reed enjoyed the advantage of the neighboring schools. He stoutly demurred upon his return home to his father's proposition to put him at a trade. He carried his point, and was given three more years of coveted opportunities at private schools. At the expiration of this time he secured a certificate as teacher, and began that occupation in Preble County, Ohio. During the few succeeding years, he followed the calling of a teacher in the counties of Preble, Butler, Warren, and Hamilton.

While teaching at Sharon, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas, and prosecuted his studies subsequently with Dr. S. P. Hunt, at Morrow, and finally with Dr. Isaac Kay, then of Lewisburg, but now of Springfield, Ohio. In 1851 he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, where he enjoyed the teachings of one of the best faculties ever connected with a medical college. After taking his course at Starling College, he located in 1851 in the practice of medicine at Wolf Lake, Noble County, Indiana.

The next year he married Miss Nancy Clark, daughter of John Clark, of Milford Township, Butler County, Ohio, and began housekeeping at Wolf Lake, Indiana, where in 1854 his first son, now Dr. John G. Reed, of Westchester, Ohio, and two years later his second son, now Dr. C. A. Lee Reed, of Hamilton, Ohio, were born. On July 14, 1856, his wife died—a loss that for a time threatened to completely crush him. With his dearest ties now severed, he abandoned his prosperous practice in Indiana and spent a period in travel. On his return in 1859, he married Mrs. Susan W. McClelland at Hamilton, and returned for a time to Wolf Lake, where his third son, Horace Greeley Reed, was born. In 1860, he removed to Union Township, and has since been a resident of Butler County. In 1860, he accepted the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, with which institution he soon became closely identified.

In 1862 Dr. Reed was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and held that position continuously for seventeen years, resigning in 1878, but was immediately elected to an Emeritus professorship. In 1882 he was appointed by the board of trustees, of which he was and is a member, to reorganize the faculty, the former one having resigned in consequence of some internal dissensions. In this task, as in two former instances of a similar kind, he was successful, and the institution, through his instrumentality, was again placed upon a career of prosperity. With the reorganization, however, Dr. Reed again resumed an active connection with the institution, assuming the duties of his old professorship. As a reward for his services, and in recognition, not only of his long connection with the institution, but of his executive ability, Dr. Reed was by his colleagues elected dean of the faculty.

Dr. Reed resides at Jones's Station, Butler County, in the easy enjoyment of a comfortable home. He has for several years been out of active practice, and now attends only such of his friends and neighbors as it may suit his convenience to look after. Of his children but two, Kate and William, aged respectively sixteen and thirteen, remain at home. In politics Dr. Reed is a staunch Republican, and while very liberal in religion, his tendency is toward Presbyterianism. In 1882 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Summit College, Kentucky.

William H. Millikin was born in this city, July 26, 1844, being the only son of Samuel and Louisa (Halstead) Millikin. He was a pupil at the public schools in the First Ward until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when, on the 19th of April, he enlisted in Company F, Third Ohio Volunteers. This was the first company raised in Hamilton for the three years' service. Mr. Millikin participated in the campaigns in West Virginia under McClellan, taking part at Rich Mountain. He was transferred to the army of the Ohio under Buell, in Kentucky, going overland to Nashville, being at the capture of Bowling Green, and proceeding to Huntsville, Alabama. There he was engaged on guard duty under General O. M. Mitchell. They went in pursuit of Bragg, and suffered severely at Perryville. He was at Stone River, on detached duty, and the raid under Colonel Straight, near Rome, Georgia. The command was captured and taken to Richmond and City Point, being afterwards exchanged. They again went to the front at Chattanooga, and were on garrison duty until the expiration of their term of service.

With the regiment he was mustered out at Camp Dennison on the 23d of June, 1864. Returning home after an interval of some eight months, Mr. Millikin again entered the service for one year, in the Ninth United States Infantry, under General W. S. Hancock. He served out this term of enlistment, and was discharged at the end of the war. He was mustered out April 4, 1866. Returning to Hamilton, he entered the employment of the Hamilton Plow Works, with which he has ever since

continued, although under different firm names. He first learned the trade of a machinist, which he worked at until 1870. Since then he has been engineer for the company. He was married in 1867, to Miss Amelia Johnson, daughter of James M. Johnson, a well-known resident of Hamilton. They have been the parents of five children, of whom three are living—Jessie F., Helen M., and Leah M. He is an active Republican in politics, first voting for General Grant.

Franklin W. Whitaker, dealer in groceries, queensware, and country produce, was born in Mason, Warren County, Ohio, December 8, 1849. He is the son of David R. Whitaker and Mary A. Thompson. He was married, in Hamilton, September 3, 1870, to Sowara E. Cassedy, a native of Mason, where she was born October 15, 1851. She is the daughter of Samuel M. Cassedy and Elizabeth E. Meighan. Mr. Whitaker was elected justice of the peace, April 12, 1877, for Lemon Township, and was also assessor for the years 1880 and 1881.

Dr. Alanson Smith was born August 21, 1806, in the town of Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. When but an infant his father traded his farm for three hundred and fifty acres, at the outlet of Cayuga Lake, and then removed to Marlborough, Massachusetts, and began teaching. From him the doctor received his primary education. His father died when the boy was about eight years old, and he soon afterwards went to live with his uncle Jabez, a farmer. At fifteen he began living with his step-brother, Lovel Hartwell. Smith attended the institute in New Marlborough a part of the time, and read much, seeking to improve himself. He began teaching in 1827 in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and came to Perry City, Ohio, in 1829, teaching school there, and subsequently elsewhere. He began the study of medicine in the last mentioned place, with Dr. Willard. Soon after he came to Cincinnati, and introduced at the county fair a corn-sheller, now in common use. He then attended Van Doren's Institute in Lexington, Kentucky, and then traveled extensively on business and pleasure.

In 1831 he came to Hamilton and engaged in teaching. He was elected secretary of the Temperance Society, and a member of the Elocutory Society. He was elected superintendent of the public schools, and held that position for a number of years. January 5, 1833, he was married to Nancy Ann McNiel. In the Spring of 1838 he entered into partnership with Governor Bebb in the morus multicaulis speculation, but it failed. The doctor moved on his farm west of the city seventeen miles, in the Spring of 1841, and while living there frequently addressed public meetings on the subject of temperance. After a while he rented his farm, entered the medical college in Cincinnati, and graduated. Since that time he has been nearly continually in practice.

November 26, 1846, he married his present wife, Mahala S. Ladd, daughter of Ephraim and Susan Ladd, of Newport, Kentucky. He moved to Cambridge City, Indiana, where he was in active practice eight years, at the end of that time coming to Hamilton. Since coming here he has done much speculating in patents. After getting a good trade in the oil and lamp business, he turned it over to his two sons, Julian G. and Edward A. Smith. He is a member of the Baptist organization, having joined more than fifty years ago. He is a man of excellent character, benevolent; and enterprising, and is in good health and strength. He has had eight children. Louisa Jane was born September 1, 1839; Henry McNeil, December 8, 1841; Ellen Maria, March 5, 1844. By his second wife he had Charles Edmund, born July 7, 1848; Julian Gardner, August 1, 1850; Albert Berry, February 2, 1853; Edward Alanson, July 4, 1855; and Walter Ladd, April 25, 1866. Charles Edmund died April 20, 1865, and Walter Ladd, December 25, 1868. Henry M. Smith was under Sherman four years.

Charles Stewart, one of the early settlers of Butler County, Ohio, was born in New Jersey, December 2, 1781. In his early youth he crossed the mountains with his parents, who settled in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and married Miss Mary Hunter, of Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, emigrating to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1810, where he remained only a short time, moving to Middletown, Ohio, in 1812. He bought of the government 190 acres of land in Reily and Morgan Townships where the town of St. Charles now is. This place was in after years called St. Charles in honor to Mr. Stewart. Here he erected his log-cabin and settled down, with his nearest neighbors more than three miles away. In this place Mr. Stewart lived with his wife (who survived him several years) until his death, which occurred December 24, 1854. He raised a family of ten children to manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Stewart was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving five months under General Winchester, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Stewart was of Scotch descent, his forefathers coming to this country in the days of the colonies, making their voyage in the vessel *Caledonia*. Mr. Stewart was a pioneer of Methodism, and his house was always open for the weary itinerant minister, as he traveled from house to house through the newly settled regions. He lived a life-long devoted Christian, reaching the ripe old age of seventy-three years.

Of ten children who grew to manhood and womanhood but two are now living, Samuel Stewart, of Kingston, Indiana, and Charles J. Stewart, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Two of their sons, John C. and Charles J., served with distinction in the late war of the Rebellion, both having enlisted at the beginning of the war, and serving over three years—John C. dying while in the service, from the exposure, having been promoted from a private to captain of Company I, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The only descendants of the family now living in Butler

County are Frank P. Stewart, now engaged in the monument business, in Hamilton, and Samuel P. Stewart, monumental draughtsman, both sons of John C. Stewart.

Henry Moudy was born in Lockland, Hamilton County, February 8, 1830. He is the only son of Othias and Elizabeth (Hazleton) Moudy. Othias Moudy is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was born in 1807. In 1812 he came with his parents to this county, settling two miles south of Hamilton. The grandfather was Henry Moudy. Othias Moudy was married in 1826, and reared a family of two children. His daughter, Mrs. Harriet Longfellow, lives on a place owned by Henry Moudy, in Fairfield Township. The other child is Henry Moudy. Othias Moudy was a successful business man and farmer. He died February 12, 1877, and his wife died in 1871. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry Moudy was brought up to farming, remaining with his parents until their death. Mr. Moudy was married, in 1872, to Miss Hettie J. Morgan, who was born in Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Moudy are the parents of two daughters. Laura was born June 10, 1874, and Bessie M. May 7, 1876. Mr. Moudy continued to reside in Fairfield Township till the Spring of 1881, when he removed to Hamilton. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is engaged in cultivating his farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

George Kramer was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1807, and came out to this county with his parents, George and Barbara Kramer, in 1817, where he has ever since remained. Both his parents were of German descent, but were born in Maryland. They lived on the Monongahela, and when they made up their minds to come out West, built a flat-boat, the whole family embarking with their household goods. One horse only was brought with him, that being all the live stock he then possessed. When he arrived in Milford Township he bought three hundred acres of as good land as there is in the township, situated north of Darrtown on the pike leading from Hamilton to Richmond. He lived on the farm the remainder of his life, dying at the extreme age of ninety-two years. He was survived by his wife, who lived to see her ninety-seventh birthday.

The present Mr. George Kramer has been three times married. His first wife was Eliza Brown, daughter of William and Mary Brown; the second, Eleanor Swan, daughter of Robert and Ellen Swan; and the third is Margaret Hoyt, daughter of John and Mary Hoyt. By them he has had six children. William was born September 18, 1839; George, October 14, 1840; Andrew, July 15, 1842; Mary Elizabeth, January 22, 1845; Barbara Ann, June 15, 1848, and Elizabeth, September 4, 1855. Andrew Kramer lives in Centerville, Indiana. Mr. George Kramer owns three hundred acres of land in Wayne County, Indiana, and one hundred and sixty in Milford. He has earned all his own property, and has passed through many trials. Although very old, he enjoys himself well. He has been subject to rheumatism lately.

Henry Kessling was born in Lunbergen, Hanover, May 27, 1819, being the son of Dederick and Anna Mary (Baerling) Kessling. He was educated in such schools as offered in the vicinity of his father's home, and was brought up to farming, until coming with his parents to America in the Summer of 1836. The family settled on a farm now owned by J. P. P. Peck, joining the corporation of Hamilton. Dederick Kessling raised a family of four children to maturity, of whom three survive—Henry, Catherine, now the wife of John Tabler, and Mary Theresa, now Mrs. Joseph Jacobs. Dederick Kessling was a successful man, and continued to farm until his death, which was about 1860.

Henry Kessling was married in April, 1841, to Mary Catherine Werrike, born in Germany in 1816. They are the parents of six children, of whom only one is living. Four died in infancy. Mary Elizabeth died November 8, 1878, aged thirty-six. Mary Catherine is now the wife of Augustus Soehner. Mrs. Kessling died March 28, 1875. After marriage Mr. Kessling engaged in farming, in the vicinity of Hamilton, for some ten years, when he began keeping the hotel known as the Kessling House. He kept the Schmidtmann House, now known as the Central House, for some five years, during which time he also conducted the marble business, employing some twenty or twenty-five hands, under the firm name of Horssnyder & Kessling. He sold out to Mr. Horssnyder in 1852, and disposed of his city property for a farm two miles west of Hamilton, in Hanover Township, living there some four years. He still owns the same place, which consists of one hundred and fifty acres, well improved. In 1876 he retired from business, and with his daughter made a tour of Europe, being absent four months. He is a member of the Catholic Church. While in the marble business he furnished the stone work of many of the principal buildings of Hamilton.

James L. Kirkpatrick, M. D., was born in North Liberty, Adams County, Ohio, April 17, 1841, and was educated at the academy in that place. After reading medicine one year at Xenia, Ohio, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1865, and remained through 1866 and 1867, excepting six months of the latter year. He practiced in Celina, Mercer County, Ohio. After graduating at the Eclectic Medical Institute, he came to Hamilton in the Spring of 1867, where he has since continued, and now has an excellent practice. He was the secretary of the State Medical Society in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and is a member of the Miami Valley Medical Society and of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He was married in 1877 to Lizzie, daughter of Theodore Marston, of Middletown, and has by her one son, born in November, 1880. He is a member and an elder in the United Presbyterian Church.

As a surgeon he has been very successful, and has had experience in some very complicated cases.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is a large and intelligent collector of Indian and prehistoric relics and curiosities. In pipes his museum is unsurpassed in the United States. From every portion of Butler County and the neighboring country, he has gathered axes, knives, clubs, fleshers, gorgets, breast-pieces, carved work, and ornaments, till his collection is an honor to the city. He is likewise a well-known numismatologist, having a nearly complete array of the coins of the United States, and many foreign and antique pieces. He served in the United States army during the war, and was elected surgeon-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Ohio, in 1869.

John Krebs was born in Bavaria in 1814, and married Elizabeth Bachman, born in Bavaria about 1826. They had five children: Frank; Clara, wife of Thomas Waltz, of Illinois; Charles, married, lives in Hamilton; Philip, and Elizabeth, wife of August Schurfranz, lives in Hamilton. Mr. Krebs came to Butler County in 1854, and settled in Hamilton. He was a grinder in a machine shop, and was killed by the bursting of a grindstone, November 11, 1856. His son Frank was born in Bavaria in 1844, and was married in 1866 to Ellen M. Smith, born in Indiana in 1851. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Ernest, Stella, and Daisy.

He enlisted September 25, 1861, in the Thirty-seventh Ohio, Company K, and re-enlisted in January, 1863, in the Marine Cavalry, Company D, and was mustered out March, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Princetown, Virginia, and confined on Belle Isle, Virginia, for five months, when he was exchanged, being one of the first squad exchanged with the Confederate States. He was engaged at Princetown, siege of Vicksburg, Sunnyside, Mississippi, and Rodney, Mississippi. While with the cavalry he was employed mostly in scouting. Since returning he has twice held office in this city. He was on the water-works board and was street commissioner, serving from April, 1877, till April, 1881. He had charge of the works for cutting off the basin from the canal. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the United Workmen, and is treasurer of the Butler County Democratic Central Committee.

James T. Imlay was born in Jacksonburg, Wayne Township, October 27, 1825, and is the oldest son of William E. and Helen (Tapscott) Imlay. His father was a native of New Jersey, where he was born about 1796, coming to Ohio about 1820, in company with his sister, afterward Mrs. James Craig. They came from Trenton, New Jersey, to Jacksonburg, Ohio, in a one-horse wagon. He was a cooper by trade, but afterward a merchant in Jacksonburg, and then on a farm. He raised a family of four children, of whom two survive—James T. and Lydia Ann, wife of John Ross, of Colorado. Mr. Imlay died in 1846. His son was educated in the common schools in this vicinity, receiving a fair degree of knowledge. He was brought up to farming, and acting as clerk in a store, and various other occupations at home, until he was of age. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Susannah Look, and is the father of five children, of whom four are living, three sons and one daughter.

He removed to Hamilton in 1857, and entered the employment of Tapscott & Shaffer, remaining in that capacity for some time. Mr. Imlay had conducted a saw-mill for five or six years following 1850. In 1863 he entered into partnership with Mr. Tapscott in a flouring-mill, now Carr's mill, staying until 1868. He was secretary of the gas company from 1867 to 1870, then entering into the grain business in the firm of Weller, Straub & Co. This lasted until 1875, when he acted as clerk in various commercial houses in Hamilton. He was with T. V. Howell & Son and Long, Alstetter & Co., entering into his present position as principal bookkeeper for the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Company in September, 1881. He was an officer of the Butler County Agricultural Society for two years, 1875 and 1876, and was also connected with various building associations as secretary, treasurer, and president. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1848. In 1864 Mr. Imlay enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio National Guards, and took part in the campaign in Western Virginia. He served out his term of enlistment, filling the position of first lieutenant.

At the time George Isaminger came to Butler County his brother Philip went to Adams County, where he had three children, Philip and Solomon, and one of whom no record is kept. Philip, the younger, married Hannah Hawk, and had by her seven children, of whom five are living. Sarah, the wife of Frank De Marrs, lives in Ironton. Rebecca is single, and lives in the same place. Solomon is married, and is in California. George W. is a resident of Hamilton, and Josephine, who is single, lives in Scioto County. George W. Isaminger is the only one of this branch of the family that ever came to Butler County. He was born August 22, 1836, and was married in Scioto County to Sarah Ellen Robinson, born in Gallia County. They have six children—Georgie A. H., Charles Wilbur, Frank Kynett, Nellie Pearl, Garnett Robinson, and James Edward Campbell.

Mr. Isaminger studied for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was graduated at the Ohio University. After leaving college, he taught school for a time, and in 1859 was admitted to the ministry at Columbus, receiving his first appointment in Orange County. He was stationed at Racine when he was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in this capacity until the close of the contest. He remained in the traveling connection until 1870, when, in consequence of his health, he resigned, and began the practice of law. He moved

to Butler County in that year, and now resides in Hamilton, where he is a practicing lawyer and real estate agent. During part of the day he is in Cincinnati.

Peter Jacobs was born in Germany, April 1, 1826, and received but a limited education. He came to America with his parents in 1834, making his way direct to Hamilton. After getting old enough, he became a clerk in several establishments. He was with McCleary, in his store, and also in Perry G. Smith's drug store, being connected with the latter establishment till the death of Mr. Smith. He then entered the employment of John O. Brown, a prominent druggist, with whom he was in partnership for some time after removing on the east side, when Mr. Jacobs succeeded him in the business. This was in the building now occupied by L. A. Boli. From there he removed to the store now occupied by John C. Schwartz, where he continued until his death. He was a successful business man, doing the largest trade as a druggist of any one in Hamilton. He was a self-educated man, but had acquired a fine knowledge of chemistry. He was a member of the Masons, and had been their treasurer for more than twenty-five years, and was also an Odd Fellow. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He was married in October, 1848, to Miss E. C. Meyers, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Meyers. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Cincinnati in 1832. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah Alice, who is the wife of Joseph Morris, is now a resident of Cincinnati; William H. Jacobs lives in Cincinnati; Kemmey, now Mrs. Edward Ratcliff, is in Cumminsville; Flora M. is the wife of Zeller Shanks, of Hamilton; Charles F., Minor M., Jessie B., Edith, and May are at home. Mr. Jacobs died January 4, 1877. Mrs. Jacobs conducted the business successfully for some two years after her husband's death, selling out to John C. Schwartz in November, 1879. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1848, and is a genial and cultivated lady.

Frederick Jacobs was born in Hamilton, Butler County, November 15, 1835, and is the son of Peter and Catherine (Kemeline) Jacobs. Peter Jacobs was born in Prussia in 1800, and was married in Germany. He came to America in 1834, settling in Hamilton, and burned lime and engaged in the ice business until 1859. He reared a family of four sons, two of whom are living, Frederick and Conrad, a druggist of Zanesville, Ohio. Peter Jacobs was one of the organizers of St. John's Church, and died in 1873. Mrs. Catherine Jacobs is still living with her son Frederick, and is in fair bodily health at the age of eighty-two. Frederick was educated in the common schools in Hamilton, and assisted his father in conducting the ice business till 1859, when, in company with his brother Conrad, he engaged in the same occupation for himself. They made an artificial ice pond, and were quite successful.

In 1870 Mr. Jacobs began the grocery business at his present location, but closed out after a few years, then leading a retired life for four or five years. In the Fall of 1880 he again began the grocery trade at his old location, doing a nice retail trade. He was married on the 29th of March, 1860, to Elizabeth Kirchort, who was born in Darke County, April 6, 1839. They are the parents of eight children, Kemmie K., Carrie M., Louisa A., Wilhelmina F., Frederick C., Emma B., George, and Susie. Mr. Jacobs is a member of St. John's Church, and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Golden Rule, and Knights of Honor.

Mrs. A. J. Hutchison was born in Morgan Township, May 13, 1828. She is the daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Bell) Abbott. She was educated in the common schools and Young Ladies' Seminary in Hamilton and elsewhere, receiving a liberal education. Her guardian, Ludwig Betz, provided her with a home at his residence in Hamilton until her marriage, December 25, 1845, to Edward Hutchison, a native of Virginia, who was born April 17, 1818. He came to Ohio about 1830, and engaged in wagon making and afterwards in the coal business, which he afterwards conducted alone. He was an extensive dealer in Cincinnati and Hamilton. He was an attendant at the Universalist Church, and a liberal contributor to all worthy objects. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison were parents of six children, of whom four are living, one daughter and three sons. Mr. Hutchison died July 13, 1866. Mrs. Hutchison occupies the former residence on Dayton Street built by Mr. Hutchison in 1848. She is a member of the Universalist denomination.

Gabriel Huber was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, March 18, 1820. He is the son of George and Frances Huber. He learned the trade of weaver, and when sixteen began an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade. He worked at this until coming to America with his parents in 1842. The family settled in Hanover Township. He was married July 2, 1845, to Mary Seefert, born in Germany, August 18, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Huber are parents of six children, of whom five are living. Felix is a resident of Hamilton, Valentine is a carpenter by trade, Mary is the wife of John Fisher, and Elizabeth and Josephine are at home. After marriage he worked as a journeyman. He has been for the past sixteen years in the employment of M. F. Eisel & Co. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and an active Democrat in politics.

Isaac Hagerman is a native of this county, having been born in Lemon Township, April 27, 1801. His parents were Michael Hagerman and Margaret Freeman, who came to this county in 1799. He was married in June, 1835, in Fairfield Township, to Maria Reeser, daughter of William Reeser and Molly Skehlen, who came to the county in 1835, both now being dead. Mrs. Hagerman was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1815, and bore her husband nine children.

William was born December 26, 1836; Jane, June 25, 1838; Mary, May 17, 1840; Isaac, June 2, 1842; Francis, May 2, 1848; Sarah, December 20, 1850; Josiah, November 27, 1852; Aaron, July 20, 1857; Michael, July 20, 1857. Isaac died while serving in the Union army in the late war, having contracted camp fever; Josiah died October 15, 1878; and Michael died when eight months old. Mr. Hagerman is one of the oldest persons in the county, having lived here over eighty years, always having followed the calling of a farmer. One of his brothers was in the war of 1812. He now has twenty-one grandchildren.

The Rev. Nicholas Fr. Holtel, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, was born in Cincinnati, April 9, 1853. He is the son of George Henry Holtel and Anna Christine Holtel, *née* Nôlgel. Mr. Holtel was regularly educated for the priesthood by the Franciscans, and fills his charge here acceptably.

James E. Hancock was born in Butler County, June 24, 1839, being the son of Henry G. Hancock and Ella Watson. Henry G. Hancock was born in Kentucky, coming to Ohio in 1835, and settling in Reily Township. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of ten children, of whom six are living. He removed to Indiana about 1840, where he died in 1876. James E. Hancock was educated in the common schools in Indiana, and was brought up to farming. Upon the death of his mother, in his fourteenth year, he left home, and was for five years a resident of Illinois. In 1859 he came to Ohio, locating in Oxford, and entering the employment of C. F. Billings, a broom manufacturer. He continued with him some four years. In the Fall of 1863 he came to Hamilton, in the employment of Bennett & Caverly, broom manufacturers, and was with them three years. He began business for himself in the firm of Rump & Hancock, in the same line, in 1866. He also engaged in the livery business the next year, and carried on both at the same time. The latter was discontinued after three years. He then engaged in farming and raising broom-corn. He employs in his manufactory from fifteen to twenty-five hands, supplying a demand that exists in Memphis, Natchez, and New Orleans. Mr. Hancock was married in 1865 to Miss Ella, daughter of George W. Louthan. They are the parents of three children, two now being alive, Ida Iola and Lulu May. Mrs. Hancock is a member of the Baptist Church.

Jervis Hargitt was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, on the 24th of April, 1833. He is the fourth child of Robert Hargitt and Jane Palmer. At the age of seventeen Mr. Hargitt entered mercantile life, as salesman and bookkeeper for a dry goods firm in Hamilton. In 1856 he became a partner. This occupation engrossed his attention until 1861, when he engaged in farming near Middletown. Mr. Hargitt was elected clerk of the court of common pleas in 1872, entering on its duties in February, 1873. He was re-elected in 1875, filling that position six years. He was a member of the school board for some of these years, and was president of that body. In the Winter of 1880 and 1881 he was elected assistant secretary of the State Board of Equalization, and served during its entire sessions. He is an active Democrat, and has been chairman of the Butler County Democratic Central Committee for five years. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Honor. He was one of the incorporators, and is now secretary of the American Electric Brush Company, of Cincinnati, a prominent and extensive manufacturing concern. Mr. Hargitt was married October 23, 1855, to Miss Martha A., daughter of John Waldron, a resident of Lemon Township. They are the parents of two daughters and three sons, all under the parental roof. Thomas Palmer, his grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and was for twenty years recorder of Dearborn County, Indiana.

Robert Hargitt, mayor of Hamilton from 1854 to 1856, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to America with his parents, when a boy, settling in Dearborn County, Indiana. He came to Ohio in 1851, and established the first news depot in Hamilton. He was the first mayor of the consolidated villages of Hamilton and Rossville. He was a justice of the peace and postmaster of Rossville previously. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He had a family of eight children, of whom but three survive.

William G. Jellison was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 17, 1848, being the oldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cassell) Jellison, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, settling in Preble County about 1825, where he is still living in vigorous health. He reared a family of eight children, of whom six are living. William G. Jellison was brought up to farming, remaining at home till he was twenty-one. He continued to work at farming until coming to Hamilton, July 12, 1872, when he engaged to drive the omnibus, following this for some two years, for Davis & Maynard. He then purchased the business from them, conducting it till July, 1881, when he sold out to F. R. Hutchinson. In October, 1881, he began the livery business, on Front Street, but on the 9th of April, 1882, was burned out, losing severely. His losses exceeded his insurance by more than a thousand dollars. He immediately put up a building opposite his former location, where he now is, and doing an increasing trade.

He was married April 20, 1876, to Susie G., daughter of Asa Cain. They are the parents of one son, George Earl, who was born October 23, 1880. Mr. Jellison is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Knights of the Golden Rule. In his seventeenth year, in 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio National Guards, and with that regiment participated in the campaigns of West Virginia, Kentucky, Cincinnati, and Maryland, and was in a sharp skirmish near Cum-

berland, Maryland. He served out his term of enlistment, and was mustered out at Camp Dennison.

Andrew Huber was born in Hohenzollern, Germany, November 30, 1834. He is a son of George and Frances (Herrmans) Huber. He was educated in Germany, and came to America with his parents in 1842. The family settled in this neighborhood, where George Huber purchased a farm, and lived upon it till his death. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom five are living. He died about 1853. Andrew Huber began his education in Hamilton, and was brought up to farming until he was sixteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship at the baker's trade. He worked as a journeyman until his marriage, April 1, 1856, to Miss Anna, daughter of Caspar Hoff. Mrs. Huber was born in Cincinnati, October 17, 1838. She is the mother of twelve children, of whom seven are living, five daughters and two sons. In April, 1856, Mr. Huber began business as a baker and confectioner on High Street, and continued it in a successful manner until 1861.

In that year the war breaking out, he organized Company K, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, going out as second lieutenant. He was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant, and was in command of the company. He participated in all its battles to Charlestown, West Virginia, and was in command in seven battles. Ill health then compelled him to resign, and he was in the hospital some three months. He returned to civil life, and conducted the home farm some six or seven years. He then engaged in the fruit trade in Hamilton for some two years. He was in the employment of Long, Black & Alstatter in their wood-working department for three years, when he returned to the fruit trade, which he continued until beginning his present business in the First Ward in 1878. Mr. Huber had been a member of the Jackson Guards at the breaking out of the rebellion. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Captain Jonathan Henninger was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1829. He is a younger son of John and Elizabeth (Gaumer) Henninger. Mr. Henninger was a turner by trade, and came to Ohio in 1837, settling at Seven Mile. He reared a family of eight children, of whom five are yet living. He died in 1872. Captain Henninger had but limited opportunities for an education, but by study and reading in leisure hours has acquired much. He worked as a farmer until he was seventeen, when he learned the trade of stone mason, and afterwards that of cooper. He worked as a journeyman for three years, until ill health compelled him to abandon the occupation. He then was employed as a carpenter, and gradually acquired a good knowledge of that trade. He worked for others until 1854, when he began building and contracting in Hamilton, continuing in this till August, 1861.

He then enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fifth Ohio, as orderly sergeant, being present at Mill Spring and the siege of Corinth. They went back to Louisville, Kentucky, in pursuit of Bragg, then at Perrysville, and were at Nashville and Murfreesboro. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in February, 1863, and the following May was made captain. He commanded the company at Hooven's Gap and Tullahoma, Tennessee, and also took part in the numerous raids and skirmishes. At the battle of Chickamauga he commanded the company both days, going in Saturday morning with thirty-eight men, and coming out Sunday night with eleven. They moved down to Ringgold, where he had several short skirmishes, and remained there until May, 1864. They broke camp then, and accompanied General Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, during which the captain was severely injured by an accident which disabled him for further service. He was in the hospital at Chattanooga for some two months. The time of the regiment having expired they were mustered out at Chattanooga. The officers who had been promoted were retained for some six weeks, but they were finally discharged in November, 1864.

On returning to civil life he resumed his former business in Hamilton, which he still continues. He has also been a member of the firm of Cole, Gehrman & Henninger since 1873. They manufacture sashes, doors, and blinds. He is also engaged in the stove and tin business at No. 106 Main Street, First Ward. Captain Henninger was married in 1854 to Miss S. E. Ballinger, daughter of Dr. K. H. Ballinger, of Hamilton. To that marriage have been born twelve children, nine living, five daughters and four sons. All, with one exception, are residents of the town. Mrs. Henninger died November 20, 1881. Mr. Henninger has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1852. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Daniel Hart Hensley was born in Logansport, Indiana, January 10, 1844. His father, Richard Hensley, was born in Virginia, but brought up in Kentucky. He emigrated to Logansport in 1829. His wife, the mother of D. H. Hensley, whose maiden name was Frances Mull, was born in North Carolina. The boy received a common school education, and enlisted in July, 1862, under Colonel Gilbert Hathaway, in the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry. The regiment served with the Independent Provisional Brigade, and was captured. The men were taken to Belle Isle, but were exchanged the same Summer, and sent to the front. He served with the regiment until the close of the war, in 1865. He has been a resident of this town for the last ten years, and is the secretary of the Gas Works Company. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the First Baptist Church. He was married to Miss Eliza A. Mundorff, December 25, 1867, and has two children—LeRoy R. Hensley, thirteen years old, and Mabel M. Hensley, one year old.

Daniel Hughes, of Lemon Township, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, January 27, 1806, being the oldest son of Elijah and Sarah (Mutchner) Hughes. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1816. The family settled on the place now owned by Joshua E. Hughes, which was then deep in the woods, where the father carried on blacksmithing. Daniel Hughes received but a limited education, and was brought up to farming pursuits. He remained at home until he was twenty-six, when he went to Indiana, and located one hundred and sixty acres on the Wabash, but got tired of it and returned to Ohio. He was married in March, 1833, to Miss Anna B. Kain, born in New Jersey in 1805. They were the parents of four children, of whom three are living. Mary Jane is the wife of Job Mulford; Elijah resides with his father, and Samuel K. is also at home. Mrs. Hughes died in 1877. After marriage Mr. Hughes located on sixty acres, which constitutes a part of the home place, but was then wild and unproductive. He was in company with his brother Micajah, and for some seven years they owned every thing in common. Upon the marriage of Micajah the partnership was dissolved. Additions were made to the farm at various times, and it now amounts to five hundred acres. He also owns three hundred acres in the vicinity of Kyle's Station. Mrs. Hughes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

August F. Hine was born in Germany, January 16, 1828. He is the son of William Hine and Maria Graham. He came in 1848 from Piqua, where his parents settled in 1833, but is now a resident of Hamilton. He was married to Hannah Garrigus, in Hamilton, June 28, 1859. She is a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana, where she was born December 18, 1825. Her father was Abram Garrigus, and her mother was Mary Ann Messer. Her uncle, Jacob Messer, was in the Revolutionary War. Andrew J. Garrigus, her brother, and her half-brother, Edward J. Garland, were in the late war. The latter served two years. Mr. Hine has only one child, Mary, born July 26, 1860. She lives at Piqua. He enlisted in Butler County, August 15, 1862, and was discharged July 6, 1865, at the close of the contest. He was engaged in the skirmish at Yazoo Swamps, December 16, 1862; Thomson's Hill, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, 1863; and Red River, 1864. He was wounded in the left leg April 9, 1865, and was mustered out of service, as sergeant of Captain F. M. Leflar's Company F, Eighty-third Infantry. In 1879 he was chief of police in Hamilton.

B. Hafertepen was born in Hanover, Germany, November 21, 1836, and was the oldest son of D. Hafertepen. His mother's maiden name was Ruve. Mr. Hafertepen was educated in Germany, where he received a liberal education. With his parents, he came to America in 1848, the family settling in Cincinnati, and served an apprenticeship of two years at the shoemaking trade, in Cincinnati, beginning in his thirteenth year. He worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati until coming to Hamilton in 1856. October 1st he commenced business in a small way, in the same location he now occupies, and is doing an extensive trade. He employs six or eight hands on the average. In 1856 he was married to Miss Philomena Mahler, and Mr. and Mrs. Hafertepen are now the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living. He was elected township treasurer in 1871, filling that position two years. He has never desired office. Mrs. Hafertepen died in 1880, and he was married again in 1881, to Barbara Leus, daughter of Walter Leus, a well-known citizen of Hamilton. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Philip Hartman was born in Gilversam, Bavaria, March 10, 1827. He is the son of Jacob and Marillus (Nepnow) Hartman, and received instruction in the schools of Germany. In 1847 he was conscripted in the Bavarian army, serving one year, and emigrating to America in 1848. He came directly to Hamilton, and commenced to learn the trade of a turner, at which he was engaged three years. He worked three years as a journeyman for Owens, Ebert & Dyer, purchasing their stove business in 1855, and at once making extensive sales. He is a large dealer in stoves and tinware, and also manufactures tin goods. Mr. Hartman was married in 1857, to Anna Maria Lindeman, born in Germany, and they were the parents of three children, of whom but one now survives, Mary, wife of Henry Frechtling, Jr. Mr. Hartman is a member of Zion's Lutheran Church. With Mrs. Hartman he visited his old home, in Germany, in the Summer of 1881, and was absent four months.

John C. Hooven was born September 29, 1843, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He is the son of John P. and Mary (Baughman) Hooven, who were both born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hooven was by occupation a farmer and cooper. John C. Hooven was educated at Franklin, Ohio, where the family removed in 1849, attending the common school. In 1864 he left Franklin, and removed to Xenia, where the firm of Hooven & Sons was formed, composed of John P., E. P., and John C. Hooven, in the hardware business. In 1864 he came to Hamilton, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business. The firm was dissolved in June, 1876, the father retiring, but the old firm name was retained by the two sons. In November, 1878, it was changed to John C. Hooven, Mr. E. P. Hooven retiring, and in that year the concern took up the manufacture of threshing-machines. In September, 1879, he sold out the implement business to Clark & Stanhope, and in the following year the firm of Hooven, Owens, Rentschler & Co. was formed, now known as the Hooven, Owens & Rentschler Co., the Monarch and Eclipse Machine Works. They are manufacturers of portable and stationary engines, threshers and saw-mills.

Mr. Hooven is a Knight Templar in the order of

Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of one hundred day service men. He was married November 21, 1867, to Miss Jennie Enyeart, of Troy, Miami County, the daughter of John Enyeart, a farmer of that place. Four children have been born to them. Their names are Blanche, Earle, Enyeart, and Paul M.

Peter Heck was born in Prussia, Germany, December 31, 1828, and is the oldest son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Bruck) Heck. With his mother and stepfather, he came to America in 1834, first stopping in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In the Spring of 1838 they came to Ohio over the mountain in a wagon, locating in Hamilton. In this place Peter received his education in the public schools. At sixteen he began an apprenticeship, lasting four years, to carriage-making. After completing his time, he worked as a journeyman for some fifteen years in St. Louis, Nashville, Cincinnati, etc. In 1864 he began the carriage business in his present location on his own account, and with a small capital, under the firm name of Heck & Co., remaining thus until 1873, when he purchased his partner's interest, since conducting affairs himself. The goods he makes are spring wagons, carriages, and fine work.

He was married when twenty-three years of age, on the 28th of June, 1852, and has had by this union five children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. He was again married in 1864 to Mary Frederica Beinkampen. He is a member of the Zion Lutheran Church. Mr. Heck, at the time of the rebellion, was a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, and with difficulty escaped conscription in the rebel army. He finally reached the North in 1862, and saw some stirring times. He again became a widower last year, Mrs. Heck having died August 21, 1881.

Arthur T. Good, D. D. S., the son of Henry and Matilda (Carter) Good, was born near Trenton, March 20, 1849. His father was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and with his parents, John and Magdalena (Landis) Good, came West, and located on a farm near Trenton in 1816, where he lived sixty years before moving to Trenton, his present place of residence. He was married January 20, 1837, to Miss Matilda Carter, daughter of Mordecai and Nancy (Cox) Carter, who was born near Lebanon, Ohio, November 5, 1809. Her parents were Quakers and were from North Carolina. Of a family of ten children, nine boys and one girl, but four are now living: John V., grain merchant; Nelson H., farmer; Anna N., wife of A. L. Kumler (lawyer of Lafayette, Indiana), and Arthur T., dentist.

Arthur T. Good, the seventh son, lived at home on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, attending district school as opportunity afforded. The school was a mile and a half away, and the distance in this case was materially lengthened by the path leading over many hills and hollows, and numerous fences. Hence in bad weather he had to remain at home until old enough to stem the torrents, which was very detrimental to his progress. In the Fall of 1868 he entered Antioch College, where he remained for two years, coming home in the Spring to work on the farm, thus missing the Spring term. After this he went to Otterbein University, remaining three and a half years, and completing the scientific course of study in that institution.

He entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in Cincinnati in the Fall of 1874, taking in that institution two full courses of study—the full requirements—besides one extra term at his own wish, that he might be better prepared for the duties of his profession. By request of the dean, he remained in the infirmary of the college one Summer, which gave him considerable experience before he selected his field of labor. He was graduated on the 2d of March, 1876, receiving the degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery," and in May following opened an office for the practice of his profession in Hamilton. The doctor being a social and agreeable gentleman, has since that time had all the success that could reasonably be expected, or that might be deserved by a thorough preparation. Just after graduating he became a member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Society, the oldest association of the kind in the West, of which he is still a member, and was appointed by it a delegate to attend the American Dental Association which met at Niagara Falls the following August.

Dr. Good was married on the 14th of September, 1875, to Miss Emma Jane Beal, of Westerville, Ohio, an old schoolmate and classmate in Otterbein University. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church. She is the daughter of John and Jane (Budd) Beal. They have one son, Henry Lee Good.

Jacob Matthias was born in Winchester, Virginia, October 21, 1802, and attended school in the neighborhood of his father's house. Early in life he learned the trade of a coppersmith, and, in the Fall of 1827 came to Cincinnati, remaining there a year. He was married in that city on the 27th of March, 1828, to Miss Emily Webb Grooms. To that marriage were born eight children, of whom one is living, Emma C., now the wife of William Miller, of the State of Illinois. On his first coming to Ohio he had made a journey to Hamilton on foot, returning in the same manner. In company with his brother Isaac he again went to Hamilton in the Spring of 1828, with the purpose of becoming a permanent resident. The two brothers at once organized the firm of I. & J. Matthias, engaging extensively in the coppersmithing business, subsequently adding the stove and tin-ware trade. Jacob Matthias was also a member of the firm of Matthias, Kline & Resor, conducting a general store in Rossville. Mrs. Matthias died in 1845, and on April 23, 1857, he was married to Ann M.

James, daughter of Barton James, one of the pioneers of Hanover Township, where he settled in 1817. Mrs. Matthias was born in that township, September 16, 1828. Her father was a successful farmer and prominent citizen. He raised a family of seven children, of whom Benjamin F., now a resident of Missouri, and Mrs. Matthias are the sole survivors. Mr. James died about 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Matthias were the parents of one son, W. J., and two daughters, Lutie E. and Lillie F. Three of the grandchildren by Mr. Matthias's first marriage are residents of Idaho, and one of them, George M. Parsons, has represented his district in the territorial Legislature.

Jacob Matthias represented his district in the State Legislature in the session of 1837–1838, and was also a member of the city council and the school board at various times. He was also infirmary director for some years before his death. All of these offices he filled to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents, and with credit to himself. He was a consistent member of the Universalist Church, and an active and influential citizen and successful business man. He died August 21, 1877. The firm of I. & J. Matthias existed until his death, or for fifty years, his heirs soon after purchasing the interest of Isaac Matthias, and since conducting the same under the able management of W. J. Matthias & Co. Mr. W. J. Matthias is looked upon as one of the promising young business men of Hamilton. Mr. Matthias's death was a misfortune to the poor, to whom he had always been a warm friend, and the press united in encomiums upon his character.

M. N. Maginnis was born near Frederick City, Maryland. He read law in the office of Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and with Judge James Clark, of Hamilton, Ohio. He was admitted to practice at Hamilton in 1861. Believing that the States were voluntarily united under the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, he, while deprecating the resort to peaceable secession as the rational process for resuming powers which the seceding States claimed had been perverted from their purpose, was opposed to armed invasion of them and their coercion to an involuntary union, as destructive of the American system of government by consent; as a renunciation of the opinions avowed in the Declaration of Independence and acted on by the colonies, and as a return to the practice of organizing the people for government instead of organizing government for the people. He was noted throughout the conflict for the courage and ability with which he expressed his convictions, and was respected by those with whom he differed for the unselfish advocacy of his opinions.

The law-abiding people of Hamilton had for a long time been terrorized by the criminal classes. To end the infamous and dangerous domination, the citizens, without distinction of party, elected Mr. Maginnis mayor. He served from 1871 to 1873. The reappearance of the disorderly element during the subsequent term led to his re-election in the same manner. During his second term, from 1875 to 1877, he procured the passage of an ordinance establishing a police force. This body, which he appointed, disciplined, and supervised, thoroughly suppressed the criminal and disorderly classes of the city. At the close of his second term, Mr. Maginnis returned to his profession, in which he is still engaged.

Joseph Mayer was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, September 7, 1846, being the oldest son of Anton and Catherine (Maile) Mayer. He attended the public schools in Germany, and was brought up to farming. He came to America in 1866, making his first place of sojourn Hamilton. Here he worked as a farmer for three years. In the employment of Louis Sohngen and Peter Schwab & Co. he spent five years. In 1876 he organized the firm of Schneider & Mayer, in coal, wood, and salt. This lasted three years, when he sold out to Mr. Schneider in 1879. Mr. Mayer began business in his present location, dealing in coal and wood, at the corner of Second and Sycamore Streets, soon after.

He was married on the 17th of May, 1870, to Miss Louisa W. Hiller. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are the parents of seven children, of whom one is dead. Four sons and two daughters are living. Mrs. Mayer is a member of the Lutheran Church, and her husband belongs to the Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the United German Society. The names of their children are Edward C., Catherine J. E., Emma Maggie, John F., Joseph, and George F.

Charles E. McBeth was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 7, 1835, and is the oldest son of James and N. B. McBeth. He attended the common schools in his native county, then beginning to learn the machinist's trade at Urbana when seventeen years old. He continued there and in Eastern cities, working as a journeyman, until coming to Hamilton, in the Fall of 1860, with Lee & Leavitt. He built circular saws and steam engines for them by contract for some years, until they discontinued business. He purchased the greater portion of it, and during the war conducted it under the firm name of McBeth & McClung, manufacturing wood-working machinery. They sold out to Bentel, Margedant & Co. in 1874. He then became a member of the firm of Long, Alstetter & Co., now a stock company, known as the Long & Alstetter Co., and has been its secretary and treasurer ever since. They are manufacturers of agricultural implements, power punches, and hammers. They employ about one hundred and fifty hands. Mr. McBeth was married on the 1st of June, 1864, to Miss Lizzie Hunter, daughter of William Hunter. They have two daughters, Mary M. and Anna. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Abram Miller was born in Hamilton County, February 28, 1828, and was the oldest child of Matthias and

Elizabeth (Gorman) Miller. He was educated in the common schools of Hamilton County, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits in his father's store until he was eighteen. He then learned the trade of saddler, and worked as a journeyman for some time. He also learned carriage making. He came to Hamilton about 1856, when he entered the firm of Miller, Gary & Co., carriage manufacturers. The firm existed till 1860. About 1863 he entered the employment of John Crawford, in house furnishing goods, staying two or three years. He was also with H. H. Wallace for two years. In 1870 he bought the interest of Henry Libby, then a partner of Robert Beckett, forming the firm of Beckett & Miller. This lasted till 1874, a period of four years. At that time he purchased the interest of Mr. Beckett, since which he has continued the business himself. He is an extensive dealer in house furnishing goods, glass, crockery, queensware, window shades, etc. He also does a large business in carpets. He owns the building.

Mr. Miller was married in 1856, to Lile Jane, daughter of Mark C. McMaken. They are the parents of one daughter, Nettie, now the wife of Captain George W. Wilson, of Hamilton. Mr. Miller is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Miller of the United Presbyterian. Mr. Miller has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1854. During the war he rendered valuable aid to the Sanitary Commission.

Thomas McGreevy was born in Hamilton, Butler County, December 9, 1849, being a younger son of Conner and Jane (Meron) McGreevy. He improved his educational opportunities in the public schools in Hamilton, receiving an ordinary education. At seventeen he commenced an apprenticeship of three and a half years at the trade of blacksmithing. After acquiring the trade he worked as a journeyman in Hamilton some four or five years. He was appointed a member of the original police force of Hamilton about 1876, and served one year in that capacity, and then was employed for a year at his trade. In the Spring of 1876, Mr. McGreevy began business in his present location. He was elected a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward in the Spring of 1876, and was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1880. He was vice-president for some four years, and president *pro tem.* for some little time. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and of various benevolent societies.

John Moebus was born in Rossville, in this county, March 6, 1840. His parents were John Moebus and Catherine (Stroh) Moebus, the father being a native of Germany. He came to Hamilton about 1838, and reared a family of four children, of whom three are living. He died about 1855, but his wife, Mrs. Catherine Moebus, is still in Hamilton, being vigorous in mind and body. John Moebus was educated in the common schools of Hamilton, and when fourteen became an apprentice to the tinner's trade in this place, and worked as a journeyman in Hamilton and elsewhere till 1861, when he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Ohio, and was with that regiment during its various conflicts. He was at Carnifax Ferry and took part in the campaign in West Virginia, and was in the battles at Lewisburg, Virginia, and Charleston, Virginia. He was sent to Louisiana, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and was afterwards at Jackson, Mississippi. They went to Atlanta by way of Chattanooga, when he was one of the first to cross the Tennessee River and take part in the battle. After being at Chattanooga he was at Dalton and through the Atlanta campaign, during this having many engagements. In this campaign he was, with some seventeen hundred men, made a prisoner, and taken to Andersonville. He escaped after some four months, but was recaptured eight days after. He and his comrade were tracked by bloodhounds. They were then taken to Macon, as Andersonville had been abandoned on the approach of General Sherman. From Macon they were sent to Florence, South Carolina, where they were held three and a half months, or till the close of the war. When first captured his term of service had nearly expired, or was within twenty-two days.

He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 20, 1865. He returned to Hamilton, and went to work as a journeyman. In October, 1865, he was married to Margaret Eider, and had by her five children, three sons and two daughters. His wife died in 1875, and he was again married in 1878 to Kate Beal. They have one daughter and one son. In 1869 Mr. Moebus began business in his present location, in stoves, tin, japanned and britannia ware, and in guttering, spouting, and roofing. He now does a large business, but began in a small way. He is a member of Zion Lutheran Church.

Henry Neiderauer was born in Bavaria, Germany, November, 1837, being the second son of David and Margaret (Carrel) Neiderauer. He attended such schools as existed in the neighborhood of his father's home until he was fourteen, being brought up to farming. He came to America in 1856, taking up his residence in Hamilton immediately. He served an apprenticeship of two years at the trade of carriage-maker, with Pfafflin, Keller & Co., in this place, and after acquiring his trade worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati for eight months, and Richmond, Indiana, for a year and a half. He returned to Hamilton, being again in the employment of Pfafflin, Keller & Co., and afterward was in various cities of the United States.

In 1862 Mr. Neiderauer began the wagon-making business in Hamilton, in the First Ward, doing a successful trade. In 1867 he removed his business to the east side, and continued there until 1872, when he entered into partnership with John Donges, under the firm name of John Donges & Co. Mr. Neiderauer has been married three times—first, in 1861, to Margaret Irving, who died in November, 1866; and again, in 1871, to

Katie Keeler, who died in 1874. The present Mrs. Neiderauer, to whom he was united in marriage March 29, 1875, is the daughter of William Huber, of Cincinnati. She was the widow of John Ganz, and the mother of two sons. To Mrs. and Mr. Neiderauer have been born two children, one of whom, Ida Sibylla Flora, who was born December 28, 1875, survives. Mr. and Mrs. Neiderauer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Linus Russell Marshall, professor of music, was born at Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York, March 23, 1825. He is the son of Samuel Marshall and Emma Kellogg. The father was a Baptist minister, who was a chaplain in Colonel Moody's regiment, the Seventy-fourth Ohio, and died in 1872. His son was educated in the common schools and at an academy in New York State, and at the age of nineteen left home for Tennessee, where two brothers were engaged in teaching. He studied with one of them, who had charge of an academy in Wilson County, and also taught part of the time. In 1849 he took charge of a select school in Clarksville, teaching one year. He married Sarah A. McFall, of that place, on the 24th of January, 1850. He went to Russellville, Kentucky, and Logan County, teaching literature and music. He was professor of music in the Female Institute of Russellville for three years, till 1858. In the same Summer he came to Ohio and engaged in teaching.

In 1862 he enlisted for three months in the Eighty-fifth Ohio, and re-enlisted October 16, 1862, in the Eighty-eighth. They were kept at Camp Chase to do guard duty. In July, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and in 1865 to the first lieutenancy. For a time he was detailed as the discharge officer of the northern department at Columbus, and afterward was in Cincinnati as a member of General Hooker's staff. He returned to Warren County at the conclusion of the war, where he taught till 1879. For seven years he was a special teacher of music in Lebanon, Ohio, and three years in the Holbrook Normal School of that place. In 1879 he was appointed special teacher of music in the Hamilton city schools, where he has since remained. At Lebanon he was the leader of the Lebanon Musical Society, which took part in the Musical Festival in Cincinnati in 1873, the first entertainment of that kind. Three of Mr. Marshall's children died young. One, Samuel H., born January 14, 1852, is a photographer. He was married in Florida, where he has spent about two years. Mr. Marshall has been a Mason since 1854, and a Knight Templar since 1877. He is a member of the Miami Commandery of Lebanon, No. 52, and of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Golden Rule in Hamilton. Mrs. Marshall's father was Major Samuel McFall, who was out in the War of 1812, and was several times mayor of Clarksville. He was a prominent man.

William H. Louthan was born in this city November 14, 1846, being the son of George W. and Mary Ann (Devou) Louthan. George W. Louthan was born in Virginia about 1806, and came to Ohio about 1825, settling in Hamilton, in building and contracting. He married a daughter of Frederick and Mary Ann Devou, a family that were among the pioneers of the county. They reared a family of five children, all living. He served as city marshal for some time. His death occurred in October, 1866. His wife, now Mrs. Clawson, is still living, as also is her mother, Mrs. Mary Devou, who is in the ninety-fourth year of her age.

William H. Louthan was educated in the public schools of Hamilton till 1814, when he worked at broom-making, for a time conducting the business in connection with his brother-in-law, James E. Hancock. He carried on a livery business for some four or five years. In December, 1879, he began the grocery trade, in his present location, which has increased to large proportions. He was married, October, 1870, to Miss Alice, daughter of Jacob Lindley. They are the parents of four daughters—Mabel, Jessie, Alice, and Edith. Mrs. Louthan is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Louthan is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guards, and participated in the West Virginia campaign.

John H. Lashhorn was born in Hamilton, December 29, 1852, his parents being Joseph W. Lashhorn and Hannah Stonebreaker. He was married, November 4, 1874, to Angeline Shuler, daughter of Asa Shuler and Mary J. Shuler. She was born February 10, 1854. In conjunction with Mr. Shuler, he carries on the nursery business, about a mile east of Hamilton, owning sixty-three acres of land for that purpose. He was brought up a machinist, but in the future expects to devote all his attention to the nursery. He had an uncle in the Revolutionary War.

Alexander Pugh was the first member of this family that came to Ohio. He was born in England, and was married to Hannah Stubbs, a native of Wales, when quite young. He came to this country, with ten of his brothers, all serving in the Revolutionary War. Since that time nothing has been known of the brothers. Alexander Pugh settled in the State of Alabama, after the close of the war, and in 1804 removed to Ohio, settling in Preble County, on the Twin Creek Valley. There he resided for many years, but late in life removed to Indianapolis, where he died. He had five children, only one of whom is living. His name is Jared, and he resides in Montgomery County.

John Pugh was the only one that came to Butler County. He was born in 1797, in Alabama, and moved to Ohio with his father in 1804, while a child. He was married about 1817 to Keziah Jones, born in North Carolina in 1797, by whom he had eight children. Elizabeth, wife of Ezekiel Samuels, lives in Seven-Mile; Riley is deceased; Alexander is married, and lives in Eaton;

William is married, and lives in Hamilton; John is married, and lives in Wayne Township; Isaac is married, and lives in Preble County; Hannah, wife of John Mikesell, lives in Preble County; Keziah, wife of James Busenbark, lives in Cumminsville, Hamilton County.

Mr. Pugh came to Butler County in 1817, and settled in Wayne Township, on the farm now owned by his son John. He was a self-made man, for, although he received a small farm with his wife, it was all he did get. Two of his children, John and Isaac, were out in the late war. William Pugh, born November 7, 1825, was married December 24, 1851, to Cynthia Ann Boatman, born in Butler County, October 24, 1834. They have had three children: Charles Eugene, married, and living in Hamilton, and Carey Riley and Cassius M. Clay.

James S. Lewis was born September 12, 1819, and died November 23, 1876. He was a native of Warren County, and settled in Butler in 1847. By good management and industry he made for himself and family a good home, leaving his wife and children in good circumstances. His parents were John and Rachel Lewis. He was married September 5, 1850, to Julia E. Jackson, who was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, December 20, 1827. She is the daughter of Preston Jackson and Elizabeth Chevious. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had five children. Lloyd Augustus, the eldest, was born June 24, 1851, and died March 21, 1852. Julia Elizabeth was born August 31, 1853. Horace St. Clair was born May 24, 1856, and died July 2, 1859. Adelaide Bromly was born December 23, 1859, and died August 2, 1869. John Elsworth was born August 1, 1862. Mr. Lewis was a farmer.

Jacob Lorenz, president of the Lorenz Refrigerator Car Company, was born in Grethen, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, March 17, 1837. He was the son of William and Elizabeth Lorenz, whose maiden name was Stepp. In 1854, at the age of seventeen, he came to America and settled in Marietta, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a tanner. Here he remained until 1858 and then removed to Cincinnati and to Hamilton, where he finished learning his trade. He worked as a journeyman for three years, and at the expiration of that time opened a shop for himself. He sold out his store two years later to engage in other business. In 1877 he invented and patented a new idea in the way of an ice house, and that year erected six ice houses on the Miami River and canal, and in partnership with Messrs. Rupp and Held, formed the firm of Lorenz, Rupp & Held, which put in about fourteen thousand tons of ice annually. Prior to engaging in the ice business Mr. Lorenz was a member of the firm of Lorenz & Bender, who were proprietors of the Star Refrigerator Manufactory. From this he conceived the idea of building cars on the same principle as family and saloon refrigerators, and in 1881 built and patented one made by himself, which gave such satisfaction that in February, 1882, he had little trouble in forming the corporation known as the Lorenz Refrigerator Car Company, composed of the following gentlemen: Jacob and John Lorenz, H. and Joseph F. Reutti, Martin Mason, Israel Williams, Dr. A. Myers & Co., J. W. See, Carl Frenust, H. P. Deuscher, and J. F. Bender.

He was married March 17, 1858, to Miss Barbara Eberhardt, by whom he has seven children, the oldest of whom is dead. Mr. Lorenz is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

Nathan Egbert Warwick, a member of the Butler County bar, was born in St. Clair Township, this county, February 11, A. D. 1849. His parents are Jeremiah Warwick, at present a citizen of that locality, whose biography appears in this book, and Lydia Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith and Alice Mary Jacoby, two pioneers of this county, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and noted for their industry, integrity, and piety. Mr. Warwick's boyhood was spent on the farm and at the common school until the age of fifteen, when he attended the Seven-Mile Academy, where he prepared himself for entrance to the collegiate course at the Miami University. In 1869 he entered the university at Oxford, then under the presidency of Dr. Stanton, and began the classical course, which he completed, along with the elective studies of practical astronomy and calculus, in the year 1872, graduating with the next to the highest average grade in all studies of any in the class of that year, and on account of his abilities as a speaker was by the faculty awarded the "honor speech" on commencement day. While at the university, Mr. Warwick was a member of the Erodelphian Literary Society, holding in turn each of the offices of that organization, and receiving a diploma from it, as well as from the university, which conferred on him at his graduation the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Warwick, before this event, began the study of the law, which he pursued after the manner of his school studies, reading and digesting, and on October 25, 1873, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio. He at once began active practice in all the courts, and has earned that degree of success which hard labor in his profession secures.

On September 18, 1879, Mr. Warwick was married to Miss Ida J. McLinn, daughter of Isaac B. McLinn and Mrs. Jennie McLinn, *née* Kennedy, daughter of Robert Kennedy and Joan Minor Millikin. Mr. and Mrs. Warwick have a daughter, Hope, to add to the attractions of their home, on Second Street, in Hamilton. Mr. Warwick has never held any political office, although in 1878 he became a candidate before the Democratic Convention for member of the Legislature, but failed to secure the nomination. He has always been connected with the Democratic party, and since his removal to Hamilton has taken a deep interest in its success, and in nearly every campaign canvassed the county in its behalf.

Henry A. Walke was born in Union County, Ohio,

December 15, 1833, and settled in this county in 1877. He is the son of William Walke and Virginia (Evans) Walke. He was married in Port Huron, Michigan, July 26, 1871, to Maggie A. Kimball, the daughter of David Kimball. She was born in Ontario, Canada, January 2, 1841, and has given him two children. Cora H. was born June 26, 1874, and Frances L. November 22, 1876. By a former marriage he has had Dora E., who was born January 15, 1858; Irena V., December 26, 1860, and Arthur, October 2, 1867. Dora E. is dead. Mr. Walke was justice of the peace and county commissioner of Lenawee County, Michigan, from 1867 to 1870. Mr. Walke is the inventor of the celebrated fountain pen known by his name, and is the manufacturer. His grandfather, Anthony Walke, served in the War of 1812, and was afterwards a member of Congress. His uncle, Henry Walke, rear-admiral in the United States navy, has been in that service since the age of sixteen, now a period of about fifty years. At the breaking out of the war he commanded the steamship *Supply* at Pensacola, but was soon transferred to the gun-boat *Taylor*, with Commodore Foote's fleet. From that he went to the gun-boat *Carondelet*, running the blockade at Island No. 10, and firing the first gun at Fort Donelson. Mr. Walke's brother William served in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry a short time as wagon-master, and afterwards was transferred to take charge of the supply between Louisville and Nashville. He was finally given charge of the hospital at Nashville, and was honorably discharged in 1864. Other brothers were in the hundred days' service.

George G. White was born in Virginia, April 24, 1792. At an early age he emigrated with his father to Ohio, and settled near the river, when it was the home of the Indian. In 1796 they set sail on a broadhorn, intending to go down the Mississippi, but were convinced it was highly dangerous, and remained in this section of the State. In 1821 he was married to Miss Jane White, sister of the late Rev. Levi White, of the Cincinnati Conference. He united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1815, and remained a consistent member all of his life. In 1824 he moved to Oxford, on the day Dr. Bishop was inaugurated the first president of Miami University. A few years after going there he was appointed postmaster, which he held for a long time, under five or six different administrations, up to that of President Buchanan. After that time he acted with the Republicans, having previously been a Democrat. He had four sons and four daughters, of whom George W. White, of Hamilton, is the only one living. His last illness was brief and not severe, his death occurring on the 15th of June, 1867, at the age of seventy-nine. He was an amiable, honest, and intelligent man, with a good literary taste. He was well versed in the best of the English poets and prose writers, quoting them with ease and accuracy. He was a man of high religious character, of great purity of mind, and highly respected in the community.

William R. Whitehead was born in Hamilton, July 18, 1836. He was the son of Robert W. Whitehead and Lavina Wilsey. The former was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1806, being the son of an Englishman who had emigrated to this country. Mrs. Whitehead was born at Albany, New York, of New England parents. Her birth was in 1802. Mr. Whitehead received only the instruction of the average youth and left school early to learn a trade. His original tastes were for drawing and painting, but his father put him with a cabinet and pattern maker, which trade he learned and followed for a number of years. His artistic proclivities, however, led him into photography, and he finally bought out Poe Brewer, and started a gallery in Beckett's Block, which he carried on for a number of years. He felt a warm interest in the supremacy of the government in the late national struggle for existence, and sent out a substitute to the war, but did not himself enlist, owing to ill health.

He was a prominent member of Hamilton Temple, No. 17, Temple of Honor, and of the Sons of Temperance, for a number of years. He was an ardent and devoted Christian. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and attained a reputation throughout the county as one of the most successful of primary teachers. His drawing aided him in showing the meaning of the lessons. He was in charge of the primary department of the Baptist school at the time of his death. He married Mary J. Randall, May 5, 1857. She came of a long-lived family of hardy pioneers, who emigrated here from Pennsylvania. She died August 10, 1879. At one time he was prominently connected with the sewing-machine interest. He first introduced the Singer machine and started the first sewing-machine wagon for that company in the State. He conducted the large offices at Hamilton, Richmond, and Dayton. Mr. Whitehead was a man of the highest character, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He died December 6, 1880.

Americus Symmes is the son of John Cleves Symmes, the author of the theory of a hollow inhabited world, of whom an account is given on an earlier page. Americus Symmes came to Hamilton in March, 1828, on a canal boat, and carried on and cultivated a farm here successfully. In later years he retired to the neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky, where he is still living. He is an ardent defender of his father's theory, and points to several facts recently discovered as a confirmation of the doctrine.

C. H. Stahler was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1843. He is the only living child of Joel and Elizabeth (Shantz) Stahler. He was educated in the common schools in Lehigh County, and completed his education in a commercial college at Allentown. He was brought up to farming, but began to learn the tan-

ner's trade, which was interrupted by the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was afterwards consolidated with the Ringgold Battery. He remained with that command during his first term of enlistment of three years, being in sixteen battles, including the second Bull Run. His regiment was attached to Burnside's army corps. He was an inmate of a hospital at Covington, Kentucky, some three months, then re-enlisting. On account of physical disability he was sent home for medical treatment. He again went to the front, in Virginia, when his regiment took part in the battle of the Wilderness. He was appointed postmaster of the artillery corps, occupying that position until the end of the war. He took part in the siege of Richmond, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox and at the grand review in Washington.

He served until the close of the war, and with the command was mustered out at Philadelphia, June 13, 1865. He came to Cincinnati in the Fall of 1865, and the next Spring arrived in Hamilton. He entered the employment of Owens, Lane & Dyer, and was with them about a year. He was then a book-keeper for Eli Cook. In the Fall of 1868 he went with M. Weismeyer, and remained there until the death of his employer, some three years. He conducted the business for the widow three years longer, until 1872, when he purchased it, and has since carried it on. He is an extensive dealer in family groceries, fresh and salt meats, and provisions.

Mr. Stahler was married in 1870, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Philip Lohrey. They are the parents of two sons, Joshua M. and Harry. Mr. Stahler was elected a member of the city council in 1876, and again in 1878, from the Second Ward. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and also of the Masonic order. Mr. Stahler's mother is still living with him, vigorous in mind and body, in her sixty-fourth year.

Perry D. K. Travis was born in Tylersville, Butler County, August 9, 1848, being the younger son of Amos and Hester R. (Horton) Travis. Amos Travis was a native of Butler County, where he was born January 12, 1805, and was the son of Amos Travis, Sen., one of the pioneers of Union Township. Amos Travis, Jr., reared a family of five children to maturity, who are all living. He was a farmer by occupation. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His later years were spent at the house of his son, Captain Travis, in Hamilton, where he died January 12, 1882. Mrs. Hester R. Travis died November 24, 1880.

Captain Travis was a pupil at the common schools in Tylersville, till coming to Hamilton with his parents, in 1861. He completed his education in Hamilton, but was brought up to farming. He was in the employment of a gunsmith a short time, and then was with John C. Holbrook. He stayed with him from November, 1864, till 1875. He was a member of the police force, under Mayor Maginnis, but was in that position a short time only. He began business for himself, October 14, 1875, in the firm of Travis & Niphardt, an arrangement that lasted for some three years. He then was a member of the house of Travis & Louthan for over a year. In June, 1881, he sold out to Mr. Louthan, then commencing in his present location. He has an excellent trade in general family groceries. Mr. Travis was married, in 1875, to Miss Lucinda Meyers, and is the father of two sons—Harry DeKalb and Charles B. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

John Thomas, of Wayne Township, was born there August 27, 1829. He is the son of Benjamin Thomas, born in Maryland, who came to Butler County about 1805, and Anna Good, sister of Henry Good of Trenton. She came to this neighborhood with her parents in 1816. Mr. Thomas was married in Madison Township, November 9, 1854, to Maria Miller, daughter of Charles Miller and Catherine Reed. She was born July 23, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had six children. Benjamin was born November 3, 1856; Anna, March 7, 1858; Ida Alice, February 28, 1861; Elizabeth, May 11, 1864; Charles M., February 4, 1866, and John L., February 21, 1871. Mr. Thomas's wife died March 19, 1882. She was a member of the Methodist Church at Seven-Mile, of which her husband is also a member. He is a leader and steward.

Benjamin F. Thomas, lately probate judge, was born in Liberty Township, Ross County, Ohio, February 19, 1830, and is the son of James and Tamson (Wilkins) Thomas. His education was limited to the merest rudiments of the common school branches till he was grown, when he attempted the task of acquiring a collegiate course, which was begun in 1851 and completed in June, 1857, graduating from Miami University with a class of twenty-six. He taught school from 1858 to 1866, at which time he was admitted to practice at the Butler County bar. He came to this county in 1852. He was married on the 24th of September, 1857, to Elizabeth Marston, a native of Butler County, being born near Trenton, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Vail) Marston. The mother, who was a native of Ohio, died in 1855. Mr. Thomas was school examiner of Butler County from July, 1863, to September, 1868, and probate judge from February 9, 1876, to the 9th of February, 1882.

Judge Thomas's father moved with his father from New Jersey in 1806 to Ohio, settling on the Scioto River about seven miles east of Chillicothe, where he died in 1879, at the age of seventy-eight years, having reared to manhood eight sons, and to womanhood one daughter. The grandfather, Webster Thomas, was in the War of 1812. Judge Thomas's eldest brother, Webster, was in the Mexican War for about thirteen months as sergeant, and was also in the War of the Rebellion. He served from 1862 till the close of the war as captain of

a company from this county. He was at the capture of Vicksburg, and at numerous other smaller engagements. Another brother, William A., was also in the war for one year as a member of the band connected with Colonel Campbell's, the Sixty-ninth. Judge Thomas is a trustee of the Lane Free Library.

Baltis B. Rusk was born in 1811, in the State of Maryland, in Baltimore County. His parents were David Louis Rusk and Elizabeth Rusk, and they came to Hamilton County in 1823, and to Butler County in 1837. Baltis B. Rusk was married, in 1837, to Elizabeth W. Gibson, born in this county in 1819, and the daughter of Robert and Anna Gibson. They raised six boys and five girls. Three of his sons were in the Union army, serving three years. One went through to Savannah, with Sherman, and was in twenty-two battles; one was down on the coast, and one in the Carolinas. His grandfather Rusk was quartermaster to the French division, in Baltimore, in the Revolution. Two great-uncles were in the Revolution, both being wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

Jonathan Rowland settled in this county in 1831. He served as a member of Company H, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and also in the three months' service. He was married, on the 18th of June, 1865, to Mary Vencan, and has one child, Dora A., born September 17, 1870.

Charles A. Lee Reed, M. D., was born at Wolf Lake, Noble County, Indiana, July 9, 1856. He is the son of Dr. R. C. Stockton Reed and Nancy Clark Reed. His literary education, aside from that obtained in the public schools, was acquired under private instructors. He received his medical education in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where his father was professor of materia medica and therapeutics, graduating February, 1874. His taste for this profession was pronounced in early life, in consequence of which he was put at his medical studies when a mere lad. He first located in Cincinnati, in 1875, but in 1878 removed to Fidelity, Illinois, where he remained in practice till the time of his marriage. He then returned to Butler County, settling in Hamilton. He was professor of pathology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from 1877 to October, 1878, having been elected to that position by the trustees. He resigned when he went to Illinois. He was elected professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the same institution in June, 1882, and is now discharging the duties of the place. He was elected a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, in 1874, and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the editor of the *Clinical Brief*, formerly the *Sanitary News*, and has displayed, in its management, industry, learning, and tact. He was married, at Otterville, Illinois, May 30, 1880, to Miss Irena A. Dougharty, daughter of John G. Dougharty. The family is Scotch, coming originally from the town of Haddington.

Celadon Symmes, an old and highly respected citizen of Fairfield Township, was born January 25, 1807, on Section 34, in that township. His father, Celadon Symmes, was one of the earliest settlers in the county. He was a nephew of John Cleves Symmes, the patentee of the Miami lands. The present Celadon Symmes was married October 16, 1828, to Catherine Blackburn. They have had eight children, seven boys and one girl, of whom four survive. They are John Milton, Daniel T., Joseph C., and Aaron B. Mr. Symmes is still in hearty old age, vigorous in mind and body. He has filled many township offices, and for a number of years was infirmary director. When General Harrison went up through this region to the battle of Tippecanoe he borrowed of Celadon Symmes, Sen., a sword and pair of pistols used by Judge John C. Symmes in the war of the Revolution, and which are still in the possession of the family. Mr. Symmes has all his life lived in this township.

Daniel Sortman was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1809, and is the oldest son of Benjamin Sortman and Mary Stonebreaker. He came hither with his parents on the 1st of October, 1811, settling in Hanover Township, where his father was a pioneer. He reared a family of eleven children. Daniel received a limited education in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm until he was twenty-five. When he was nineteen he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and after working as a journeyman one year opened a shop on his father's farm about 1830, remaining there some three years. From there he went to Millville, Ross Township, where he stayed thirteen years. The death of his father occurring, he returned home, when he carried on the farm for three years. He purchased a farm, and conducted it for six years, and then was in Reily Township for eight years. He came to Hamilton to live in 1856, and engaged in mercantile business. Since then he has been in trade in company with his son William, doing an extensive business, as dealers in groceries and provisions. Mr. Sortman was married November 29, 1832, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge John McCloskey, a former well known resident of Butler County. They are the parents of two sons, William, a merchant of Hamilton, and John, who is conducting a flouring mill in this city. He never desired office, and is a self-made man, influential, prosperous, and respected. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a War Democrat.

James Rossman was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1802, and is the son of James and Martha Rossman. He came with his parents to Ohio in the Fall of 1806, by way of the Ohio River and Cincinnati. The family settled in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio. James Rossman was educated in the common schools until 1815, then removing to Rossville, now West Hamilton. He entered the employment of Alexander Delorac, then a leading merchant, and was with him

until his failure, five years after. Returning to Franklin, he commenced learning the saddlery trade with his brother. After completing his time, he worked as a journeyman for two years, and entered the employment of Mr. Lowry as a clerk, at Lebanon. He then entered into business as one of the firm of Skinner & Rossman, in the saddlery business at Lebanon, for two or three years. He returned to Hamilton in 1828, being in partnership as Taylor & Rossman, in the saddlery line. They did an extensive trade, particularly with Indian agents. They sold out in 1839. He then began a general store on the west side. Afterwards his brother was admitted under the firm name of J. & J. Rossman, which was continued till 1876. Since that time he has not been actively in business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rossman married, on the 31st of December, 1828, Miss Clarissa Crawford, born in Virginia in 1809, on the 16th of December. They are the parents of eight children, of whom but two survive. Three died young. Edward H. was a student at the time of his sudden death, in his nineteenth year, about 1844. Alexander C. Rossman was in the civil war. Mrs. Rossman died in December, 1880.

Herman Reutti, maltster, and for twenty-five years a resident of Hamilton, was born in Freiburg, province of Baden, Germany, February 5, 1834. He was the son of Carl and Charlotte (Wesser) Reutti. His father died when the son had reached the age of fifteen years. The boy then went to learn the brewing and malt business in his native province, serving an apprenticeship of two years. Desiring greater advantages than could be had at home in this business, he went to Bavaria, and thence to France, where he spent some time. In 1854, with his widowed mother and the remainder of the family, he set sail for America, landing in New York City. He left his mother at this point, and went on to Cincinnati, where he soon became employed in Schaller & Schiff's brewery. After an absence of ten months, he returned to New York, where he worked for a short time, but becoming dissatisfied with the wages there paid he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was at work for two years.

In 1851 he left Pennsylvania, and calling at New York for his mother, he came direct to Hamilton, where his first employer was John W. Sohn, who at that time was in the brewing business. He was in Mr. Sohn's employment about four years, and for the greater part of this time he filled the position of foreman. In 1856 he, in partnership with Ernst and Moritz Jacoby, bought out Mr. Sohn in the brewing business, and under the firm name of Jacoby & Co. conducted the business two years. Then another change took place, Peter Schwab buying out the Jacobys, and the firm changing to Schwab & Co. Mr. Reutti remained a partner in this concern until 1875, when he sold his interest to Mrs. Schwab, the wife of his partner. Subsequent to this, for the space of four years he conducted a restaurant and billiard saloon. Then desiring a change of climate and to once more visit the scenes of his early boyhood, he went to Germany, and spent that Summer in his native land. Returning to Hamilton in the Fall, he made arrangements to lease the extensive malt house of John Schelley, and in partnership with his son-in-law, Martin Mason, the firm of Reutti & Mason, general maltsters, was formed, and has continued up to the present time. Mr. Reutti was married March 4, 1864, to Mrs. Henrietta Regner, by whom he had two children.

Jacob Reister was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, December 25, 1830, being the oldest son of Jacob and Sarah (Krafer) Reister. He received instruction in the common schools in Germany, and was brought up to farming. He came to America in September, 1853, staying at Cincinnati. He learned the trade of wagon-maker with his uncle, John Krafer, in that city, afterwards working as a journeyman, coming to Butler County in 1857, and here beginning wagon-making and blacksmithing. At this he worked for eight years, being successful, and coming to Hamilton in 1864. Here he built a residence at the corner of Fourth and Walnut. He was in the employment of Giffen & Brothers in their lumber yard as foreman for four years. In the Spring of 1873 he began the coal and wood business in Hamilton in a small way, removing to his present location on Canal Street in the Fall of 1877. He is now doing an extensive business, employing from six to twelve hands. Mr. Reister married in 1856 Mary Lagua, and had by her two children, George and Louisa. Mrs. Reister died in 1863. The present Mrs. Reister, to whom he was married in 1864, was Miss Katie Isley. Mr. and Mrs. Reister are the parents of five children: Jacob, Amelia, Dora, John A., and Emma. Mr. Reister and his wife are members of the Zion Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Cordelia S. Quire was born in Harrison County, Indiana, on the 3d of March, 1830. Her maiden name was Fripps, and she was the eighth child of John and Sarah Fripps, out of a family of ten children. Their names were William, Susan, Mary S., Jonathan H., Margaret S., John H., Nancy Jane, Cordelia S., Joseph P., and Wilkison B. She was married in 1849 to Charles N. Quire, who was a farmer, and followed that as his vocation until his death on the 7th of August, 1853. They had two children, Charles H., born February 22, 1851, and Joseph S., born August 22, 1853. The Fripps family were from Virginia, where John was born, September 16, 1782, and Mrs. Fripps, September 5, 1792. They came to this county in 1837. Her grandfather, Beverly Spencer, was a private in the Revolutionary War, and served completely through that struggle under General Washington.

Philip Rothenbush was born in Hamilton, Butler County, July 1, 1842, being the son of Christian and Dorothy (Michael) Rothenbush. Christian Rothenbush

was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1806, and came to Hamilton in 1828. He was a baker by trade, and carried on that business on the west side of the river until retiring, about 1850. He was a successful business man, and built and conducted for many years what is now known as the Butler House. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters, most of them being residents of Butler County. He was a councilman of Rossville one term, and a member of the Masonic order.

Philip Rothenbush went to the common schools in this place and to the academy then kept by Mr. Furman. He was in the employment of his brother as dispensing druggist for some six years, until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the company of Captain W. C. Rossman, Third Ohio Volunteers. He served out his three months' term of enlistment, and again entered the service in Company I, Thirty-fifth Volunteers, as orderly sergeant. February 1, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on March 30, 1864, to captain. His was the first company to take possession of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and its subsequent exploits are mentioned in our history of the Rebellion. Lieutenant Rothenbush was severely wounded at Chickamauga, but staunched his wound and continued in action. No hospital existed, every thing having been captured, and during a lull in battle he was shot again by a sharpshooter, while he was gathering cartridges for his men, as a scarcity existed. He received a third wound before leaving the field. He was then led off by his men. In the evening he went to Chattanooga, and remained under the care of a surgeon there for some time. After a while he obtained leave of absence for six weeks. He returned to the front January 1, 1864, and went to Ringgold, and from that time on took an active part in the advance of the army. At Peach-tree Creek he had a narrow escape. He served out his term of enlistment, and was mustered out at Chattanooga, September 29, 1864.

He was with his father, in 1865, in the grocery business, in the First Ward, being there two years. He was married, January 16, 1866, to Miss Ollie M., daughter of Robert Ratliff, a former well known resident of Oxford. They are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. They are James E., Jennie M., and Clifford E. In 1866, he was assistant United States assessor, and was also United States storekeeper in 1867, 1868, and 1869. He was of the firm of Borger & Rothenbush, in the fruit business, for two years. In 1871 the firm of Rothenbush & Ratliff was formed, which is still in existence, and does a large and successful business in fruits, vegetables, nuts, and confectionery. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

William Ritchie was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26, 1839, being the only son of George Ritchie, formerly of that place. He was educated in the public schools, and when twelve or fourteen began an apprenticeship to the machinery trade, in Hamilton, where he had come in 1856. He was in the employment of Owens, Lane, Dyer & Co., continuing with them in later years, as superintendent of their works, until they discontinued business, in 1879. He then organized the Ritchie & Dyer Company, manufacturers of saw-mills and road-engines, now employing some forty hands. It is an extensive concern.

Mr. Ritchie was married, in 1870, to Miss Pattie Nifong, who was born in the State of Missouri. They are the parents of one son, Oscar N., who was born in 1874. Mr. Ritchie was elected chief of the fire department, as an independent candidate, in 1879, for two years. Besides his business life, Mr. Ritchie has a long and honorable record in the last war. He enlisted, in 1861, in the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterward was transferred to the Sixty-ninth. After the battle of Murfreesboro, he was transferred to the engineer corps, where he was placed in charge of the machinery, in connection with the Army of the Cumberland. He made the celebrated march to the sea with Sherman. He more than served out his time, and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, in January, 1865. Returning to civil life, he resumed his former position with Owens, Lane & Dyer. He is a self-made man, prosperous and influential. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Silas J. Nicolay was born in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1847, being the son of Frederick and Margaret (Jennings) Nicolay, the latter being a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Jennings, an officer in the Continental army under Washington, crossing the Delaware with him and assisting in the capture of a thousand Hessians on the night of December 24, 1776. Mr. Frederick Nicolay is still living in Pennsylvania. Dr. Nicolay was a pupil at the common schools until he was fourteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of silversmith. He had acquired the trade in 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, participating in the capture of the Weldon Railroad, and in numerous skirmishes and raids. He was at the battle of Hotel's Run, February, 1865, when the regiment suffered a loss of one-third of its men, and in the battles preceding Lee's surrender, also being present at that event. He served until the close of the war, and was discharged at Washington, June 3, 1865.

He came to Ohio in 1865 as a student in the National Normal School at Lebanon, where he remained one year, graduating from that school in 1868. He engaged in teaching in Butler and Hamilton Counties till 1871. In 1870 he entered the office of Dr. William Jones, at Montgomery, Hamilton County, remaining there till 1871, when he commenced a three years' course at the Ohio Medical College. He graduated from that institution March 1, 1874, then beginning the practice of his

profession at Mercer, Illinois, in connection with an older brother, Dr. William J. Nicolay. He continued there till September, 1880, when he came to Hamilton, purchasing the business formerly carried on by Hilker & Son, and dealing extensively in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, books, stationery, and fancy articles.

Dr. Nicolay was married in 1875 to Miss Margaret Parrish, daughter of Jared Parrish, a former well-known resident of Westchester, Butler County. They are the parents of one daughter, Helen, born August 6, 1881. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

William Arthur Nichols was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1839, being the son of George and Margaret Nichols. He was married in Dayton, Ohio, in 1870, to Mildred Wiley, daughter of Thomas and Mildred Wiley, who was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1851. They have five children. Maggie was born in 1871; Harry, in 1873; Nellie, in 1875; Blanche, in 1877; and Paul, in 1880. Mr. Nichols enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, in 1862, and served nearly three years. Two brothers enlisted in 1864, and were out till the close of the war. Mr. Nichols came to Hamilton in 1874, and is the principal of the Ohio Commercial College.

Joseph W. Myers was born in Hamilton, August 26, 1843, being the son of Peter and Mary J. (Ward) Myers. Peter Myers was a native of Pennsylvania, being born in 1815. He came to Ohio about 1837 and engaged in building. He brought up to maturity five sons, four of whom were members of the Union army during the Rebellion. But two of these sons survive—Joseph W. and Edward, also of Hamilton. Peter Myers is still living, acting as an assistant foreman in the building department at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton. Joseph W. Myers was educated in the common schools of Hamilton. When sixteen he learned the trade of carpenter, and was working at that business in the Spring of 1861. He enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated with it in nearly all its engagements. At the battle of Perryville he was a sergeant. During the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge he was engaged on detached duty, recruiting for the regiment. At Buzzard's Roost he had command of the company, and took part in the siege of Atlanta. He was mustered out with the regiment September 10, 1864.

Returning home he again went to work as a carpenter. He was engaged in the broom manufacturing business in Indianapolis in 1867 and 1868, and carried on the confectionery business in Hamilton for some years. He was elected city street commissioner in 1875, and filled that position for two years, then being a builder and contractor till 1879, when he was appointed captain of the police force, acting as such for two years. In August, 1881, he entered the employment of Bentel, Margedant & Co., and is still with them. Mr. Myers married in 1870 Miss Mary Stafford. He was captain of the fire department from 1869 to 1879, and is now captain of the Veteran Guards, an organization connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and Mrs. Myers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His administration as street commissioner was marked by its economy, saving the city some eleven thousand dollars during his term.

Robert C. McKinney was born in Troy, New York, January 20, 1852, being a younger son of Robert and Mary McKinney. With his parents he came to Cincinnati in 1861, where he attended the public schools, and was at the Woodward High School. In 1872 he entered Cornell University, where he took a course in mechanical engineering, and completing his education there. In 1873 he entered the employment of the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Co., and in 1876 was assistant postmaster. In 1877 he became connected with the Niles Tool Works, and was elected secretary of the company January 1, 1879, a position he still occupies. Mr. McKinney was married in the Fall of 1879 to Miss Nellie, daughter of William Beckett. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Joseph J. McMaken, city clerk, was born in Union Township, January 10, 1848. He is the youngest child of Mark C. and Martha (McCracken) McMaken. His family are among the oldest settlers in the county, having been here eighty-seven years, and his father is the oldest living native of the county. He was educated in the public schools in Hamilton, being occupied in farming for some time. He entered the United States Navy in the Fall of 1862, being in the lower Mississippi squadron, on the steamer *Benton*, at Vicksburg and Grand River. Ill health compelled his removal to the hospital at Memphis, where he remained three months, then being discharged for disability. In December, 1864, he returned home, and entered the Miami University in 1866. He was there four years, and graduated in 1870. He read law in the office of James E. Campbell, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. The state of his health, however, did not permit him to practice. He became connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* about 1875 as a local writer. He now controls the branch office in Hamilton. He was appointed United States commissioner in 1876, and still occupies the position, and he is also city clerk, being elected to that place in 1881. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah Belle McElwee.

Mrs. Charlotte McGuire was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1814, and was the oldest daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cameron. She received her education in subscription schools, and lived with her mother until her marriage, August 7, 1835, to James McGuire, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1803. He came to Ohio in 1834, and was connected with a paper mill, in

various capacities, till 1848, when he formed a partnership with Kline and Erwin, under the firm name of McGuire, Kline & Erwin, the present Skinner & Tweedale mill. He was connected with that mill, under different firm names, as long as he was living, and was one of its originators. He always declined office. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death, and had been an active member of the Masonic order. He was of a retired, quiet disposition, and was a Democrat in politics, but supported the war earnestly. He was a successful and esteemed gentleman. He died August 6, 1874. Mrs. McGuire is very pleasantly located, and is an intelligent lady.

Robert Barbour Millikin, clerk of the courts of Butler County, was born in this city March 21, 1844. He is the son of Thomas Millikin, and grandson of Dr. Robert B. Millikin, and his mother was Mary Van Hook, daughter of William B. Van Hook. He attended school in Hamilton, and afterwards was two years at the Park Latin School, Boston, Massachusetts. On leaving there, he entered Miami University, where he was two years, then enlisting in the Ninety-third Regiment, on July 16, 1862. He was promoted to be second lieutenant May 6, 1864, and first lieutenant May 31, 1864. He resigned on account of disability November 22, 1864. He began business as a manufacturer of implements and machinery at Hamilton in 1865, in the firm of Millikin & Co., now Millikin & Cisle. He was clerk of the city of Hamilton for six years from 1875, and is now the clerk of the courts of Butler County. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Honor. He was married at Piqua, Ohio, August 16, 1865, to Carrie E. Brandon, daughter of Abel and Martha Brandon, pioneer settlers of Miami County, Ohio.

David Mering was born in Morgan Township, June 10, 1836. He is the son of John and Mary E. (Bottenburg) Mering. John Mering was born in Maryland in 1799, and came to Ohio in 1819, settling the next year on the place in Morgan Township now owned by Evan Evans. He was married in Morgan in 1820, and raised a family of eight children, of whom five are living. Two died in infancy. John George enlisted in an Illinois infantry regiment, and was killed in battle at Jackson, Tennessee, in 1864. Two of his daughters are residents of Butler County. John Mering was an active militia man, an ardent Whig, and a prominent member of the Congregational Church. At the time of his death he was a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a miller by trade, and conducted the Smith Mills, which he owned for many years. He died October 29, 1849.

David Mering was educated in the common schools, was at Farmers' College for the years 1852 and 1853, and afterward was two years at Franklin College, Indiana. He taught school some two years in Warren and Montgomery Counties, and also in Indiana. He was brought up to farming and milling. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Mary E. Crockett, daughter of Marmaduke Crockett, a relative of the colonel. After a residence of one year in Minnesota, he located in Warren County, at Springboro, where he is engaged in mercantile business, also having been postmaster for the past ten years. He was a licensed preacher of the Gospel in Indiana, but is now a member of the Methodist Church, in which he has been made a local preacher. In 1862 Mr. Mering enlisted as a recruit in Company H, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and participated in its engagements. He served till the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 29, 1865. He is a member of the Masonic order.

John McKee, late postmaster of Hamilton, was born in Kentucky, February 20, 1829. His parents were William and Louise McKee. The father is still living, but the mother, whose maiden name was Stip, died February 21, 1881. They came to this county in 1844. Mr. McKee's grandfather, John McKee, was in the Revolutionary War. The late John McKee was married to Sarah J. Beckett, daughter of Robert Beckett and Mary Crawford, September 24, 1861. Robert Beckett died March 11, 1863, aged sixty-nine years, and Mrs. Beckett died in August, 1873, aged seventy-eight. He came to this county in 1805, and she in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. McKee had three children. Mary L. was born October 18, 1865; Ellen, September 2, 1868; and David B., February 11, 1871, dying the same day.

When the war broke out Mr. McKee went out as captain of Company K, Thirty-seventh Indiana. At the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, he was wounded, afterward being unable to do any more active service. He therefore resigned, having served his country for two years and two months. He was brought up as a farmer, but for six years before entering the army was a school-teacher. He graduated at Williams College, in 1855, the year before President Garfield. He was appointed postmaster September 8, 1873, and held the position for eight years. His successor was appointed on the 30th of January, 1882, and within three or four weeks Mr. McKee died. His health had been deplorable for a long time. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, and was a man of great probity of character.

Lot D. Northrup was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, August 6, 1837, being the son of Joseph and Alice (Van Sands) Northrup. He remained on the farm at home until he was of age. In the Fall of 1858 he began as a clerk in a shoe store at Middletown, Connecticut. He returned home, and afterwards traveled some years on pleasure and business combined. In 1868 or 1869 he came to Ohio, entering the employment of A. Benninghofen & Co., as traveling salesman, and continued with this house some four years. In the Spring of 1874 he began business in fuel, lime, and cement, in a small way. The business is now much larger, and

embraces dealings in coal, lime, cement, and lath. He employs a number of men and a good many teams. He was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Protze, and they have three daughters. Frances Elizabeth was born July 16, 1876; Georgiana, July 20, 1879; and Josephine Alice, February 8, 1882. Mrs. Northrup is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Northrup was elected a member of the board of education in 1878, and served two years from the Second Ward. He resides on Greenwood Avenue, in a house which he recently built.

Lucien C. Overpeck, photographer, was born in St. Clair Township, May 15, 1853. He is the son of Daniel and Rachel (Warwick) Overpeck, both natives of Butler County. His father was a farmer. The son attended common school, and at the age of fifteen began to learn photography at home, in a shed at the rear of the house, making his own skylight out of a window frame. He always had a mechanical turn of mind, and a desire to learn photography. In 1870 he entered a drug store at Trenton, where he remained three years. During his spare moments he practiced photography, and read much relating to the subject. He made a special study of chemistry with the one idea in view of practicing his chosen art. In the Summer of 1873 he rented the old Brant gallery, which had been vacant for some time, where he has continued ever since, his stock and capital being forty dollars. He has made a great success. His pictures are distinguished for clearness and distinctness of outline, harmony, and softness of detail, uniting them with an excellent knowledge of light and shade. He is a member of the Photographers' Association of America. After getting his business in good shape, he visited New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities of the East, with a view of ascertaining the true state of photography there, and learning any new things that might have lately originated. In January, 1882, he united with the Odd Fellows. He was one of the charter members of the Hamilton Harmonic Society, and was one of the thirty-five who went from Hamilton to open the great Music Hall in Cincinnati. He is very fond of music, and has attained a great proficiency in it. The family, consisting of four brothers and one sister, each play an instrument. He is now leader of the Hamilton Glee Club.

Oakey V. Parrish was born in Westchester, in this county, October 16, 1844. His parents were Jared Parrish, who was born in Kentucky, and Phebe Van Hise, born in New Jersey. He attended the common schools in Westchester, and entered Miami University in 1861, remaining there until 1864, when he entered Delaware University, staying till 1865. In 1866 he went into business in Dayton, and from there, in 1867, removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the sewing-machine business. In 1869 he came to Hamilton, and has resided here ever since. He is engaged in the sewing-machine and ice business. On the 2d of May, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio, at Oxford, and was honorably discharged September 8, 1864. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He was married October 7, 1868, to Augusta S. Curtis.

John Pascal Paoli Peck, M. D., was born at Richmond, Ontario County, New York, August 15, 1820. His parents were David H. and Hannah S. Peck, natives of New London, Connecticut. The great-grandfather on the mother's side was Gabriel Sistare, a native of Barcelona, Spain, and the maternal great-grandmother was an American lady of Scotch and Irish parentage. The ancestors on the father's side were English with a mixture of French blood, the first, William Peck, emigrating to this country in 1635, and being one of the founders of Norwich, in that colony.

John P. P. Peck was educated in the common schools and at Mayville Academy, Mayville, New York. He began the study of medicine in Mayville, in 1838, and attended the Geneva Medical College, at Geneva, New York, securing his diploma in 1841, in March. He is full of self-denial and perseverance, and was obliged to earn the money to get his education. He was clerk in a drug-store in the Summers, to help pay his board and tuition, and he taught school in the Winters. He had a taste for commercial business from his boyhood, and was diverted from that course by his desire to get an education. He began practice in Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and removed to Sharon, Ohio, in 1843, where he followed his profession for ten years longer, having succeeded so well as to be able to begin dealing in real estate and money loaning. His success continued, and in 1856 he removed to the city of Hamilton, and opened a private bank, which he successfully carried on till 1862, when he organized, in connection with its present cashier, J. B. Cornell, and S. D. Fitton, assistant cashier, and other prominent and wealthy gentlemen, the First National Bank of Hamilton, and was elected one of the directors and its first cashier. While in the business of banking he purchased the West Hamilton Flouring Mills, and carried on the manufacture of flour. He also had some transactions in real estate, and in 1861 he purchased and controlled the Hamilton *Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper, for a brief period, turning it to the support of the war for the Union.

In 1864 he quitted the business of banking and went into the country, spending two years in farming, stock-raising, and manufacturing timber. This not being successful, he set about organizing and putting into operation the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, which was organized in February, 1867. Dr. Peck was elected a director and vice-president. This position he held for nine years, and as general agent secured to the company a very large amount of insurance and nearly five hundred thousand dollars' worth of cash premiums, putting his company on a safe footing as a

solid and successful institution. He was also for many years a director and treasurer of the Butler Fire Insurance Company of Hamilton. In 1876 he abandoned the insurance business, purchasing largely of real estate in Butler County and elsewhere, and began transactions again in real estate in Butler County, and in lending money, which is still successfully carried on. He has made two additions to the town of Hamilton. South Hamilton, with its two additions, numbering about fifteen hundred lots, was laid out by him. More than fifty houses have been put up, and twenty more are in process of building the present season. In 1871 he began the planting and cultivation of the black locust for timber purposes, having two farms near Cincinnati exclusively occupied with them, comprising about a hundred and fifty thousand trees. They are thrifty and will, it is anticipated, be worth $100,000 within five years.

Dr. Peck enlisted in 1864 in the hundred days' volunteers, and served for that time by proxy, and now holds a certificate of honorable discharge. He became a Mason in 1858, at Hamilton, taking the degrees of chapter and council. He visited Europe in 1871, traveling in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and went there again in 1876, and again in 1881. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845, and has acted as a steward in its society ever since. He was married in 1843 to Miss Dorothea Reick, in 1855 to Mrs. Eliza Alston Marshall, and in 1858 to his present wife, Frances Fitton, having three sons by the first marriage and three sons by the last. His life has been one of activity and enterprise.

Lucius B. Potter was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 17, 1843, being the oldest son of Dr. S. H. and Augusta S. Potter. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, and had just graduated at the high school in June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Ohio, in August. He participated in all its battles and engagements, and in October, 1862, was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment. At the battle of Chickamauga he had a horse shot under him. He served out his time, and was mustered out with the regiment at Chattanooga in September, 1864. Returning to civil life, he took a course at a commercial college in Cincinnati, and then entered the employment of J. W. Davis as book-keeper till Mr. Davis retired from business. He was then with Giffen Brothers, and afterwards with the Woodsdale Paper Company. He began as book-keeper for Louis Snider & Sons in 1880. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Bachman, and is the father of one daughter, Lizzie A., born in 1869. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Charles Richter was born in Trenton, July 4, 1835, being a younger son of Frederick and Catherine (Long) Richter, and was educated in the common schools. When he was eighteen he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmithing, serving a three years' apprenticeship. After acquiring the art he worked in various places till 1862, when he enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Company I. He was with that regiment during all its campaigns, participating in the affairs at Shiloh and Corinth, and numerous raids and skirmishes. He made the march to the sea under Sherman. The term of the regiment having expired, it was mustered out at Sisters' Ferry, Georgia, February, 1865. He returned to Hamilton, and worked as a journeyman till about 1872, when he began horse-shoeing for himself, conducting the place known as the City Horse-shoeing Shop, on Third Street.

Mr. Richter was married, in March, 1866, to Martha A. Dillon. They are the parents of one son and two daughters. Frank P. was born June 4, 1867; Bessie, May 15, 1872; and Jessie Ermina, March 11, 1875. Mrs. Richter is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Richter is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Honor, Knights of the Golden Rule, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

John Sortman was born in this county, June 18, 1836, and is the younger son of Daniel and Elizabeth (McCloskey) Sortman. He was educated in the common schools and was employed at farming until he became of age. He served an apprenticeship of seven years at the carpenter's trade, beginning in 1856. He worked as a journeyman for some years. In connection with his father and brother he engaged in the grocery trade in the First Ward for some years. In 1876, in connection with William Murphy, under the firm name of Murphy & Sortman, he built the Globe Mills. The firm existed until May, 1881, when Mr. Sortman took the entire charge of the business, which is now extensive.

Mr. Sortman has been twice married, first in 1860 to Miss Rebecca Gibson. To that union were born two children, Mary E. and Daniel. Mrs. Sortman died in 1865. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1868, was Miss Lucinda Hauk. They have one son, John Richard. Mr. Sortman is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Honor, and Mrs. Sortman is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Dr. J. J. Strecker was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, October 19, 1830, attending school there. When he was sixteen years of age he came to America, the family locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained one year, then going to Marietta, Ohio, where the doctor continued to read medicine. In 1861 he began to practice his profession at Marietta, and continued there until 1878. He then entered the Columbus Medical College, taking a full course in 1878 and 1879, and another in 1879 and 1880. He was graduated from that institution in 1880, and came to Hamilton in March of that year and soon succeeded in getting a good practice. Dr. Strecker was married in 1853 to Miss Salome Kieffer, and is the father of nine children, six of whom, four sons and two daughters, are living. He is a member

of the Royal Arcanum, the Butler County Medical Society, and also of the District Union Medical Society.

W. C. Shepherd was born in Monroe, Lemon Township, July 3, 1855, being the son of George B. and Sarah H. Shepherd. He was educated in Middletown, and with his parents came to Hamilton in 1864, soon after removing to Liberty. He was brought up to farming, but went to the common schools until his seventeenth year, then entering the National Normal School at Lebanon in the Fall of 1874, where he continued till the Fall of 1875. He then taught for two Winters to acquire means to prepare himself for the study of law. In August, 1877, he entered the office of McKemy & Andrews, and remained with them until admitted to the bar in the Spring of 1879. In the Spring of 1882 he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and also of the Knights of Pythias. Of the former he is an advanced member, having passed through to the grand lodge, representing his society in that body for two terms. Mr. Shepherd is a rising and promising young member of the Butler County bar, and has gained his present position without any start in life.

Henry Schlosser was born in Darmstadt, Germany, July 16, 1832, being the oldest son of George and Maria (Schmidt) Schlosser. He was brought up to farming until he was fifteen, coming to America in 1849. In 1851 he began an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of miller. He came to Hamilton in 1854, in the employment of Tapscott & Russell, in the People's Mills, staying with them one year. He then rented a mill at Collinsville, continuing there four years. He returned to Hamilton, and entered the employment of Jacob Shaffer, in the Hamilton Hydraulic Mills. He was with Tanquary & Anderson as foreman, in their Hamilton mills, remaining till 1863, when he purchased one-third interest in the Hamilton Hydraulic Mills, being there for two years. He sold out to Coone & Parmelee. He owned and conducted a mill at Connersville from 1865 to 1870, during which time he also did business in Cincinnati as a commission merchant, selling at Connersville. He then began in 1869 the malt business, which he still conducts in Hamilton, doing an excellent business in a capacious building, erected especially for the purpose by himself. He employs from eight to ten hands constantly. Mr. Schlosser was married in 1855 to Miss Henrietta Bauersocks, and is the father of one daughter and two sons. They are Carrie E., William O., and Carl George. He and his wife are members of the Zion Lutheran Church. Mr. Schlosser used his means and influence to support the government during the Rebellion. He is president of the Edmonds Manufacturing Co., organized in 1882 for the purpose of manufacturing grain separators, mill machinery, etc.

James Reed Sites was born at Millville, Butler County, August 5, 1842. His parents were Jacob and Lydia Sites, who now live in Franklin County, Indiana. Both his grandfathers, John Sites and Robert Reed, were in the War of 1812. John Sites came with his family from Virginia in the year 1839, and settled in Miltonville. He died in the Winter of 1867. Robert Reed came from Pennsylvania at a very early day and settled near Monroe. Mr. James R. Sites graduated at Brookville College, Brookville, Indiana, on the 26th of June, 1867, coming to this city and beginning the practice of law in 1870.

He was married December 31, 1867, to Almira Fowler, who was born in Springfield, Indiana, in May, 1848. Her parents were Jeremiah Fowler and Elizabeth Floyd. Mr. and Mrs. Sites have had six children, Edmund M., Martha Alice, William Elmer, Jacob J., George, and John Wesley. Jacob J. and George are dead. On his father's side Mr. Sites's ancestry were Germans, his great grandfather being the first of the family that came to America. On his mother's side they are Welsh.

Joseph Stimpson was born in Massachusetts, February 2, 1802, being the son of Joseph and Sally (Brown) Stimpson, both natives of the old Bay State, and removing to this county in 1812, first settling in Ross Township. His mother's father served in the Revolution, fighting at Bunker Hill. Mr. Stimpson was brought up on Indian Creek, and has a clear recollection of seeing Captain Ramsey march out to the war with England, and being brought back dead, being killed by Indians. He also saw Col. Richard M. Johnson when he left with his detachment.

Mr. Stimpson was married in Montgomery County, April 28, 1828, to Elizabeth Parkes, daughter of Robert and Isabel Parkes. She was born November 29, 1811. Her father was out in the war of 1812, and was several times in the hands of the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson have had four children. Robert P. was born February 6, 1829, Isabel Louise, January 8, 1831, John H., September 20, 1833, and Joseph F., July 13, 1835.

Asa Shuler, a leading manufacturer of this city, is a native of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 15th of August, 1823. His father, Samuel Shuler, came to this county in 1835, but is now dead. His mother, whose name before marriage was Susan White, is still living in Pennsylvania, aged ninety years. Mr. Schuler as he grew up learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that as his vocation a few years. He is now, and has been for many years, in conjunction with his late partner, Mr. Benninghofen, engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of woolen goods, particularly paper maker's felts and yarns. This is under the firm name of Shuler & Benninghofen. Their trade extends to every part of the United States and the Canadas. Their factory is situated at the corner of Heaton and Laurel Streets. At the time of the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Shuler went out to the Pacific coast, return-

ing in 1852, after a sojourn of three years. With this exception, he has been here continuously since 1845.

He was married December 26, 1852, at Seven-Mile, to Miss Mary Ann Sorver, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Sorver. The father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Shuler have had seven children. Angeline was born February 10, 1854; Julia V., August 2, 1856, dying September 18, 1857; Charles A., June 23, 1858; William B., August 5, 1860; Albert, August 7, 1862, dying February 5, 1870; Ella, November 2, 1866; May, September 9, 1873. Mr. Shuler has been a member of the school board for four years, from 1877 till 1880, and part of 1881. His brother Silas was a member of the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, dying from disease contracted in the army.

Caspar Schorr was born in Obersteinbach, Bavaria, March 19, 1807, and came to this county at the same time with his parents, Frederick Schorr and Appolonia Kachelries, in 1837. Ten years afterwards, in March, 1847, he was married to Margaret Christina Gugel, a native of Hrefen, Bavaria, where she was born, December 23, 1815. She was the daughter of Frederick Gugel. Mr. and Mrs. Schorr have had five children—John, Charles, William, Frederick, and Annie Mary. Mr. Schorr had but two dollars in his pocket when he came to Hamilton, but by dint of industry and frugality has now a comfortable maintenance for his old age.

Christian Adam Schuler, son of Asa and Mary (Sorber) Shuler, was born in this county in 1858. His parents came to this county in 1852 from Pennsylvania. Mr. Sorber is engaged in the nursery business, and has now sixty-three acres laid out for that purpose.

Joseph Straub was born in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, in 1828, and came here with his father in 1836. His parents were Thaddeus and Brisca Straub, both now dead. His occupation is that of a dealer in coal and wood. He was married in Hamilton, in the year 1858, to Rebecca Ann Riley, daughter of Henry and Mary Riley, who came here in 1820. Mrs. Straub's grandfather, James Riley, was in the Revolutionary War, and his oldest son, Joshua Riley, was at Hull's surrender in 1812. James Riley lost a thumb during one of the engagements in our war of independence. Two of her brothers were in the war of 1861, both having died since its conclusion. Mr. and Mrs. Straub have eight children. Mary B. was born June 19, 1859; Sarah S., October 12, 1861; Adeline, February 4, 1862; Felix Joseph, January 4, 1865; George Riley, February 8, 1867; Thaddeus, January 16, 1870; Anna Jane, February 24, 1872; and Cleophas, December 2, 1874. Anna Jane is dead.

John Schelley, a very prominent maltster, was born on the river Rhine, in the province of Rhenish Hesse, Germany, 12th March, 1812. His parents were Philip and Barbara Schelly, whose maiden name was Arnold. At the age of four he was left an orphan, and went to live with his uncle, John Arnold, until he had reached the age of fourteen, when he commenced the struggles of life for himself. Believing that America afforded better advantages for those who were willing to work, he determined to try his fortune there, and when he had reached the age of twenty-two he landed in Baltimore. He was not at first successful in obtaining employment, although he was ready to put his hand to almost any thing. He visited Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, and, in 1835, when he had been in this country only a few months, he arrived in Hamilton. Having a fair knowledge of the wagon business, he found employment at his trade, and was so engaged for several years.

In 1848, in partnership with Mr. Deinzer, he erected the Washington Brewery, a building now occupied and known as the Deuscher Malt House. This he sold out or exchanged for a grocery to M. D. Dingfelder soon thereafter, and one year later disposed of his grocery and built a part of his present large and commodious malt house. He has from year to year gradually increased his facilities and enlarged his premises until he has one of the largest malt houses in the county. In November, 1879, he leased his property to Reutti & Mason. Mr. Schelley has a fine water-power at Elkhart, Indiana, which he rents to good advantage.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Republican. He spends much of his time on his farm of one hundred and eighty acres, closely adjoining the city limits. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Schneider, daughter of Jacob Schneider, now deceased, in September of the year 1840. She is also a native of the province of Bavaria, Germany. Ten children have been born to them, two only surviving now, a son and daughter, Frederick and Mary.

John C. Skinner, paper manufacturer, was born November 9, 1816, near Lebanon, Warren County. His father, Daniel Skinner, was a native of Pennsylvania, afterwards coming to Ohio, and settling on Mill Creek about 1815. He soon after removed to Warren County, where he carried on the weaving business. The boy assisted in winding the bobbins, and otherwise helping the father. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Whittaker. She was a native of New Jersey, and her father was a sergeant in the war of 1812. John C. Skinner was the oldest child in a family of five, and was brought up to steady and persistent labor. He paid his way through school by sweeping the school-house, and afterwards earned sufficient money to take him to Hanover College, where he remained three years. On holidays and after recitation hours, he worked in the printing-office, setting type on a newspaper known as the *Presbyterian Standard*, of which Joseph G. Monfort, now the Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, of Cincinnati, was the foreman. He also was employed at book binding.

While at school he made a specialty of mathematics and engineering, and on leaving he became an assistant engineer on the Whitewater Canal, where he was em-

ployed about two years. Then he laid out several turnpikes and helped in locating the Cincinnati and Eaton Railroad, which engaged his attention for three years. During this time he was also the city engineer of Hamilton. In the year 1842 he was the engineer of the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Works, which were completed the following year.

In 1848 he engaged in the grocery and hardware business, and the year following, was appointed deputy sheriff. He held this position two years, and during this time was also a member of the city council. He continued in the mercantile business until 1858, when he sold out. In 1861 he purchased the Hamilton paper mill, and has since been engaged in that business. He manufactures all grades of wrapping papers, and has earned a high reputation for the excellence of his products. When he began manufacturing, the paper business in the West was in its infancy; now there is only one part of the United States that produces more paper than the Miami region of Ohio. During the war he was strenuous in upholding the honor of our flag.

He was married on the 3d of May, 1842, to Miss Jane H. Gregg, daughter of Captain Israel Gregg. Mr. Skinner has had ten children, five of whom survive: Alfred N.; George C., a practicing physician of Hamilton; Frank E., who is in business with his father; Walter M., who is attending school; and Sarah M., now the wife of Daniel Kennedy, commission merchant, and also running a line of canal boats to Cincinnati. In 1855 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, where he has been an elder for about ten years. He has held all the degrees in the order of Odd Fellows, and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge.

John Barton Scott, M. D., son of Wilson and Anna (Woodward) Scott, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1849. His great-grandfather, Thomas C. Scott, was a patriot of the War of the Revolution. His brother, Crawford Harrison Scott, creditably served as a soldier in the Union cause during the Rebellion of 1861–1865, being a member of Company I, Eighty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded in the left lung at the battle of Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864, for which he now receives a justly deserved pension from the government.

Dr. Scott in his boyhood attended the district schools of his native county, and at the age of eleven years entered the Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Normal School, where, at the end of three years, he graduated. After teaching school for two years, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Hazlette, and continued with him two years. After attending a course of lectures at Philadelphia, he became dissatisfied with the "old school," and began the study of the Physio-Medical system with Dr. George W. Newcomer, at Connelsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, attending during the same time two courses of lectures at the Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. After one year's practice of his profession with Dr. Newcomer, he removed to New Salem, in the same county, where he remained until 1874, when he selected Hamilton as his future home. Here he has an extensive practice, devoting himself specially to chronic diseases.

Dr. Scott was married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 9, 1878, to Miss Addie M. Brady, daughter of Christian and Lydia (Sortman) Brady, who located in Butler County in 1815, where they still reside.

John H. Stephans is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born in 1832. His parents were John Henry Stephans and Margaret Stephans, who came to this country in 1837, and are both now dead. Mr. Stephans came to this county in 1850, and in March, 1856, he was married to Hannah Louisa Wolanweber, daughter of Daniel Wolanweber. His children are Emma C., Mary, William H., Amelia, Louis, Sophia Henrietta, Leonard Edward, John Herman, Charles, Ernest Ludwig, and Augusta. Mr. Stephans is a councilman of the city of Hamilton, and was elected in April, 1880, for two years. His brother Herman served in the war of the Rebellion in the Union army for four years, twice enlisting from the State of Kentucky. He was in the First Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Woolford. He carries on a business, comprising stock and building, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. It is under the firm name of Deinzer & Stephans. They manufacture hubs, spokes, felloes, and shafts, and bent work of every description. Mr. Stephans has been hard at work ever since he was a boy, and at twelve years of age he started to help his father build his mill.

John G. Sallee was born in Madison Township, Butler County, March 8, 1808. His parents were Daniel Sallee and Sarah Gray, the former of whom came from New Jersey in 1800, and died about thirty-five years ago. Daniel Sallee was in the War of 1812, and was under General Hull. He afterwards rose to be a colonel of militia. He was married April 14, 1831, in Madison Township, to Ann Chase, also born in 1808. She was the daughter of John Chase and Rose Nancy Fox. They had ten children. Daniel Sallee was born August 21, 1832; Catherine, August 2, 1834; Caroline, April 12, 1838; Adeline, September 18, 1840; Susannah, October 3, 1842; J. K. Polk, December 28, 1844; Johnson F., April 10, 1848; Nancy J., September 14, 1849; Robert D., February 10, 1851; Ernest M., December 28, 1854. His son Daniel was a member of Colonel McCook's regiment in the late war under General McClellan.

Mr. Sallee helped to construct the canal from Middletown to Dayton. After its completion he built a boat called the *General Lafayette*, and ran it for ten years. He also helped to construct the Ohio Canal. In boyhood he worked on the farm, but after his maturity he turned his attention to boating, jobbing, and contracting,

and followed these pursuits until a few years since. His death occurred a year ago.

Frank Holmes Shaffer is the son of William Shaffer and Susan A. Shaffer, who came to this county and settled in Fairfield Township in 1836. He was born in Cincinnati, March 31, 1857. After obtaining sufficient elementary instruction he entered Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut, and was graduated at the end of his four years' course. He then attended the regular course at the Ann Arbor law school, where he also was graduated. After this he returned to Hamilton and began the practice of law, in conjunction with Mr. Slayback, in which he has obtained gratifying success. He is now city solicitor, being the only Republican holding office in the city of Hamilton, and was elected on the independent ticket.

Michael Schellenbach was born in Lorraine, France, August 1, 1837. He is the son of Michael and Anna (Spad) Schellenbach, and was educated in schools in France, coming with his parents to America in 1853, and directing his course to Hamilton. In 1858 he began an apprenticeship to Long, Black & Alstetter, which lasted three years, and then worked as a journeyman for some eight or ten years. In 1872 the firm of Schellenbach & Brillmayer was formed in the grocery trade, at his present location. Business was begun in a modest way, but soon increased. The firm existed until the death of Mr. Brillmayer, in 1877, when Mr. Schellenbach purchased from the heirs his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. He deals in family groceries, fresh and salt meats, crockery, glass, and queensware, wines, liquors, and tobacco. He was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth Allstetter, and they are the parents of six children, of whom are living Annie, Edward, Ferdinand, Robert, and Louis Alexander. They are members of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. He has served as township trustee for one term, and has been a member of the fire department for eighteen years.

Edward Scheurer was born in Cincinnati, July 15, 1844, and is the son of John A. and Magdalena (Snider) Scheurer. The father was a native of Germany, coming to America in 1836, and settling in Cincinnati. He came to Hamilton in 1852, afterward carrying on a mercantile business. He raised a family of four children to maturity, all being now alive. In business he was successful. He died in 1857, and his wife in 1870. Edward Scheurer was educated in the public schools in Cincinnati and Hamilton, graduating from the high school in this place in 1857. He was employed in various stores in Hamilton until 1861, and in May of that year enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Regiment, participating with it in the battle at Carnifex Ferry, and in all the conflicts and trials of that organization, including Chickamauga. He was placed on detached duty with the topographical engineers of the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Captain W. C. Margedant, and remained there until his term of service had expired. He was mustered out at Camp Dennison, in May, 1864. He then resumed his former occupation as salesman with T. V. Howell and others. In 1871 Mr. Scheurer began in mercantile business for himself, and continued in it for some five years. In 1879 he entered the employment of Henry Frechtling & Sons, with whom he still remains. Mr. Scheurer was married, in 1872, to Miss Justine Eisle, and is the father of four children, two of whom are living—William E. and Leonora Mary. He is a member of St. John's Church and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Seward was born in Hamilton, May 16, 1847, being the son of George and Mary A. Seward. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, and completed his education in a commercial college in this place. When twenty years old he became assistant bookkeeper for Owens, Lane & Dyer, continuing in that occupation for ten years. He then became a member of the firm of Seward & Slonneger, in general insurance and real estate. They are doing an increasing and prosperous business. Mr. Slonneger was married in October, 1871, to Miss Etta W., daughter of William N. and Esther W. Hunter. Their children are Martin A. and Marietta. Mr. Seward is a Methodist, and is steward of his Church. Mrs. Seward is a Presbyterian.

Jacob Stahl was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 30, 1826, and is the oldest son of Henry and Margaret Stahl. He came with his parents to America in 1833, settling in Hamilton, where the boy attended the common schools. In company with Charles Hepp he made a trip to Greytown, Nicaragua, in Central America, being in the employment of Commodore Vanderbilt. He was interested in the Rossville Brewery, in the firm of Beck, Stahl & Kenninger, in 1855. He continued his connection with that brewery till about 1870, doing a successful business. In 1875 he organized the firm of Stahl & Stephans, admitting John Boose in 1880, and now carrying on business under the firm name of Stahl & Boose. Mr. Stahl was married in 1855, to Miss Philopena Schalk, daughter of John Schalk. They are the parents of two daughters, Kate and Annie, the latter being the wife of Christian Benninghofen. They are members of the St. John's Lutheran Church. Mr. Stahl is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Honor.

John L. Smith was born in this county, January 1, 1842. His parents are John L. Smith, born in Germany, March 9, 1811, and Lena Smith, also born in Germany, November 17, 1818. They came to this county in 1823. John L. Smith, the younger, is married to Wilhelmina Sipp, daughter of William Sipp and Katharine Rarr. They have six children. Wilhelmina Louise was born April 7, 1866; John William, May 26, 1868; Jacob C., March 24, 1870; John George, September 4, 1871; Annie K. Lizzie, September 3, 1874; and Voldine, December 25, 1878.

George C. Smith was born in Indianapolis, October 4, 1852. He is the younger son of John and Mary E. Smith. He was a pupil in the public schools in that city, and after reaching the proper age was engaged in clerking for some three years. In 1869 he entered the employment of the Junction Railroad, in which he continued some three years. In January, 1873, he came to Hamilton as cashier in the freight office. In April, 1881, he was promoted to be freight agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at Hamilton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an active and esteemed citizen. Since the construction of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad he is the fifth to occupy the position of freight agent.

Joseph C. Symmes was born in Fairfield Township, February 23, 1840, being the son of Celadon Symmes and Catherine (Blackburn) Symmes. He was educated in the common schools in Fairfield, and brought up to farming. In 1863, he was married to Martha Smith, daughter of Nathaniel Smith, of Hamilton County. They are the parents of one daughter and one son. They are Hattie S., born May 12, 1870, and Eugene P., born May 2, 1879. After his marriage Mr. Symmes continued to reside on the home place, conducting it till 1880, when he came to Hamilton, where he has since resided. He engaged in the grain and commission business at the Two-Mile bridge, doing an extensive business, shipping to Cincinnati ten thousand bushels in July last. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

James Stead was born in West Yorkshire, England, June 22, 1827, being the oldest child of Ephraim and Rachel Stead. He had limited educational opportunities in his youth, and when seventeen began an apprenticeship of seven years at the trade of dyer, with his uncle. Upon completing his trade, he assumed the management of his uncle's business. He held this position until he came to America, in 1852, locating in Philadelphia as a journeyman, and also acting as foreman, until coming to Hamilton, in 1866. He entered the employment of Shuler & Benninghofen, and remained with them until June, 1882, as foreman in the dye-works. He then retired from business.

Mr. Stead was married, in April, 1853, to Miss Lydia Hoyle. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living—Mary A., Sidney, and James Henry. Sidney occupies the position vacated by his father, and James Henry is a machinist by trade. Mr. Stead attends the Presbyterian Church. In 1879 he made a trip to England and the Continent, visiting his old home. He was absent three months.

Christian K. Slonneger was born in Milford Township, Butler County, December 23, 1838. He is the oldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth King. Jacob Slonneger was born in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, May 22, 1813, and emigrated to America in June, 1824, first living in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He came out to Butler County in August, 1825, and was married to Miss Elizabeth King in 1837. They had eleven children, six boys and five girls, of whom two boys and one girl are dead. Mrs. Slonneger died in September, 1858. He was married to Lydia Shindler in 1862, and had five children by her, three boys and two girls, one of the latter being dead. Mr. Slonneger remained in Milford Township the greater part of his life. He visited Europe in 1860, and was gone a year. He was a member of the Mennonite Church. His death occurred in June, 1879.

Christian K. Slonneger received rather a limited education in his youth, but self-study has improved him. He was brought up to farming till of age, when he became a clerk in a grocery store, and began for himself in 1867. He continued that for some time, but about 1874 he began the insurance business in Hamilton, which he continued till entering into partnership with Mr. Seward, in 1878. Mr. Slonneger was married in 1875, to Miss Emma Mitchell, daughter of Theodore Mitchell, formerly of Preble County. They are the parents of two daughters, Dora Bertha and Helen. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Odd Fellows.

Meyer Strauss was born April 18, 1836, at Unter Riedenberg, the county seat of Brückenau, in the Kingdom of Bavaria. He is the son of Philip and Jetta Strauss, who are now both dead. He received a common school education, and emigrated to America in the year 1851. He was in the clothing business in Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio, in 1860 and 1861, and moved to Ripley, Brown County, in 1862. He stayed till 1864, then going to Cincinnati. There he carried on business on the south-west corner of Fifth and Main, and also No. 20 West Fifth Street. He was there when the government condemned it, needing the space for public buildings, and moved to Hamilton in 1874. He is a member of the Masonic order, B'nai B'rith, Knights of Honor, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He is an Israelite. He was married on the 3d of October, 1861, in the city of Philadelphia, to Elisa Klapfer.

Mrs. A. M. Scudder was born in Trenton, New Jersey, May 27, 1833, and was the daughter of Elias and Ann S. Drake. They came to Ohio in 1836, settling at Springdale, Hamilton County. She received a public school education, and later in life, by self-study and reading, has improved herself much. Her parents came to Liberty Township in 1850, where her father spent the best of his days on a farm, which is still in his family. He had two daughters and three sons, all living at present. He died in 1867. She remained at home until her marriage in 1862 to Daniel C. Scudder, a native of Liberty Township. He was the son of Stephen Scudder, one of the pioneers of Butler County, and was born April 2, 1833. He was a farmer by occupation, but in later years was a shipper and buyer of live stock. They are the parents of one daughter and one son, Lutie

Opal, born October 16, 1867, and Kenneth Lester, born April 10, 1870. Mr. Scudder was a successful business man. His death occurred December 26, 1872, in Minnesota, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. In June, 1873, Mrs. Scudder removed to Hamilton, locating on Seventh Street, where she still resides.

Valentine Seifert was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 4, 1823, being the younger son of Michael and Elizabeth Seifert, coming with his parents to America in 1828. He located in Cincinnati, where he attended school for a brief space of time. His opportunities, however, were limited. When he was sixteen he began an apprenticeship of seven years at the baker's trade, in all its various branches. He then worked as a journeyman in the New England Bakery, on Fifth Street, Cincinnati, acting as foreman for three years, and being in Oxford for one year.

He came to Hamilton about 1852, beginning the baking business. After eight years he went to Lee, Fayette County, Indiana, becoming a partner in a paper-mill for three years. Owing to some misadventures, he was obliged to work for others, and was employed in Connersville, Indiana, some three years, his family residing in Hamilton. He entered the employment of Carr & Brown about 1879, and remained with them until 1881, when he purchased the business, and has since conducted it. He employs six hands, and has doubled the business since taking charge.

Mr. Seifert was married July 7, 1844, to Mary Devilla, and they have been the parents of fourteen children, nine daughters and five sons. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Albert H. Thompson was born in Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana, November 11, 1856, and is the adopted son of C. B. and Mary A. Thompson. C. B. Thompson was born in Warren County, Ohio, and settled in Hamilton at an early day, where he conducted a farm near Jones's Station. Soon after coming to Hamilton he began the livery business, carrying that on for the remainder of his life. In 1871 Albert H. Thompson took an interest in the concern, and on March 2, 1877, the entire business passed into his hands. When five years old Albert H. Thompson came to Hamilton, entering the family of C. B. Thompson, and was educated in the public and select schools. He was a pupil at Beck's Commercial College, where he completed his education, upon which he began his active duties in the livery stable. Since the death of C. B. Thompson he has conducted the business in a most successful manner, and is a prominent young business man. He is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. C. B. Thompson was an active Democrat in politics, and a millwright by trade. This occupation he followed before beginning the livery business, which he bought of Spear & Stout in 1859. His father was Benjamin Thompson.

Marcellus Thomas, late sheriff of Butler County, was born August 1, 1841, in Fairfield Township, Butler County, being the second son of Squire L. and Lorain (Eurat) Thomas, natives of the same place, though of New Jersey parentage. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Thomas came from that State to Ohio, settling in Fairfield Township as early as 1802, where he engaged in farming. Squire L. Thomas was employed all his life in farming and stock-raising. His death took place in 1863, at the age of fifty, while his widow survived him eight years, dying in 1871, at the age of fifty-eight. Marcellus Thomas from boyhood was engaged in the duties incident to farm work. He remained at home assisting his father until he reached his majority in 1863, the year of his father's death. He is now engaged in farming independently, though leasing lands in Fairfield for that purpose, carrying it on till 1871.

For several years prior to this, Mr. Thomas had taken an active part in political affairs, and had gained prominence and popularity as a politician and political worker. In that year he was appointed deputy sheriff, which he creditably filled for two successive terms, till 1876. In 1875 he was nominated by the Democrats for sheriff, and was elected, and again in 1877, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to the county for four years. He retired from office in 1880, leaving a record of efficiency as an officer and integrity as a man, and was well liked by the people.

In 1878 Mr. Thomas bought a farm in Fairfield Township, though his residence has been in Hamilton since 1872. In the Fall of 1879 he, in company with four others, engaged in the ice business, under the name of the "Miami Ice Company." Mr. Thomas was made general manager of the enterprise, and conducted the business of the company. They constructed a pond of nine acres about three miles from Hamilton, near the canal, from which it is filled. Four buildings are also erected with a capacity of ten thousand tons. Their ice is wholesaled at Cincinnati, to which it is shipped exclusively by canal.

Upon the organization of the fifth ward in Hamilton, Mr. Thomas was elected a member of the school board. Although the ward was Republican, Mr. Thomas's popularity won him the election over his Republican opponent. He was for several years a member of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, and rendered valuable service in sustaining the supremacy of his party. He has frequently been sent as a delegate to State Democratic conventions.

Mr. Thomas was married December 22, 1864, to Miss Ellen F. Sheley, daughter of Roderick R. and Sidney Sheley, of Fairfield Township. Mrs. Thomas was born and raised on the farm now owned by her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two children living. The oldest, Marcellus B., was born August 8, 1871, and the youngest, William F., was born on the 14th of February, 1874.

He has been a prominent Odd Fellow since April, 1872. He has also been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen since 1875, a Knight of Honor since 1878, and a member of the Royal Arcanum since 1880.

Henry Tabler was born in Hamilton, Butler County, February 20, 1841. He is the son of Henry and Mary A. (von Benken) Tabler. Henry Tabler, Sen., was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1800, and came to America in 1836, making his residence in Hamilton. He raised a family of three children to maturity, of whom Henry and Catherine, the wife of Charles Beck, Jr., are survivors. The father died in 1872. He was an active member of the Catholic Church.

Henry Tabler, Jr., was educated in the parochial schools in Hamilton, and also later in life was in a commercial College at Cincinnati for one year. When he was fourteen he began an apprenticeship at carriage painting, at which he worked until 1870, in various cities. In 1870 he began in the dry goods and tailoring business at Cincinnati, continuing in it till 1874, when he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles Beck, Jr., till 1877, when the interest of the latter was purha sed by his father. The firm is now Beck & Tabler. They are extensive dealers in boots and shoes, and also have a good run of custom work.

Mr. Tabler was married in 1866, to Miss Josephine Tieben. They have had eight children, of whom seven are living, three daughters and four sons. They are Elizabeth, Charles H., Herman A., Eleanora, George T., Albert J., and Adeline J. They are members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Tabler enlisted April 17, 1861, being one of those that responded to the first call of seventy-five thousand men, in the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went to Washington, participated in numerous skirmishes, and also in the first battle of Bull Run. He served out his term of enlistment, and with his regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Tabler is an esteemed, prosperous, and respected citizen. Mrs. Tabler is a daughter of H. A. Tieben, a well-known manufacturer of Covington, Kentucky, where she was born, in 1848.

William Tweedale was born in Scotland, April 27, 1832, being the only son of John Tweedale and Catherine St. Clair. He attended the schools in Scotland, but when twelve commenced an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of millwright. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1848, the family first locating in Norwich, Connecticut, and being there one year. He came to Hamilton in 1849, where John Tweedale entered the employment of Beckett, Martin & Rigdon. He was a paper-maker by trade, and reared a family of three children to maturity. Catherine is the wife of Adam Laurie, and Elizabeth was the wife of Thomas Borch, a resident in Cincinnati. John Tweedale died about 1872, but his wife, Mrs. Catherine Tweedale, is living, in her ninety-first year, being vigorous in mind and body.

William Tweedale entered the employment of John L. Martin, as millwright, in the construction of Beckett & Laurie's mill. This relation lasted until 1871, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Skinner, as J. C. Skinner & Co. Mr. Tweedale was married, in 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of Adam Laurie. They are parents of three children, of whom but one son survives, Walter S., who is employed in the paper mill. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected in the community.

John C. Weaver, county surveyor, was born in Butler County, December 9, 1838. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Clark) Weaver, and was educated in the common schools, in Madison Township. Until he reached the age of twenty-two he followed farming, teaching school, and clerking. About 1860 he entered an engineer's office, in Cincinnati, for one year, and then, returning to his father's house, engaged in the profession of surveying. He was assistant to Mason S. Hamilton for three years, and in the Fall of 1873 was elected county surveyor, a position he has since filled with ability. He was elected city surveyor in the Spring of 1877. Mr. Weaver was married, January 21, 1875, to Miss Belle Hart. They are the parents of two daughters, Bessie H. and Lou Ettie. Mr. Weaver is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a self-made man, popular and esteemed.

Israel Williams, lawyer, and for many years a prominent citizen of Hamilton, was born August 24, 1827, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He was the oldest in a family of nine children, whose parents were William and Mary (Marker) Williams. His father was a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and was of Welsh extraction. William Williams moved to Ohio in 1816, and settled with his parents in Montgomery County. Here about 1825 he married Mary Marker, daughter of George and Margaret Marker, who were natives of Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Maryland, and were of German parentage. Israel Williams was educated primarily in the common schools of Champaign County, where his parents removed in 1830, and then at the Ohio Conference High School, at Springfield. Afterwards he attended Granville College, now Dennison University, and finally was graduated from Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio, in 1853. He paid his way through school and college by teaching.

After graduating at college he became a student in the law office of Gunckel & Strong, at Dayton. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1855. Upon the completion of his course of study he received an invitation from Miller & Brown, prominent lawyers of Hamilton, who had also an office in Washington City, to go to the latter place and aid them in the transaction of their business. He accepted this offer, went to Washington, and remained there during the Summer months, but spending the Winter at Des Moines, Iowa. In the

Spring of 1856 he became a partner in the firm of Miller & Brown, in Hamilton. He shortly afterwards purchased the interests of his two partners, and since that date he has practiced alone. In the beginning of his labors in Hamilton a large portion was the collection of debts, and afterwards he became largely interested in real estate matters. He has occupied the same office for twenty-five years.

Mr. Williams was a Democrat previous to the war, but with the firing on Fort Sumter his party adhesion was changed, and he gave a hearty support to the government of Mr. Lincoln. To strengthen the Union cause he purchased, in conjunction with Mr. Egry, the *Telegraph*, the Democratic organ of this county, on the 24th of October, 1861, and shortly afterwards merged it into the *Intelligencer*, the Republican journal, which they had also bought. During their management the paper gave no uncertain sound. It upheld the Union and the prosecution of the war, and denounced traitors without mincing its words. On the 12th of March, 1863, Mr. Williams disposed of his interest in this enterprise to Captain John C. Lewis and retired. But at this time, and before and after, he was rendering the government great aid as the secretary of the Citizens' Military Committee of Butler County, an advisory body instituted very early in the war. Noah C. McFarland was chairman, and the other members were Judge Hume, Major Millikin, and Henry Beardsley. It was their duty to aid the State and national administrations with all their power, and they did so. They discovered that the opponents of the war were instituting a secret order hostile to further proceedings against the South, and transmitted the intelligence of the organizations to Governors Brough of Ohio, and Morton of Indiana. They watched the public pulse, recommended officers for promotion, helped to raise money, looked after those who had been left behind without support, and acted as a focus around which citizens could gather. The services of the committee were entirely gratuitous.

Mr. Williams was married January 9, 1860, to Miss Maggie Wakefield, a native of Butler County, and a daughter of John and Mary Wakefield, who were early settlers of this county. They have four children: Mary, Stella, Nina, and John Wakefield. During his long residence in this city Mr. Williams has earned the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. An ardent Republican, he has never sought office.

Nelson Williams was born in Champaign County, Ohio, on the 23d of March, 1853, being the oldest child of George and Margaret Williams. He went to the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered Piqua High School, there remaining two years. He then taught school until he was twenty-one. He had previously been reading law, and at that age entered the office of Israel Williams, in Hamilton. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1876, and continued with Israel Williams, engaged in practice, until July, 1881. He was married in 1880 to Miss Susie, daughter of Dr. Henry Mallory, an old and well-established physician of the West Side. Mr. Williams is an active and rising member of the Butler County bar, and has already attained much success.

William Yeakle was born in Butler County, October 29, 1834, and is the oldest son of Jacob and Margaret (Sortman) Yeakle. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in the early years of the present century, and married a daughter of Bernhard Sortman, raising a family of six children to maturity. He died in 1844. Mrs. Margaret Yeakle, now the widow of Christopher Doner, is still living and in vigorous health. William Yeakle was educated in the common schools of Butler County. When sixteen he commenced an apprenticeship at the cabinet trade, which lasted for three years. He continued as a journeyman three years. He entered the employment of Stephen Hughes, in the manufacture of bran dusters in 1855, and continued with him till 1869, when the firm of Stephen Hughes & Co. was formed, consisting of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Yeakle. It is now known as the Stephen Hughes Manufacturing Company, and of this Mr. Yeakle is vice-president. It was incorporated in February, 1882. Their bran duster takes the lead of anything manufactured, having a large sale. They employ a number of hands.

Mr. Yeakle was married October 16, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Galloway. They are the parents of eight children, six now living. They are Lurella, Sarah Elva, Maggie, William Stephen, Wilson G., and Robert R. Mr. Yeakle is a member of the Odd Fellows.

Charles H. Zwick was born in Williamsburg, New York, December 14, 1849, being the younger son of Christian and Mary Zwick. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1858, locating in Hamilton, where he attended the public schools. He received a limited education, having improved his opportunities by study and reading since. He entered a mercantile establishment at Portsmouth, Ohio, a few years after, where he remained for some seven years as salesman. In 1872 or 1873 he returned to Hamilton, and entered the employment of Fitton Bros., where he remained for a year and a half. In September, 1873, Mr. Zwick commenced business in his present location, in a comparatively small way, in millinery and fancy dry goods. His trade has increased to a large extent, and he has added to his assortment dry goods and carpets. Mr. Zwick was married in 1872 to Miss R. B. Ruoff. They are the parents of one son, Carl, born February 27, 1880. They are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Zwick is of the firm of Charles H. Zwick & Co., which is engaged in the manufacture of woolen hosiery and mittens, employing from eighty to one hundred hands. This was an industry established in 1880.

REILY.

Reily Township lies north of Morgan, south of Oxford, west of Hanover, and east of the State of Indiana. It was organized in December, 1807. The township was named after John Reily. It originally formed a part of St. Clair. Some of the first settlers in the township were named Allhand, Anthony, Baldwin, Burget, Baird, Burk, Clark, Chase, Conkling, Clem, DeCamp, Deneen, Housel, Halstead, Hancock, Jones, Lindley, Montgomery, Morris, Miller, Pierson, Ross, Sample, Thompson, Trimbley, Welliver, and Stevens.

The justices of the peace have been Ithamar White and William Mitchell in 1808; Ithamar White and John Burke in 1811; the same in 1813 and 1814; Daniel Trimbly in 1816; John Burke in 1817; Daniel Trimbly in 1819; John Burke from 1820–23; Daniel Trimbly again in 1824–25; John Burke in 1826; Daniel Allhands in 1828; John Burke in 1829; in 1831, Daniel Allhands; John Clark and John Johnson in 1832; in 1833, Samuel Port; in 1834, Amos Larison, and in 1835, Jacob Miller and David Lindley; in 1836, Isaac Clark; in 1838, Amos Larison and Jacob Miller; in 1839, Isaac Clark; Amos Larison in 1841, also Samuel Trimbly; 1842, Elias H. Gaston; in 1844, Alexander Ogle and W. P. Deneen; and in succeeding years, James B. Trimbly, Silas C. Stewart, Thomas W. Lawrence, P. J. B. Welliver, Thomas Smith, Joseph W. Frazee, William L. Lane, John W. Owens, G. W. Welliver, L. D. Hancock, L. C. Addison, and Alonzo Urmston.

In 1844 there were nine school districts in the township and $1,206 annually collected for school purposes. The population in 1820 was fourteen hundred and fifty-one; in 1830, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; in 1840, seventeen hundred and fifty-eight. Reily post-office was the only one in the township in 1844.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Indian Creek passes through Reily Township from north-west to south-east. Its principal tributaries are Little Indian, which flows from the west, taking its rise in the neighborhood of Peoria. Chase's Run flows from the north, and takes its name from Valentine Chase, a pioneer in this part of the township. Mr. Chase entered the south-east quarter of Section 5, the same quarter on which the Indian Creek Baptist Church stands. Further east is Boone's Run, also an affluent of Indian Creek. This creek took its name from a distant relative of Daniel Boone, who settled in this region far back in the '20's. Reserve Run flows from the north through Sections 5 and 6, emptying into Indian Creek one-quarter of a mile below Reily. Indian Creek has a bottom some three-quarters of a mile in width, which is very fertile. These bottoms are very fine lands for raising corn. It was along this stream and its tributaries, in the opening of Indian Creek Valley to agriculture, that such fine crops were raised. The other streams named have no bottoms of any size. In the south-west corner of the township the lands are well adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil is a dark, rather heavy loam, inclined to be wet. When drained it produces the best of crops. The north-east corner is broken somewhat, and not so well adapted to farming; the soil is clayish generally. In the vicinity of Ogleton and Woods' Stations the surface is flat, and the soil a dark loam, naturally wet. All kinds of timber abounded here when the first settlements were made. There has been a very great quantity of good timber destroyed, but there is still standing a sufficient forest for many years. This township, like Morgan and Hanover, was plentifully supplied with pea vines along the creek bottoms in early times. The undergrowth was mainly spice bushes. Many hoop-poles were cut from the forests when still-houses were running their best. Flour barrels, as well as whisky barrels, commanded a good price in those days, and it is said "a cooper-shop was kept going on every section."

The first white child buried in Reily Township was Thomas D., son of George and Nancy Allhands, who died March, 1803, and was buried in a grave-yard on Section 9, a few rods south-west of the center, on a farm now owned by Colonel William Stephens, one hundred and fifty yards due east from the house. In 1837 there were thirty-three graves here, two of them being colored people. But one tombstone was erected in this grave-yard—an old sandstone, which now lies on the ground. This child was scalded to death by hot sugar water. There have been no burials here since 1837. The yard is now under a state of cultivation.

In 1807 there were but three or four houses from where the Miami was crossed at Venice and Brookville. From where James Stephens settled, in 1809, on the south-east quarter of Section 7, to Brookville, a distance of fourteen miles, there was not a single house. Andrew Lewis, below Reily, was the first settler below Stephens's and Venice for a number of years. During the years of 1808, 1809, and 1810 there were many families who came here from all sections. In 1834 there were three hundred and thirty-six voters in the township. There are now about four hundred voters, a very small gain in nearly fifty years.

In 1805 there was a powerful combination of horse-thieves at work in this and adjoining townships. The

line extended from New Orleans to Canada, and had enlisted in the business all grades of men. Blind stables were used to conceal stolen goods. One formerly stood on the west side of Indian Creek, about a mile below the Baptist Church, and was in a very secluded place. It could have been discovered only by mere accident. Horses were stolen, hidden here for a short time, and then taken off during the night to other stables, which had been previously notified of their coming. This kind of enterprise was carried on so extensively that the settlers finally broke up the gang, in 1815, by hanging a number of the leaders.

ROADS.

One of the first and most prominent roads in the township led from Millville through what is now Bunker Hill, but then Dog Town, on to Reily, up the creek, and disappeared from the State in the south-west section of Oxford Township. This road was a great outlet to the counties along the State line, teamsters and drovers taking this route to Cincinnati. Hundreds of white-covered wagons made the trip to the Queen City on this road yearly, with the familiar four-horse team hauling whisky and flour. Hog driving began early in October and lasted until March. The growing of hogs was a lucrative business. Many a man made his fortune in raising corn, fattening hogs, and driving them to Cincinnati. The mast, which in those days never failed, greatly assisted in producing pork. Hogs were branded and turned loose in the woods to feed for months. They never became very fat, but were wild, many a narrow escape having been made from their ferocity. In driving to market two or three weeks were often consumed, men returning covered with mud and pockets filled with bank notes or silver. The road generally taken in early times was by the way of Layhigh.

Another road, described in Morgan Township, was called the post-road, leading from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to Oxford, Ohio. It was of less importance, because leading to no large markets. Mails were carried over this route every fortnight, in a pair of saddle-bags thrown behind a horseman.

The county road from Hamilton to Oxford cut the north-east corner of the township, one fork taking the direction of Oxford from Stillwell's Corner, the other following the township line between Oxford and Reily Townships to the State line.

There was another road which followed the section line, one mile north of the south side of the township, as far east as the road leading from Sayres's saw-mill to the Layhigh road to Venice. This road was used a great deal by the people who lived along its route. During the last forty years there have been many changes.

MILLS.

About 1808 or 1809 Robert Denney built an undershot sawmill at Bunker Hill. The same mill, or one on the same site, is now running. This mill finally passed into the hands of Elias Sayres, who also had a carding-machine, fulling-mill, and a machine for weaving and spinning. These establishments ran from 1825 to 1834.

One of the first blacksmiths at Bunker Hill was Henry Garver, who was here from 1825 to 1830. He was a man of considerable mechanical skill, and was well liked by his customers.

There was a grist-mill here, owned by John Kinsey, about 1820. The millwrights were James and Robert Nelson. The mill stood on the south side of the road, a hundred feet above the iron bridge. Two of the millers were Perry Orendorff and Mr. McFreely, who were hired by Kinsey. This was an undershot mill, which run for about fifteen years. Some of the other owners were John Scudder, Obadiah Welliver, and Samuel Haslet. A part of this mill is now standing.

A school-house was erected in 1809 or 1810, in the northern or upper end of Bunker Hill, on the north side of the pike. Two of the teachers were Messrs. Noble and Harris. Some of the early settlers in Bunker Hill were Obadiah Welliver, who was here about 1810; Thomas Burke, here in 1808; John Israel and John Kinsey, later; James Deneen and Silas Anderson, both on the other side of the Universalist Church.

It is said that Bunker Hill was called Dog Town, because, when the place first began to assume the proportions of a village, a fierce dog-fight took place at Kinsey's mill, hence the result.

Abraham and James Thompson built a still-house on Philip's Fork, above Scipio one-half mile, in 1818, or about that time. In 1820 James Beard bought out the Thompson brothers, who were from Pennsylvania. This still-house was built of round logs, and was thirty by twenty feet; the capacity was one barrel per day. Corn was ground at neighboring mills on Dry Fork. Beard, as soon as he became owner of the site, erected a hewed-log house, forty-one by forty feet, one story high. He ground his corn by horse power. This still-house continued to run for about twenty-five years.

Mr. Shillings was the first blacksmith in the north-western corner of the township in 1815. His shop was on a farm, which afterwards belonged to John Wehr, in the south-east quarter of Section 7. Shillings had a large family of girls and one son. He died at his place of business.

There was a store in 1821 and 1822, kept by Thomas Chase, exactly where Samuel King now lives, which lasted for five or six years.

Elijah Vanness had a saw-mill on Indian Creek in 1836, on the north-west quarter of Section 5; Philetus Munson had another at the same time on the north-west quarter. On Section 9 George Allhands built a saw-mill, which was sold, with a considerable portion of land, to Colonel William Stephens, who, with his large family, did an immense business for many years. John Burke

had a mill on Indian Creek in 1825, on the north-west quarter of Section 22, where he ground corn and wheat. All of these mills have disappeared.

A very prominent tavern for hog-drivers was at John Wehr's, two and three-quarter miles above Reily, on the pike now, then on the old county road, in the south-east quarter of Section 7. Wilson V. Ragsdill was an old tavern-keeper on this road, near St. Charles, then the leading and most direct route to Cincinnati, but which, after leaving St. Charles, was known as the Trace road.

Union school was commenced in 1816 by the neighbors who lived in the north-western corner of the township, and who erected a hewed log house on a lot of two acres, donated by Maxwell Parkerson, in the south-east corner of section six. The Walker Chapel Church held many of its first services here; also the Indian Creek Baptist Church. Parkerson came here in 1806, from Virginia. Their teachers in early times were John Elliott, a pensioned Revolutionary soldier, from New York State; Robert Riggs, of Maine; Alfred Chamberlain, of New York State, who "was the best grammarian ever in this part of the county;" Winson Lusk, of Virginia, and John Ferguson. Among the scholars were James, William, Levi, Andrew, and Lurene Stephens, children of James Stephens, a pioneer of 1809; Collin, William, Edward and John Forbes; Randall, Rebecca, and John Wesley; Maxwell Johnson; Eleazer, Rodney, Mayhew (who was named after his father), Franklin, James, Rebecca, and Malinda Donham. The old hewed log-house was used for thirty-five years. The present brick building, school district No. 3, is almost on the same site.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Bunker Hill Universalist Church was organized in 1845 or 1846, with Elias Sayres, J. C. Welliver, Hiram and David Pearson, Samuel Garner, Sr., and brother William, John Creagmiles, Noah Sayers, George Garner, and several of the Rosses, for its first members. The land on which the church stands, as well as where the graveyard is, was owned by Alexander Deneen. The house was erected in 1857 by Elijah Ross, contractor. Before the church was built, meetings were held in a frame school-house, built in 1852, on the south side of the road, at the foot of the hill near the creek, at the junction of the St. Charles and Millville Roads. Among the preachers were the Revs. Messrs. Bruce, Wm. Curry, B. B. Bennett, who also supplied the Oxford Church; William Brooks, of New York; W. Emmett, Mr. Biddle, who came from Dayton, Ohio; E. K. Brush, Mr. Grandy, Mr. Tucker, and others. The present minister is the Rev. J. P. McLean, of Hamilton. There are now about sixty members. The largest membership was reached in 1859, when there were one hundred and thirty-four. This Church suffered greatly on account of the war, many members taking up arms for their country. Preaching is had here the third Sabbath in every month.

From about fifty interments in the burying ground we take the following:

Michael Bressler, born in Berks County Pennsylvania, May 26, 1792; died February 7, 1866. Susanna Bressler, born February 27, 1797; died April 5, 1866. Obadiah Welliver, born September 13, 1777; died September 15, 1839. Hannah Welliver, born October 3, 1780; died July 8, 1869. These two people were the parents of large and respectable posterity, many of whom still reside in this vicinity. Margaret Trembly, died April 23, 1864, aged 65 years, eight months, and 11 days. The Tremblys were also early members of this Church. Abraham Balser died June 6, 1858, aged 72 years. Elizabeth Balser died December 23, 1859, aged 72 years. Michael Burgett died June 22, 1857, aged 46 years and 1 day.

For a number of years a good Sunday-school has been in successful operation at this place. The furniture of the church is quite modern, and every thing has the appearance of neatness and prosperity. The church is a frame, capable of seating three hundred people. These inscriptions are from a private yard, one mile above Reily, near the line which divides sections sixteen and seventeen, about ten rods south of the present pike, ten feet west of the section line:

In memory of Eleanor, wife of James Post, who departed this life December 17, 1841, aged 82 years and nine months. James Post died July 28, 1846, aged 86 years, 10 months and 28 days. Further up the pike, near the old road, below Walker Chapel half a mile, in a private ground among a clump of cedars are, John Wehr, a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, who died January 25, 1853, aged 73 years, one month and 17 days. Sarah, wife of John Wehr, died May 12, 1866, in the 77th year of her age, Mr. Wehr was an early tavern-keeper.

The Washington Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1819, by Russel Bigelow, at a dwelling-house one-fourth of a mile south-west of the place where the church now stands. Charles Stewart was appointed class-leader, in which capacity he served for many years. He was a member of this Church at the time of his death, which occurred December 24, 1854, aged 73 years and 22 days. His body is in the graveyard at St. Charles, a village that was named in honor of this pioneer. The Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, who was one of the pioneer preachers, also sleeps in the same yard; died September 7, 1855, aged 74 years. For several years after its organization, the Church worshiped in the house where it was organized. It afterwards occupied a log school-house in St. Charles, just west of where the cemetery is entered, on the same side of the road. In 1834, during the pastorate of the Rev. C. W. Swain and the Rev. J. Waterman, Washington Chapel was erected; dedicated the same year. The contractor was Levi Spark, who at that time had a saw mill a short distance below Scipio. The ground on which the church stands was given by Matthew Moorhead. There was a great deal of strife among the members of the society concerning the location of this house. Mr. Stewart proposed to give a

building-site near St. Charles, but the proposition was disregarded, principally through the influence of Mr. Lawrence, and a local preacher by the name of Powers, who afterwards became a Mormon saint. There was a time when Washington was the strongest society on the circuit, but from lukewarmness, deaths, removals, and dissensions, it is now the weakest. During the late war the house became very much out of repair. In 1865 a new roof was put on it, and in 1868 the ceiling was replastered.

The Washington Sunday-school was organized as many as forty years ago. Samuel Stewart was one of the first superintendents. There were about forty scholars. Exercises consisted mainly in the recital of verses, which had been memorized, and for which the best scholar received a reward; reading portions of Scripture in concert, and singing.

Some of the first members of the Church were Charles Stewart and wife, Jane and Matthew Moorhead, Nathaniel Meeker and wife, James Emerson and wife, Michael and Rachel Meeker, Benjamin and his wife Margaret Stites, Robert Bell, Aaron Powers, Jonathan Richmond and wife, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence and wife.

The following inscriptions from tombstones are taken from the St. Charles Cemetery:

Sacred to the memory of David Bell, who departed this life July 18, 1834, in the 60th year of his age. Margaret, consort of David Bell, died July 10, 1834, in her 55th year. Emanuel Burget, died February 4, 1822, in the 46th year of his age. In memory of David Williams, who departed this life April 22, 1821; aged 51. Thomas Faucett, died September 30, 1856; aged 56. Abigail, wife of Thomas Faucett, died September 15, 1847; aged 67. Lare, consort of John Fitzgerald, died September 3, 1839; aged 50. John Fitzgerald, died August 19, 1839; aged 48. Margaret, wife of Benjamin Stites, departed this life December 28, 1828; aged 23. Sacred to the memory of Esther, consort of Matthew Moorhead, who departed this life January 1, 1833; aged 48. Eleanor, wife of Garret Van Ausdall, departed this life December 15, 1844; aged 72. Jonathan Richmond, died July 17, 1835; aged 57. Barbara, wife of Jonathan Richmond, died June 8, 1851; aged 64. Both of these inscriptions are on the same tombstone. Esther, wife of Nathaniel Meeker, a Revolutionary soldier of 1776, died March 29, 1834; aged 74. Michael A. Thompson, died May 28, 1857; aged 59. Wilson V. Ragsdill, died May 4, 1853, in the 60th year of his age. Mary, wife of Wilson V. Ragsdill, died March 10, 1854; aged 50. Rachel C., wife of James Emerson, died January 17, 1855; aged 61. John Keever, died August 4, 1863; aged 96. Lydia, wife of John Keever, died June 30, 1859, in the 78th year of her age. Daniel P. Inloes, died June 26, 1864; aged 70. Catharine, wife of Daniel P. Inloes, died November 12, 1873; aged 74. Benjamin Wynn, died May 15, 1876; aged 85. Nancy, wife of Benjamin Wynn, died June 29, 1879, aged 86.

The Walker Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as early as 1830 at the houses of the first members. About the same time this Church received a lot on which to build a house of worship. This lot adjoined the one on which school-house No. 4 stands, one mile north-east of the present Church. Until 1844 or 1845 the society worshiped in the school-house. This lot was then sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of the lot on which the chapel now stands. This church was built in 1845, and dedicated by the Rev. George W. Walker, for whom the chapel was named. During the last three years of the civil war it enjoyed considerable prosperity. James T. Faucett and Henry Cubberly have contributed greatly to the advancement of this society. It is now next to Ebenezer in importance as an appointment on the circuit. George Allhands was one of the early class-leaders, and services were held on his farm as early as 1818. Dr. Andrew King and James Stephens were the principal originators of this society. James Stephens owned the land on which the church stands, and also where the graveyard now is. Among the early members were, Caleb Stephens, Elisha Landon, Jacob Hansel, William Anthony, Mr. Mack, and Micajah Anthony, with their wives. Aaron Powers was one of the first preachers.

Some inscriptions from tombstones in the graveyard read:

Charles Cone, born September 12, 1797, died October 12, 1847. He was killed by lightning on the above date about six o'clock in the morning. Charles H. Cone, Co. E., 69th Regiment, O. V. I., died May 3, 1863; aged 21. Rufus Cone, Co. E., 69th Regiment, O. V. I., died August 3, 1865; aged 27. Jane, wife of Harvey Miller, died August 24, 1847; aged 62. William Anthony, died November 18, 1839; aged 65. Fanny, wife of William Anthony, died March 13, 1835; aged 55. Another Anthony is John, who died February 27, 1870; aged 61. Julia Ann, wife of John Anthony, died January 2, 1851; aged 40. Henry C., son of John and Julia Ann Anthony, died April 9, 1863; aged 20. Hugh Rust, died April 16, 1876; aged 67. William Creagmile, died April 16, 1855; aged 68. Catharine S., wife of William Creagmile, died August 17, 1861; aged 56. Andrew King, a native of Ireland, departed this life March 9, 1860; aged 67. Joseph King, a native of Ireland, died January 26, 1858; in the 93d year of his age. Rebecca, wife of Joseph King, died January 2, 1864; aged 97. These two are the parents of a large posterity in this township. Grace, wife of Dr. Andrew King, departed this life September 11, 1851, in the 53d year of her age.

The Indian Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1810 three miles above Reily, at the house of John Morris or John Burks. The land on which the house stands, and the ground where the graveyard is, consisting of three acres, was bought of Valentine Chase for nine dollars. It is situated in the south-east quarter of Section 5. The first house was log, erected in 1812. The deed for the land was made the same year. When this Church was organized there were twenty-two members. Among them were Abraham Lee and wife, John Morris, Sen., John Durwese and wife, John Burke, Nicholas Jones, Joseph Brady, Lot Abrams, and Abram Jones and wife. This Church was the result of a strong influence brought

to bear upon the people by the Rev. Mr. Tyner, of Brookville, who preached here in 1809. Tyner was very illiterate. During the ministry of some of the early preachers the membership increased very fast. About one hundred accessions were made to the Church in eighteen months, under the preaching of Messrs. Tyner, Thomas, and Thompson. The most that united in one day were fourteen. Abraham, Thurston, and Sparks were pioneer ministers; the latter claimed "that which a man loved was his God."

Benjamin Martin, who belonged to what was called the Two-seed Baptists, was a powerful preacher here in early times. Samuel Billings was another pioneer minister; so also was Moses Hornaday, from near Harrison, Hamilton County. Judas Shirk, Daniel Roberson, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Childers, Daniel Briant, Joseph Flynn, and John Brady were all men of character, who held services here when the society was in a flourishing condition. There have been other preachers here, men of all grades and ages, who lived in other localities and who made it convenient to be here on stated occasions.

Since 1860 there have been no regular services in the church, at which date the Reily Village Baptist Church was erected. The old hewed-log house was torn down about 1830, when the second church, a brick, thirty by fifty feet, took its place the same year. The Reily Church had twenty-two members in 1860: John Smith and wife, Joseph Brady, John Durwese and wife, Fanny Roll, Maria Roll, Almira Crubaugh, Rachel Barnum, and others. This point of worship has preaching with considerable regularity; the Church is ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Bevis, of Kentucky.

From the old cemetery we have:

Ephraim Tucker, died August 1, 1844; aged 74. Joseph Brady, who was an early member of the Church, died December 17, 1860; aged 80. Sarah, wife of Joseph Brady, died August 10, 1847; aged 62. Nicholas Jones, died April 24, 1853; aged 73. Mary, wife of Nicholas Jones, died September 29, 1855; aged 70. Mary Cole, died January 9, 1831; aged 99. Samuel Thurston, died March 23, 1823; aged 57. Hannah Thurston, died July 23, 1840; aged 68. Josiah Dungan, who was drowned in Indian Creek, June, 1821; aged 21. Philetus Munson, died February 26, 1854; aged 63. Rebecca, wife of Philetus Munson, died February 5, 1869; aged 76. Abraham Jones, born May 20, 1783; died July 2, 1863. Sarah, wife of Abraham Jones, died March 2, 1856; aged 66. Abraham Lee, died April 29, 1858; aged 79. Eunice, wife of Abraham Lee, died February 25, 1861; aged 78. David Wing, died November 17, 1857; aged 86. Marcy, wife of David Wing, died April 17, 1844; aged 75. Matthew Riggs, died February 25, 1836; aged 62. Mary, wife of Matthew Riggs, died March 14, 1865; aged 76. Susanna E., wife of James Urmston, born March 22, 1799; died August 7, 1837. Jonathan Urmston, died August 24, 1840; aged 50. Gideon Wilkinson, departed this life January 26, 1842; aged 70. Abigail, wife of Gideon Wilkinson, who departed this life December 30, 1842; aged 64. Thomas Boone, born August 21, 1759; died February 6, 1831. Mr. Boone was a relative of Colonel Daniel Boone, the Kentuckian. Susanna Boone, born April 12, 1756; died February 6, 1830. Reuben Staton, died March 4, 1818; aged 42. Martha, wife of Reuben Staton, died January 15, 1834; in the 60th year of her age.

In the north-west corner of the yard are some of the first burials in the townships, as:

Valentine Chase, Sen., died August 20, 1815; aged 31. William Burch, died May 16, 1857; aged 68. In memory of George Misner, who died January 13, 1835; aged 30.

In the Indian Creek Cemetery there are, perhaps, one hundred and seventy-five burials, mostly in the north-east corner of the yard, on the high ground. The oldest grave in the ground is undoubtedly that of the Chase child.

VILLAGES.

AUBURN, better known, perhaps, as Gandertown, is located in the corners of Ross, Morgan, Reily, and Hanover Townships. This village was never platted. It took the latter name because, when the first citizens lived here, there were a great many geese raised, and it is said that, like Bunker Hill, a furious quarrel took place over some wild gander, who strayed from one farm-house to the other and disturbed the docility of the average goose. Of late years, however, the maps call the village Auburn, a name which is quite appropriate. There were some well-known citizens here in early times, as witness these: Maxwell Ross, in Hanover Township; James Salisbury and James Bridge, in Reily Township; James Salisbury and John Bloomfield, in Morgan Township; John B. Williams and Michael Bowerman, in Ross Township,—all land-owners. The first establishment of a public nature was an upright steam saw-mill, built by John W. Ownes about 1850. The old mill was afterwards sold to James Williams, who moved it to Millville and converted it into a still-house. Mr. Ownes built the present pump-factory as a mill some ten years later. These mills stood in Reily Township, on a branch of Double Lick, of Indian Creek. Ownes is a native of Wales, a wheelwright by trade.

The first school-building in this vicinity was a log house in Morgan Township, two hundred yards from the corner, up the creek. Alexander Martin was one, if not the only, teacher here. He is now a man sixty-five years of age. Another school-house occupied a site on the corner, in the township of Hanover. This house was here in 1830; the school was taught by a woman. A school was once kept in Ross Township, in a log-house, taught by James Boyd.

Enoch Bond was the first storekeeper in the village, in a log-house on the Ross Township corner. Bond was from the East. The only store-house ever built on the south-west corner was owned by David Davis, twenty-five years ago. Daniel Clevinger, James Simmons, John Balser, Isaac Woods, William Pearson, John W. Ownes, David Rothermel, were all storekeepers in a house on the Ross Township corner, except Clevinger, who kept in the Bond property. Mr. Woods erected a store-house

some thirty-five years ago, which is now standing. William Shultz carried on the saloon business, about fifteen years ago, in the brick house where James McCloskey now lives. John Straub followed in the same house.

James Bridge was the first blacksmith in Auburn, in an old log shop which stood on the Hanover Township corner. Henry Garner came next in the same shop, which was moved where it stands now. Then came Thomas Applegate, on the same corner, but in a new shop. After Applegate there was William Roberts and Frederic Zillyox, the latter of whom is the present smith. Auburn has a population of about fifty souls.

Woods' Station is a village of about one hundred people, named by Hiram Pierson, a man of many fine parts, after John Woods, the first president of the railroad. The place was never laid out. It is on the south-west corner of the north-west quarter of section twelve, and many years ago the locality was known as Rogersville.

David Jones entered the land on which the village stands. Jonas Jones, who assisted in locating the Hamilton Road to Brookville, was an early settler; so also was Jacob Swank, a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Isaac Lindley was here also quite early. William Coonce, from Pennsylvania, lived south of the village, half a mile. Mr. Clem, from Kentucky, lived close by in the north-west. John Hancock, from Kentucky, lived a short distance in the south-east. Hiram Pierson bought the land on which the village rests, in 1856, of Jonas Jones, son of David Jones. The railroad was built in 1858. The station was established as soon as the railroad was built. The first citizen in the town proper was Hiram Pierson, who was also the second storekeeper. L. D. Hancock was the first man who dealt out dry-goods and groceries to this people. George Gardner followed Pierson; then Taylor Salisbury and Silas Baldwin, the latter of whom, with Gardner, is here at present. The first blacksmith was Jacob Lemmons, followed by Thomas Love, Thomas Applegate, and Henry Jones, the latter the present smith. There are about fifty citizens in the village.

Ogleton is a station in section two. Its name came from Alexander Ogle, an early settler in this part of Reily. This place has no significance except as a shipping point.

Reily was laid out by Pierson Conkling, Joseph M. Conkling, and Samuel Gray, October 25, 1848. This village was situated, when first platted, in the south-west and south-east corners of sections fifteen and sixteen. From its natural surroundings it has always been of considerable importance in the county and township. Many years before the town was platted, there gathered here many of the early settlers to cast their votes and receive their mail. In 1830 Lewis Enyart owned land in the south-west quarter of section fifteen, and the north-east quarter of section twenty-one. Section sixteen was set aside for school purposes, and until within the last forty years was not owned by any person in particular. An early land-holder on section twenty-two was Thomas Burke. As the village now is, it is mostly in sections twenty-one and twenty-two—principally the latter. The north-east quarter of section No. 17 was entered by John Morris, of Virginia, in 1799. He settled here in 1801 or 1802, where he died in July, 1840. Section No. 8, south-east quarter, was entered by a Mr. Crook. Another man by the name of Boyer settled here very early. He was a furniture maker by trade, and did much of the work for the settlers. James Stephens and Samuel Tucker built the stone house, known as the Morris homestead, in 1816 or 1817, which is now standing. Reily was begun on the east side of Indian Creek, where Colonel William Stephens cut the first timber in this vicinity preparatory to erecting cabins.

About this time David Dick built a grist and saw mill, where the present mill stands, and soon after added a carding machine. This mill, and the south-west quarter of section fifteen, was afterwards sold to Lewis Enyart who, about 1830, built a still-house, which stood a few rods north of the present post-office. Enyart rented his still-house to several persons, who divided the profits in proportion to the labor performed by each. In 1855 Enyart sold his mill to Sayres & Egnew; the still-house had in the meantime gone down. The mill passed from the above firm to William J. Salmon, who, in 1860, sold thirty-seven acres of land and the mill to J. P. Heidly and Thompson Gray, the latter coming into full possession in September, 1867. David Dick must have built this mill about 1810 or 1812, since which time it has been constantly running, though often receiving repairs. The flouring department is run by an overshot wheel; the saw mill by an undershot wheel.

Another early settler was Ferdinand Everhardt, who was here in 1837 as a wagon-maker in the house where S. P. Riker lives. He carried on his business here until a few years ago, when he died.

Felix Conkling was here in 1833 engaged in tanning, in the west end, in a house now occupied by John Watkins. A German followed Mr. Watkins in the same house, but did not do as large a business as his predecessor. This tannery ran for twenty odd years.

E. H. Gaston came here in the spring of 1833, walking from Cincinnati. He began business by clerking for his brother, A. L., in a store which he owned here at that time, remaining several years. Afterwards he opened a store for himself. He was then chosen a justice of the peace, which office he filled for twelve years; was elected county treasurer for two terms, and was a member of the Legislature. He died in February, 1876.

John Harper was here fifty years ago in a log-house in the upper end of Reily on the old road. He died in the West. His brothers, Joseph, Thomas, and James, were men of considerable note. The most interesting bit of history connected with them, is that they killed five half-breed Indians on Fall Creek, Indiana, about 1818.

Some of the Harpers had previously been massacred by the Indians, and they took this means of avenging their brethren. After the Indians were killed the civil authorities offered a reward for the capture of the Harpers, and one of the Ridges, who gave his assistance, but they fled to Virginia. Here they were taken prisoner, but in time gained their liberty.

John Burke was another early resident in this vicinity. He owned a grist-mill one mile below town, which he ran for several years. He died in Dunlapsville, Indiana.

M. B. and F. P. Applegate were here in 1849 as wagon and buggy makers. They stayed for ten or fifteen years. The former is dead; the latter lives near Greensburg, Indiana.

The Rev. A. B. Gilliland was a cabinet-maker here fifty years ago. He is now a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and is about ninety years of age. Gilliland was also one of the early residents of Venice, and was a pastor of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, living in the parsonage.

Many years before the village was laid out Samuel Davis kept tavern at the head of Main Street. Reily was then a great stopping-place for hog drivers, one of the most prominent being John Murphy, who lived near Harrisburg, Indiana. James Larison, a cooper by trade, kept tavern for five or six years, about 1844, where Henry Schwarm now lives. Samuel Davis, a blacksmith, followed in the same house. After him came T. B. Smith, Mr. Small, John W. Fiske, Mr. Gilliland, John Dingfelder, W. O. Pierson, Charles Silverlake, and Frederic Horsfield, the latter of whom is here at present.

Harness-makers in Reily since 1840 have been, Mr. Barrot, on the corner near the bridge, John Linch, Thomas H. Smith, yet a resident, and L. C. Addison, who came here in 1847, and who still works at his trade.

The oldest frame house in the village stands just below Thompson Gray's residence, on the Millville Pike. It formerly stood on the south-west corner, opposite Addison's harness shop, and was built by Mr. Burke. A. L. Gaston built the store-house which stood by its side in 1835. Samuel Gray removed the building to another part of his lot, and now uses it for various purposes in his business. The belief is that the first log-house in Reily stood near the Gaston store property.

Early physicians who visited this part of the country came from Hamilton, Dr. Daniel Millikin and Dr. Greenleaf being among the number. Dr. Corey, of Millville, was a practitioner in this vicinity far back in the '20's and '30's. Dr. Andrew King, from Ireland, was the first practicing physician in the north-western corner of the township. He lived and died on a farm now owned by his son Samuel. Dr. Kerr was a resident of Reily forty years ago. He afterwards removed to the West. He was followed by Dr. Gilchrist (who studied medicine with Dr. James, of Indiana, above Scipio), who practiced here for fifteen years. Dr. Gilchrist removed to Oxford, where he died. Dr. Hamer came next; he went from here to New London and then to Venice. He is now a resident of Denver, Colorado, engaged as a real estate agent. Dr. James N. Roberson came here in 1866, since which time he has remained. He had for his partner J. W. Bell, a son of 'Squire Bell, of Morgan Township, who, after remaining four years, removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1880. Dr. Dill is now with Dr. Roberson, who came here in 1881. Dr. Borger came here in 1876 from Prince William's Village, Carroll County, Indiana. Previous to locating in Reily he had practiced eight years. Dr. John Trembly, who lives two miles east of the village, was an early physician in this section. He now does little with his profession except in very urgent cases. Reily has three resident physicians.

The mechanic arts in Reily have always been carried on successfully. In 1830 John Miller was here in a log blacksmith shop opposite the tavern. Samuel Davis was here in 1835 in a shop above the hotel on the side hill, which land he owned at that time. James Bridge carried on blacksmithing in 1840 near the Presbyterian Church. Thompson Gray took up his residence in Reily, in May, 1843. He began as a blacksmith in a shop built by Davis on the bank of Indian Creek. He has now been here thirty-nine years. In the meantime there have been Hugh Roll, who learned his trade with Davis, George Huber, and William Sasher—the latter here in 1882.

A. L. Gaston was the first storekeeper in the village. His store was on the east side of Indian Creek one hundred yards above Dick's mill. He was here in 1828 or 1830. The frame house is now gone. Moses Burke carried on the same business at the Gaston store for two or three years. A. G. Smith was here from 1838–43 in a house where the tavern now stands. The old storehouse is now between the tavern and the stable. Gaston, Pierson & Clark were store-keepers here in the Smith property for some time; followed by Gaston & T. B. Smith. After Samuel Gray, on the corner near the bridge, came Amos Smith and Arthur Gray. The storekeepers at present are John A. Lesley, King Carson, N. Urmston & Son.

Saloon-keepers are Frank Horsfield and John Baker, the latter also having a meat-store. There are two shoemakers, John Gable and John Wunder. There is one tailor, J. W. Frazee; and one undertaker, S. P. Riker. A wood-working shop is kept by William Lutes. Two saw-mills are here, one kept by Van Ausdall, Wynescopp, Little & Bros., on the west side of the creek, and J. P. Heidley has another in connection with his grist-mill. There is also a portable saw-mill below the schoolhouse owned by Deneen & Stiman.

The first school-house in the vicinity of Reily stood on the west of the pike leading to the State line, in the

upper end of the village, on a piece of land now in a pasture-field. Some remnants of the old house are yet to be seen. This house was there more than seventy years ago; it was used for some time. The first school-house in the village proper was erected in 1839, on land sold to the authorities by Pierson and Joseph M. Conkling and wives. The front part of the house was built first. It is brick, and stands opposite Frazee's tailor-shop. After a number of years of use the house was found to be too small; hence, in 1860 or thereabouts, an addition was made to it. James B. King was a director at this time, and took much interest in the affair. King had previously been a member of the Legislature. On the 19th of November, 1877, school opened in the new building, which cost about three thousand dollars. The one acre of land, on part of which the house stands, was bought of Samuel Gray. There are two rooms in the new school-building.

Some of the persons who have taught school in Reily are: A. W. Mustin, Thomas W. Lawrence, the latter here in 1853; W. Burget, Joseph C. Snow, in 1857, who also was an excellent preceptor; W. Bartlow, Mr. Sheely, D. Bassett, Mr. Snow, in 1859, a brother of J. C. Snow; William Salmon, in 1854, who afterwards went to California, and who had Emily O. Cumback for assistant; Alexander King in 1855; Doctor J. M. Trembly in 1857; F. A. Coleman in 1855; besides Mary Ann Howels, daughter of Rev. M. Howels; Lucretia Jones, and others.

Among the scholars of Thomas W. Lawrence, in 1853, were John Dingfellow, Albert, John, and Lafayette Sweatman, Alonzo Kerr, David Rees, James Oxley, Francis Gilliland, Hannah Little, Sarah E. Davis, Harriet Gaston, Lucy Smith, Mary Burke, and Martha King. In 1853 there was an enrollment of eighty-two scholars.

The Reily Presbyterian Church was organized in April, 1836, with thirty-six members. It was a scion from Bethel, the most powerful religious organization of its faith in this part of the county. The house, made of brick, in which the congregation now worship, was built in 1840. Forty-six years after its organization the membership numbers one hundred. Among the ministers have been A. B. Gilliland, J. S. Weaver, E. Howell, T. E. Hughes, C. H. Raymond, J. De Lamater, and D. H. Green. This Church, since its organization, has been in a prosperous state. There is a neat parsonage near the church. A good Sunday-school is maintained and well supported.

Reily Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 332, was instituted November 12, 1857, at St. Charles. Some of the charter members were John and Silas Stewart, brothers, and George W. Roberts. This lodge continued at St. Charles until 1876 or 1877, when, on account of the inconvenience to members, it was brought to Reily. The society built a lodge here in 1876, and the next year it burned down. This hall cost about seven hundred dollars, and was over Benjamin F. Sayres's store-room. After the loss occasioned by the fire the lodge bought the lot on which the store stood, and erected the present frame, costing about one thousand dollars. There are now about fifty active members. No. 332 was instituted by William Chidsey, of Cincinnati, now grand secretary of Ohio.

The Knights of Honor Lodge was instituted March 30, 1881, with the following members: B. F. Sayres, John Mansod, Doctor D. D. Borger, J. T. Little, J. N. Carson, J. A. Lasley, J. P. Van-Ausdall, George Feighter, John Gable, H. E. Wynecopp, Frederic Horsfield, Henry Schwarm, Morris Hamer, George Huber, Walter DeCamp, W. G. Everson, William Thompson, W. G. Ragsdill, Amos C. Vanlue, Calvin E. Deneen, A. W. Deneen, Noah S. Sayres, Gideon Stroud, William M. Sasher, P. J. B. Welliver, John Vanness, Charles Urmston, J. W. Whitehill and J. T. Bartlow. Mr. B. F. Sayres met his death by accident November 15, 1881. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. The first officers of this lodge were Doctor D. D. Borger, P. D.; W. G. Everson, D.; Walter DeCamp, V. D.; W. J. Ragsdill, assistant D.; J. R. Van Ausdall, representative; P. J. V. Welliver, F. R.; F. Horsfield, treasurer. This society has thirty odd members, and is in a flourishing condition.

There was a Grange society organized in Reily several years ago. It is now dead.

The Reily Cemetery gives these inscriptions:

Elder Jonas Roberson, born January 27, 1800; died May 11, 1874. Nancy, his wife, born November 28, 1804; died March 16, 1870. Hannah, wife of B. F. Sayres, died May 28, 1877; aged 52. George Bowman, died March 6, 1876; aged 64. Elias Sayres, died October 6, 1867; aged 66. Amanda, wife of John F. Ward, born June 25, 1829; died September 13, 1877. Sarah J. Ward, born April 5, 1839; died February 4, 1856. George W. Van Ausdall, born November 1[illegible], 1803; died August 15, 1876. Matthew Welliver, died January 6, 1879; aged 69. Aaron H. Davis, died February 14, 1872; aged 57. Sarah Ann, wife of Aaron H. Davis, died April 20, 1879; aged 59. Cynthia A., wife of William Stephens, born June 8, 1806; died October 12, 1864. A fine monument marks the resting-place of Joseph Smith, who was born January 20, 1806, and died January 1, 1881. Abigail Smith, his wife, was born October 5, 1812. Another very fine monument says: Elizabeth, wife of John Abbott, died March 18, 1857; aged 47. Also, Margaret, wife of John Abbott, who died July 27, 1880; aged 71. Elizabeth, wife of William Smith, died June 18, 1859; aged 90. James Johnson, born December 1, 1808; died February 4, 1875. From a handsome monument: J. D. Smith, died April 30, 1877; aged 75. Susan, wife of J. D. Smith, died October 2, 1837; aged 33. Elizabeth, wife of J. D. Smith, died August 1, 1877; aged 58.

This burying-ground is comparatively new, and there are but few old burials in it. Every thing about the yard is neat and orderly.

In early times the townships of Reily, Hanover, and Oxford—the uplands near the heads of the creeks—were covered by large ponds of water. There were hundreds of acres entirely useless, except that large quantities of wild

geese and ducks made these grounds their resort. The excessive timber prevented the water from running off. There were immense thickets of wild gooseberry bushes, patches of briars which covered three or four acres, and plenty of wild currants. Above the Baptist Church, on Indian Creek one mile and a half, there were twenty acres of wild black currants, "which were much better," so the old settlers say, "than our common white currants." Crab apples abounded; also wild onions. Colonel William Stevens says an "oak tree, seven feet in diameter, above his father's house, turned out fifteen 'coons at a single catch." Foxes, ground-hogs, opossums, and squirrels abounded. Game was always fat. Sugar making was carried on very extensively by the settlers. Camps were opened wherever a good opportunity presented itself, regardless, in many cases, of its location. The general price for sugar previous to the war of 1812, was about three cents per pound. After the war, the price rose to twelve and a half cents per pound, many of the pioneers making handsome profits thereby. The last bear seen in Reily Township was in the north-east corner of section six, in 1809. In 1815 Brumfield Boone killed one of the largest panthers ever seen in Butler County, on a farm then owned by John Boone, his father. The farm is now owned by the Vanness heirs. The animal measured seven feet from tip to tip. People came from all directions to see it, and its skin was kept a good while in the neighborhood. There were dozens of cooper-shops in Reily Township at an early day. One of the oldest dwelling houses in Reily Township is on section four, north of the road fifteen rods, running through the center of the section. It was built by David Wing, in 1810. It is now occupied and owned by Rodney Donham, who was born August 30, 1806, on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. He came with his father's family to the south side of section six, this township, in 1809, on the 22d of June.

Robert Moore was born in 1815, in Hanover Township, on section No. 22. He has engaged in carpentering most of his life, going from place to place throughout the county, erecting buildings. He is a man who owns considerable real estate and is a person of unblemished character. After 1837 he owned the mill which stood on Indian Creek, near where he lives. In 1861 this mill ceased to run.

Owen Davis, one of the pioneer settlers of Reily Township, took up his residence in the south-east quarter of section twenty, in 1811. For his wife he married Mary, daughter of John Smith, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, June, 1807. Mrs. Davis was born December 27, 1789, in the same county where she married. This marriage resulted in a family of ten children: John, born 1808, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania—dead; Rebecca, who married Samuel Davis, born 1810, died in Butler County; Philip, born 1812, died in Indiana; Aaron, born 1814, died in this county; Owen, born 1816—dead; Hannah, who married Henry Thompson, born 1819, and lives near Reily; Charles, born 1821, unmarried, and living in California; Mary J., who married Andrew Mann, born 1824, died in Butler County in 1850; Rhoda, who married Allen Larison, born 1827, died in this county; Ezra, born 1830, living near Reily. John Smith, Mrs. Davis's father, came to this county in 1816, and settled where the Davises now live in this township. He was an active soldier in the Revolution. Owen Davis, Sen., was in the war of 1812, his wife being left with four small children to care for in a cabin in the woods of the then thinly settled community. Charles Davis, one of the sons, was a soldier in the Mexican War.

The following is a list of the postmasters of Reily Township:

Bunker Hill.—William R. Pierson, January 21, 1852; Obadiah Welliver, May 15, 1860; Jacob M. Trembly, January 31, 1863; discontinued June 13, 1863; re-established July 10, 1863; John Doyle, July 10, 1863; Charles C. Crawford, July 9, 1866; William H. Burgett, December 21, 1868; Rooney Dunham, May 19, 1869; discontinued April 13, 1869; re-established January 26, 1876; Benjamin Wynn, January 26, 1876; Robert F. Stead, March 31, 1879; James A. Moore, November 7, 1881.

Philanthropy.—William D. Jones, February 15, 1823; James Beard, June 4, 1836; J. A. Applegate, May 29, 1839; Isaac H. Pierson, December 11, 1840; James W. Fye, July 16, 1850; Aaron McGaughey, February 27, 1852; Abraham Boyd, June 27, 1853; Lewis W. Miller, June 3, 1854; Joseph A. Smith, February 10, 1857; William R. Mercer, January 16, 1861; Peter De Armont, December 9, 1862; Francis M. Abraham, February 28, 1868; William R. Mercer, March 10, 1868; John Beard, January 20, 1869; Peter De Armont, February 22, 1869; Abram B. Hodson, March 17, 1871; John L. Phillis, December 22, 1879; Frederick W. Oliver, May 16, 1879.

Reily.—Obadiah Welliver, December 31, 1825; Augustus L. Gaston, October 21, 1830; Elias H. Gaston, June 16, 1840; Samuel Gray, October 2, 1849; Joseph W. Frazee, April 27, 1854; James Roberson, March 15, 1858; Freeman P. Applegate, April 15, 1862; Samuel Gray, April 20, 1863; Danforth B. Thompson, May 17, 1866; John N. Carson, May 31, 1867; Henry C. Gray, April 8, 1869; Samuel Gray, January 24, 1870; Nelson Urmston, May 26, 1876; John W. Corson, November 22, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Lewis Alexander was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1811. His father, Andrew Alexander, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was there married to Sarah Montgomery in May, 1804. He came to Ohio, and settled on what is now the Sample farm, dying soon after. His wife was left with four boys and

three girls. She died in 1845. Of these children but two are living, Lewis Alexander and Mrs. Martha Tremley, wife of Amos Tremley. Mr. Alexander has always lived on a farm, with the exception of sixteen months, when he was engaged in the hardware business in Hamilton, in 1857 and 1858. He was married January 25, 1838, to Rachel Burk, daughter of Alexis and Mary Burk, who were among the pioneers of this township. They have had four children. William J. was a druggist in Connersville, where he died in 1867; Henry T. was married in 1872 to Amanda Leffler, and lives at home, carrying on the farm for his father; Sarah S. was married in 1873 to Scott Roll, and lives in Hanover Township; and Amos T. died April 15, 1875, when sixteen years old. Mrs. Alexander died January 25, 1870. Mr. Alexander received his start working by the month at from $4 to $11. His first purchase was 35 acres at $30 per acre, and he has added to it by installments till he now owns 254 acres. He was brought up a Democrat, but in 1842 joined the Whigs and afterwards the Republican party. His present home is half a mile west of Reily, where he moved in 1865. He has a handsome gold-headed cane, which was presented to him by his friends when he celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday.

John R. Bevis, son of James A. and Margaret (Ramsey) Bevis, was born near Cincinnati, December 23, 1837. At eighteen he entered Farmer's College, where he remained three years, when he engaged with his father in farming, carrying on a hotel, and running an omnibus. He was married June 16, 1864, to Martha A., daughter of Henry and Margaret (Jones) Lefton. They have three children—Edwin, Everett S., and Alma. Mrs. Bevis was born near New London, February 20, 1842. Mr. Bevis moved to Butler County in 1865, on his farm, which he had bought the year previous, and has followed farming ever since. He is a Master Mason of McMakin Lodge, No. 120, of Mount Pleasant, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Salem Clark, son of Isaac and Catherine Clark, was born in Butler County, February 26, 1818. His parents came to this county in 1810. He was married in 1841 to Susan Ragsdill, daughter of Wilson P. Ragsdill. She was born in this county, November 28, 1823. They have had four children. Mary Louisa Beard was born December 22, 1841; Alfred, September 4, 1844; William Edgar, March 6, 1849; Henry Wills, April 15, 1854. Mr. Clark is a farmer, and was born within one mile of where he now lives. His children, who are all married, live near to him.

Samuel Garner was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1802, and came to this county with his parents, Henry and Catherine Garner, in 1806. He was united in marriage on the 19th of November, 1820, to Elizabeth Keever, daughter of John and Lydia Keever. She was born in Warren County, March 7, 1804, and came to this county with her parents in 1804. Mr. and Mrs. Garner have had twelve children. Rebecca Dunwoody was born in April, 1821; William, May 30, 1822; Henry, December 17, 1823; John, June 12, 1826; Samuel, May 5, 1829; Elizabeth Rothermel, February 8, 1832; Lydia Descombes, November 10, 1834; Susan Ragsdill, March 24, 1836; Mary Everson, February 16, 1838; George, November 15, 1839; Andrew, September 26, 1842; Margaret Hauck, September 26, 1845. Mr. Garner settled in the woods, and saw many of the experiences of a backwoods life. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, as was also his wife's father. In the last war there were of his family Henry, John, Samuel, George, and Andrew in the service.

Samuel Landon was born on the farm where he now resides, June 16, 1818. His father, Elisha Landon, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, May 25, 1772, and removed to Pennsylvania with his parents when four years old. He came from Pennsylvania with General Anthony Wayne, with whom he had enlisted for three years. Serving his time out, and being discharged at Greenville, Darke County, he went back to Cincinnati, where he married Sarah Herkless, and in 1808 moved to Reily Township, taking up a quarter of section eight, where he built a cabin in the woods. They had twelve children, Elizabeth, William, Daniel, Anna, Amy, Laban, Mary, Samuel, Jane, Sarah, James, and Elisha C., who all grew up. Four only are now living, Daniel, Samuel, Amy, now Mrs. John Gandil, and Jane, now Mrs. John Blackford. Elisha was one of the first trustees of the township; he was of Welsh descent. His grandfather and five sons were in the Revolutionary war, being engaged in the battle of Brandywine. Mr. Landon died June 3, 1853. Samuel Landon has always resided on the farm where he now lives. His first teachers were John Elliott and Elvira Heazeltine. He has been twice married. On November 21, 1846, he was united to Ann Bates, daughter of Joel and Sarah (Conover) Bates. They had eleven children—Alexander, James H., Joel B., Francis C., Newton, Sarah (deceased), Willard, Edgar, Rebecca Ann (deceased), Daniel, and Elvie. Mrs. Landon died September 20, 1879, and he was again married March 30, 1880. His second wife was Mrs. Amanda Brosius, widow of John Brosius, and daughter of David and Sarah Timberman. Mr. Landon was trustee for three years, about 1850, and has been president of the Millville, Reily, and Milton Turnpike for twenty years. He was one of the first members of the township school board, under the free school system, and has held the office of school director for some fifteen years. He is treasurer of the King and Thompson free pike. He was overseer of Reily Grange No. 544, and succeeded to the office of Master by the death of the presiding officer. He is a member of Pomona Grange, of Butler County, and was its steward three years.

John Lindley was born in Butler County on the 3d of May, 1814. He is the son of Isaac and Abigail Lind-

ley, who came to this county in 1810. He was married June 16, 1844, to Samantha Hand, daughter of Darby and Hannah Hand, who was born in this county July 29, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley have had four children. Isaac N. Lindley was born June 4, 1845; Mary A. Lindley was born December 4, 1846; Leroy W. Lindley was born October 19, 1848, and Ellis H. Lindley was born January 21, 1851. Mr. Lindley is a farmer and has never held any office. His grandfather, Isaac Lindley, was in the Revolutionary War.

Moses R. Pierson, bricklayer and plasterer, was born in Reily Township September 21, 1830. He is the son of Moses Pierson and Hannah Ross, both from New Jersey. He was married in Oxford September 11, 1851, to Cynthia A. Wilson, born May 2, 1835, daughter of Abner Wilson and Esther Smith, who were from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. To this union have been born the following children: Mary O., Almira F., Hester Ida, Estella B., Phebe Jane, Lou Nellie G., David Lorain, and Elbert Nelson.

James N. Roberson, M. D., of Reily, was born in Carthage, Hamilton County, September 17, 1842. His father, Jonas Roberson, was born in New Jersey, emigrating to Ohio in 1804 with his parents, and settling on Duck Creek, near Cincinnati. He learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed till 1850, then being in mercantile and farming business until 1872, when he retired. He died May 11, 1874. He was postmaster of Reily for eight years, and preached as a local minister from 1870. He was the regular minister of the Baptist Church in Reily two years prior to his death. He was an earnest, zealous worker in the Church, and a truly Christian gentleman. He was married October 6, 1826, to Nancy Bryant, by whom he had six children, James being the only surviving one. The mother died March 16, 1870. Doctor Roberson attended Beach Grove Seminary, of Indiana, four years, and read medicine with Doctor Gilchrist, of Reily, three years. He was graduated at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, in 1862, at the age of twenty. In the Fall of 1862 he entered the service as assistant surgeon, being at first with the sanitary supply, and then in the army of the Cumberland. He resigned on account of ill health in 1863; in May of that year beginning practice at Fair Haven, Preble County. In 1864 he was assistant surgeon in the 156th Ohio National Guard, during its hundred-day service. In the Spring of 1865 he removed to his present location, where he has conducted a successful practice ever since. November 29, 1862, he married Mary Frazee, daughter of J. W. Frazee, and by her was the father of one child, Carrie Edna. His wife died November 28, 1866, and he married April 4, 1870, Lizzie Phillips, daughter of Joseph Phillips. They are the parents of two children, Edward P. and Georgie E. He is a Master Mason of Oxford Lodge, No. 67, and is also a member of St. Charles Lodge of Odd Fellows.

David Rothermel was born in Ross Township March 30, 1826. His father, Solomon Rothermel, came of an old Revolutionary stock. Solomon Rothermel's uncle, Joseph, fought in that memorable struggle, and died a prisoner of war. He was with Washington at Trenton. Mr. Rothermel was married February 26, 1857, in Morgan Township, to Mary Ann Martindell, born in that township January 26, 1834. She is the daughter of Wilson Martindell and Nancy Martin. Both are living in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Rothermel have had nine children. Mary C. was born November 29, 1857; Nancy M., September 11, 1859; Ann E., August 13, 1861; Flora B., September 16, 1863; Cervanida, July 31, 1865; Charles W., September 8, 1867; James J., April 14, 1870; Parmelia, June 16, 1872, and Nona, October 3, 1875. Charles W. Rothermel died October 10, 1868. Mr. Rothermel has been supervisor of his township for three terms, and is so this year, 1882. He is a butcher by trade, and followed that business for about ten years, in connection with farming, but now pays all of his attention to the farm. He has been a resident of Butler for fifty-five years. His mother was Christina Brosius. She is now dead, as is his father.

W. D. Salmon, the son of William and Martha J. Salmon, who were emigrants from Pennsylvania, was born in Hanover Township, August 15, 1831. On the 16th of February, 1853, he married Margaret J. Meeker, daughter of Mitchell and Margaret Meeker, who came to this portion of the world in 1803, from New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Salmon have four children, all girls. Charlotte A. Black was born October 26, 1855; Maggie J. Dorr, August 25, 1858, and Hattie Maud, April 12, 1865. Mr. Salmon is a farmer. His wife's father served in the Revolutionary War.

John H. Smith, deceased, was the son of Captain John and Rebecca (Griffin) Smith, and was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1808. Captain John Smith served in the Revolutionary war under Lafayette till its close. In 1816 he and his wife, with their seven children, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Butler County, where he entered half a section of land in Section 20, and a quarter in Section 29. Captain John died in 1851, having held the office of township trustee for several years. His wife died in 1819. Of their children but one is now living, Mrs. Annie Mann. The others were Mary, Charles, Sarah, Rebecca, John H., and Amos G. The life of John H. Smith was spent on the farm. He was twice married; first, to Sarah Lemon. To this union one child, Rebecca Ann, was born. She is now dead. His second wife was Sarah Jones, whom he married in 1843. She is the daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Farnsworth) Jones. Her father, who served in the war of 1812, died in 1853, and her mother in 1855. By this marriage they had seven children, John O., Nicholas J., Daniel W., Newton J., Charles E., Annie, and Fanny (now Mrs. Dayton). The children

are all married, except Newton J. Mr. Smith died June 18, 1881. He held the office of school director for many years. Mrs. Smith was born in the township in August, 1816. Her grandfather, Jonathan Jones, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Keziah Harvy. In 1806, with their eight children, they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in the north-east corner of Reily Township. None of the children are now living. Charles E. Smith was married, March 19, 1878, to Mary E. Van Sickle, daughter of John and Diana (Kiger) Van Sickle. They have two children.

John W. Smith was born in Reily Township, April 9, 1817. He is a son of Charles G. and Phebe (Bartlow) Smith. The land where he was born was originally entered by the grandfather, who gave it to Charles, who was married in 1816 in Indiana. He followed farming all his life, except five years that he was in the service of the government. Among other things, he burned the brick for the fort at Green Bay. He died October, 1834, but his wife is still living, aged eighty-seven. John W. Smith has always followed farming, receiving his education in the district school. He was married June 15, 1837, to Catherine, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Thomas) Warfield, by whom twelve children have been borne him. They are Joseph B., Rebecca Ann, now Mrs. George Lane, of Hamilton; Margaret, now Mrs. Oliver Bear, living in Indiana; James J., David L., Isabella, Harrison H., Phebe J., now Mrs. John Moorehead. Eveline, John, Mary, and Vallandigham are deceased. Mr. Smith has served forty-one years as a school director of his district. He is a member of Oxford Lodge of Masons. Mrs. Smith was born in this county, and when four or five years old moved with her parents to Indiana. When she was fifteen she returned to this county and lived with her sister until her marriage. Mr. Smith has now 335 acres, which he still holds, besides giving some three hundred acres to his children.

Thomas H. Smith is the son of Thomas and Lucy Smith, who came to this county in 1816, and he was born in Fairfield Township, August 2, 1826. He is a farmer, and now has one of the finest residences in Reily Township. He was married on the 1st of February, 1851, to Sarah Ann Van Ness, daughter of Eliza and Rebecca Van Ness, who was born January 12, 1828, in Reily Township. He has been a notary public.

Colonel William Stevens, one of the leading men of the township, was born in the State of New York on the 11th of June, 1803. He is the son of James and Abigail Stevens, who removed to this county in 1807. They are now both dead. He was married in 1825 to Cynthia Fisk, also a native of New York, and the daughter of Amos and Cynthia Fisk. They came to this county in 1811. Mrs. Stevens was born June 8, 1806. Three of their children are living. Lorenzo Dow was born August 15, 1825; Caroline Lawrence was born July 7, 1827, and George Washington was born January 11, 1837. Benjamin F. Stevens, George Stevens, and Andrew Stevens were out in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. William Stevens himself went out as a volunteer, at the age of fifty-nine, and served two years. He was a colonel of a militia regiment for about eight years before the war. Notwithstanding his advanced age, his mind is still active, and his strength is still surprising. He has voted in the township for fifty-six years. He is a farmer.

Amos Tremley, son of Daniel and Mary Tremley, was born in this county June 3, 1811. His parents moved here in 1803. He was married March 6, 1834, to Martha, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Alexander, who was born in Butler County February 6, 1811. They have had five children. Daniel A. was born April 21, 1835; Sarah Elizabeth Lemon, August 3, 1837; Jacob, November 1, 1839; Cynthia A. Lasher, January 15, 1846, and Rebecca A., December 21, 1853. Jacob is dead. Mr. Tremley is the oldest man living in the township, born there. His father was in the war of 1812, and his sons, Daniel A. and Jacob, were in the late war.

Samuel Urmston, who was born in Pennsylvania, came to Ohio with his parents in 1806, and settled near Cincinnati. He soon after moved to this county, serving in the war of 1812. At the conclusion he received a land-warrant for his services, which he afterwards sold, moving back to Hamilton County about the year 1827; but again coming to Butler County, in 1851, he located near the present Woods' Station, living there till 1869, when he removed to Millville, where he died in August, 1871. He married Keziah Hall, and had by her nine children, of whom eight are now living. Nelson Urmston was the fifth child, and was born in this county November 12, 1822. In the fall of 1848 he began selling goods in Hamilton County, which he continued till 1850, when he sold out. In the Spring of 1851 he returned to Butler County, where he opened a store at Woods' Station, continuing there till 1852, when he moved to Millville. In 1870 he returned to Reily, where he keeps a general stock of merchandise. On the 4th of April, 1850, he was married to Rachel Hunt, to whom one child was born, Mrs. G. W. Meats. Mrs. Urmston died November 6, 1851, and he was married on the 3d of February, 1853, to Sarah Flint, daughter of the Rev. Joseph H. Flint. He has four children by the second wife. They are Alice (Mrs. Andrew Morris), Nelson A., Joseph, and Jesse Andrew. Nelson Augustus is a partner with his father in the store, having been admitted in 1876. He was married February 13, 1879, to Margaret E. Blacker, daughter of James H. and Sarah Blacker. He was in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment during the civil war.

Mandeville Tyler Urmston was born in Seven-Mile, Butler County, the 22d of September, 1828. His

grandfather was a fife major in the Revolution, and died at the battle of Brandywine. His father was John G. Urmston, and his mother's name was Mary. They came to this county at an early period, the mother in 1822. The father once filled the position of judge. Mandeville T. Urmston was married on the first of July, 1841, to Rebecca Hand, daughter of Darby and Hannah Hand, who came to this county in 1814. She was born on the 17th of September, 1823.

John F. Ward, son of Hugh and Sarah Ward, is one of the oldest persons in the township of Reily. He was born in Morris County, New Jersey, on the 17th of June, 1817. His parents were also natives of that State, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Ward came to Reily in June, 1849, and was married on the 9th of the same month to Amanda Hideley, daughter of Henry Hideley. Mr. Ward is a painter and artist, and has a fine reputation in his calling. He has established a fine cemetery a little west of Reily. He is a man of enterprise, and is well situated.

P. J. B. Welliver lives on the Millville, Reily, and Milton Turnpike, three miles south-east of Reily Village. He was born in the house in which he now resides, October 31, 1817, and is the son of Obadiah and Hannah (Johnston) Welliver. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and she of New Jersey, being married in Pennsylvania in 1796, and coming to Ohio in a wagon in 1810. He entered a quarter where his son now lives, dying in 1839. His wife lived till 1865. There were nine children in the family, of whom but two are now living, P. J. B. Welliver and Mrs. Samuel Jobe. He has always resided on the farm, with the exception of about a year he spent in a store at Brownsville, Indiana. His early education was derived from the district school, attending the private school of Aaron Powers one year. He was married November 30, 1837, to Elizabeth M., daughter of James and Rachel (Mills) Everson. She was born September 25, 1817. They have had nine children—Emma, Cynthia Ann, Susan K., Minerva, Sarah S. (dead), Alfred J., James E., Lockey J., and Nannie H. (dead). Mr. Welliver served as justice of the peace of Reily Township for nine successive years, beginning about 1855, and one term of three years since the war. He was a Master Mason of the Oxford Lodge, but has taken out his withdrawal card. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 2400, of the Knights of Honor of Reily. Their children are all married. Emma is now Mrs. Henry Garner; Cynthia, Mrs. George Clark; Susan, Mrs. G. W. Garner; Minerva, Mrs. W. H. H. Pierson; Lockey, Mrs. James R. Van Ness. Mr. Welliver is a Democrat.

Gideon Wilkinson was born January 5, 1815, on the farm where he now lives, in a log cabin, which stood near his present residence, which was among the first erected in this part of the township. His father, Gideon Wilkinson, was a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1806. He stopped on the Little Miami River, on what is called Round Bottom, and raised one crop of corn. The next year he purchased land in Reily of Jonathan Covalt, who had entered the farm, but was not able to pay for it. His first dwelling consisted of four forks set into the ground in the shape of a square, with a bark roof, and three sides of bark and brush. At the front a sheet was hung up for a door. He lived in this one season, from Spring till Fall, until he could erect a more substantial cabin. He was married about the year 1808 or 1809 to Mrs. Abigail Van Ness, and had by her six children. They were Abraham, Margaret, Mary, Gideon, Elisha, and Abigail. They are all living except Mary. In the war of 1812 Mr. Wilkinson enlisted under Captain Crooks, but when they had marched as far as Brookville, Indiana, word was brought that peace had been declared, and they were discharged. Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Van Ness, in 1817, made a visit to their old home in New Jersey, traveling the whole way on horseback. Mr. Wilkinson died in 1842 and his wife in 1843. The present Mr. Wilkinson remained with his parents until their death, they having deeded him the home farm. The other children were otherwise provided for, the boys receiving one hundred acres and the girls sixty acres each. By industry Mr. Wilkinson has added to his fields, until now he owns seven hundred and eighty acres of land. He was married in 1833 to Mary DeCamp, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Baker) DeCamp. She was born in Reily Township, June 18, 1818. They have had thirteen children—Abraham, Miranda, Abigail, Rachel, Adaline, Mary J., Francis M., Rebecca E., John D., Sarah E., Harriet E., Gideon J., and Amadore. They are all living except Abraham, Rachel, Sarah E., and Mary J. Mr. Wilkinson was one of the township trustees for several terms, and was school director about thirty years.

MORGAN.

This is a township lying in the south-west corner of the county. It is bounded on the north by Reily, on the east by Ross, on the south by Hamilton County, on the west by Indiana. Originally it formed a part of Ross Township, and was created on the 4th of March, 1811.

When the first settlements were made along the Dry Fork, Howard's Creek, and Paddy's Run bottoms, ague and fever prevailed to a fearful extent. The surface in Morgan Township is partly undulating, but a great deal is rough. Along the route of Dry Fork and Paddy's Run the bottoms extend on either side from one quarter to one mile in width. The former of these streams is noted for the fertile land which borders it—the bottoms being admirably adapted to the growing of corn and barley. When the timber was first cleared off, and within a year or two after the soil was thoroughly worked over, immense crops were raised. In the south-western corner of the township the soil is unproductive, compared with the rich Dry Fork and Paddy's Run bottoms. The country around Scipio is favorable to agricultural pursuits. This section forms the basin from which Dry Fork takes its source. All the territory in the north-east corner of the township is elevated. The valley of Paddy's Run is a famous body of land for farmers. New London is situated in the midst of a fertile and very prosperous farming section.

Dry Fork, of Whitewater, is the longest as well as the largest creek in Morgan Township. It takes its rise in the region of Scipio, Okeana, and St. Charles, and has for its tributaries on the east Buck Run and Kiatta Creek. The main fork rises in Indiana. Dry Fork takes its name from the fact that near its mouth there is less water than ten miles above. During a dry season there are no signs of water in Hamilton County, while in the county of Butler, above Okeana, there is a sufficient supply for all necessary purposes. Howard's Creek cuts the south-west corner of the township, and empties into Dry Fork about one mile and a half south of the county line. It took its name from a family who lived on its banks many years ago. Paddy's Run took its name because an Irishman was drowned in it. The stream is about half the size of Dry Fork, and empties into the Big Miami, a mile and a half below New Baltimore, in Hamilton County. There are numerous other streams, all of which, however, form the affluents of either Howard's Creek, Dry Fork, or Paddy's Run.

The original timber was made up of sycamore, walnut, blue and white ash, sugar tree, and poplar, along the streams; on the uplands, beech, hickory, some scattering walnut, ash to a considerable extent, large quantities of red and white oak, but principally of the latter, gum, hackberry, and a good supply of dogwood. There was also a dense growth of spice bushes, and about the beginning of the present century a luxuriant crop of pea-vines. These vines covered the face of the country along the rich bottoms, and for a number of years after the first settlements furnished all the food necessary for the cattle and sheep. A few years, however, of constant pasturage destroyed their vitality.

When the township received its first quota of settlers there were no roads of any kind to lead to distant settlements. Blaze roads soon came to be regarded as very necessary. These were often supplemented by bridle-paths, which led through the underbrush.

"After the county road was laid out and opened from Cincinnati to the Miami," says Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, to whom we are indebted for many of the following facts, "a new era of transportation dawned upon the country. For many years the settlers took the produce of their fields, poultry-yards, and dairies to Cincinnati on pack-horses. At an early day Paddy's Run butter commanded a quick sale and a premium in Lower Market, then the business center of the Queen City. Hospitality and *sociability* were cardinal virtues among the pioneers. Their raisings, log-rollings, corn-huskings and harvestings, their chopping frolics, quiltings, and wool-pickings are the memorials of their readiness to help each other."

One of the first roads in the township was called the State road; it led from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to Oxford, Ohio. It struck or entered the township where the Shaker road now does. This road was also called the "post road," from the fact that it was over this route that the early mails were carried. The same road is now in use, but is not considered as of much importance. Another early road, and a very prominent one too, followed down the creek from Scipio, and on to Venice in Ross Township. The Howard's Creek road was not so prominent. It followed the stream and united with the Lawrenceburg and Oxford road near the north family of Shakers. There was a road also which struck off at St. Charles and passed by the way of Layhigh to the Miami at Dick's ford. This was called the trace road. The old Scipio road is now the Colerain and Brookville turnpike, but of course the original trace is not always followed. From Scipio it formerly took down the creek and struck Okeana about where that village now stands. Here it crossed Dry Fork and took the direction of Venice. Most of the roads formed a junction at Dick's or Shaw's ford on the Big Miami, about one-half mile above where the bridge now stands, but which at that

time was an unthought-of affair. For some of the farmers to reach market who lived in the south-west corner of the township, a crossing was made at New Baltimore in Crosby Township, of the adjacent county.

It would be difficult at this late day to tell which of these highways was the most prominent, but during the Fall and Winter seasons the trace road was unmistakably used much more by hog-drivers than any other thoroughfare in the township. There is now a free turnpike leading from Harrison, in Hamilton County, to the Scipio and Millville pike, which for most of the way follows the section line one mile west of the Indiana line. This road caused much litigation, and was the cause of sending a forger to the penitentiary for ten years. There is another well used from New London to Millville. A good pike—a toll road—runs from Scipio to Millville. Many of the roads are very good.

For forty years or more there has been an omnibus run daily between New London and Cincinnati. The Western Stage Company carried on staging thirty-five years ago. John R. Bevis was an early proprietor; from him it passed into the hands of his brother, Jesse C., who quite recently sold out to Charles Shields, who, in turn, sold to Clements Butterfield. In former days, before the time of pikes, an old-fashioned leather-spring stage was run between Cincinnati and Connersville. The trip was made in three days. Frederic George was among the first and most permanent drivers.

The first land entered in Morgan Township was by Edward Bebb. It was a half-section in Section 27. The first blacksmith, as well as the first miller, in the neighborhood of Paddy's Run was James Nicholas. In 1831 he moved to Allen County, Ohio, and was one of the first settlers in that large and prosperous community of Welsh people. John Vaughn built the first barn and brick house in the settlement in 1816; they are yet standing. During 1803 there settled on Dry Fork and Paddy's Run the families of Jacob Phillis, John and Samuel Harden, Bryson Blackburn, George Drybread, John Howard, and Thomas Milholland. Blackburn was a blacksmith. His customers found their own iron and steel, which he hammered into axes, hoes, butcher-knives, and so on, with a brawny arm and a skillful hand. "A clock-case, now owned by Mrs. Mary Vaughn, made for her father, Edward Bebb, by Stephen Hayden, in 1804, shows the ingenuity and taste of this pioneer cabinet-maker. It is made of cherry slabs, dressed as best he could, overcoming the want of a saw-mill with a whip-saw. For over seventy years it has been been the cozy home of a brass clock which Mrs. Bebb brought from Wales seventy-nine years ago. This venerable clock was a great curiosity to the Indians, who frequently visited Mr. Bebb's cabin. Captain William D. Jones brought the first stock of goods into the township on a pack-horse, and opened a place of business near where the turnpike crosses Paddy's Run. His business was conducted chiefly on the bartering basis, as specie was very scarce. The first physicians were Doctors Sloan, of Fairfield; Millikin, of Hamilton; and Crookshank, of Harrison. They practiced as early as 1806, and were eminent in their profession and useful in the community. In 1808 Maxwell Parkinson officiated as justice of the peace, probably appointed by the Governor."

SCIPIO.

The village of Scipio was laid out by Joseph Alyea about fifty-five years ago. The original plat is entirely in the State of Indiana. When James Bartlow first came to this section there were remnants of Indian wigwams in the little bottom where the Odd Fellows' Hall now stands.

William D. Jones was the first storekeeper in the village. His place of business was in a little log-house on the Morgan Township side. After him came Joseph Alyea, the founder of the town, in a log-house one and a half stories high, opposite the store where Frederic Oliver now keeps. This house was about eighteen by twenty feet, and is now gone. George Hubbell was another storekeeper in a house, part of which was frame, opposite Alyea's. William White came soon after Hubbell, who, also, was his son-in-law. Clark & Pearson, Thompson & Hodson, were firms prominently engaged here in commercial pursuits. Then came Aaron McGhaney, Samuel and James Fye, Cornelius Bartlow, Charles Fossett, Miller & Jaquish, Smith & De Armond, William R. Mercer, Fossett & Snyder, Sortman & Hodson, and others. There is now but one store in the village, which has already been mentioned.

The original taverns of this part of the township were rude affairs. Scipio was always a great stopping point for travelers, many of whom came from near Connersville, and the interior counties. William D. Jones, a Welshman, kept the first tavern in the village in a two-story log-house, exactly where the public scales are now. His sign was a cross and compass. Reuben Conaway, in 1836, had a very large public-house which stood on the hill where Mr. John Beard now lives. The house was a two-story log building; he also sold whisky, cigars, and tobacco; and it is worthy of remark that his accounts were kept behind the counter in full view of his customers, by the use of chalk and a blackboard. Paul Clover had a "regular tavern" in a frame house on the Indiana side, about 1842. James Johnson came next in the same house; and then Griffin Abraham, who was the last. All these men did a good business. James Beard had a small place of entertainment in 1836, and for three years thereafter, near the scales.

Michael McCarty was the first blacksmith in this region. His shop was on the Indiana side, near the foot of the hill. He was here again some ten or twelve years after he first left. Joshua Nye had the second shop, opposite Jeremiah Conn's present residence. Then came

James Thompson, in a stone shop opposite Oliver's store. The present shop was built by Elias Gaston, and is now occupied by I. P. Linning.

A carding-mill was owned by William D. Jones, which stood on the Ohio side, and which was run by horse-power. As early as 1830 George Hubbell had a grist-mill on Dry Fork, a quarter of a mile below town. He soon added a flaxseed oil-mill, which was run for five or six years. The oil-mill was a frame, while the grist-mill, of course, was a log building. The oldest mill in this part of the township was built in 1810 by Jeremiah French, three-quarters of a mile below Scipio. It had an overshot wheel eighteen feet in diameter, and stood on the east side of the creek. At first the mill stood on posts, which in time rotted; and in order to build a saw-mill, stone were used for a foundation. John Hydee succeeded French, who also was followed by Jesse Smith and Hollibut, both of whom were Yankees. Smith was a mill-wright by trade. The old French mill ceased running more than forty years ago. Below French's mill a few rods, Levi Sparks built a stone still-house. He had his corn ground at the mill above. Mr. Thomas Shroyer kindly furnishes the following:

"On Howard's Creek, near the Hamilton County line, there was a distillery run by Joseph Boggett, and about twenty rods north was another by James Charlton, Sen. One mile further up the creek was one by John Hommer, Sen. About one mile north of this one, near where the Macedonia Church now stands, John Misner had a still-house. From there we go to the head-waters of Dry Fork, near the State line, just south of Scipio; here was one by Smith & Hollibut, and a little further down, one carried on by Reuben George, Sen. Near where the new bridge on the Biddinger Turnpike crosses the creek was another by James Jenkins, and near the residence of Jacob Keen was one more by Reuben George, Jr. Just west, one mile of this one, on the old Hanly farm, was another, owned by John Phillips. Below Okeana were two more, belonging to Charles Shields and Alexander De Armond. Two miles further down was another, owned by Jacob Brandenburg. Mr. Brandenburg was scalded to death at his distillery more than forty-five years ago. The old site is now on the farm owned by Jonathan Hall. One-half mile below was another, on the property of Hugh Smith. John Iseminger was the originator of this. The whisky was made in large copper stills, six bushels per day being the capacity of each house. Twelve gallons of the real old-fashioned whisky was a good day's work. The price was twelve and eighteen cents per gallon. Besides the above list of still-houses, there was a still on the Van-trees farm, where a superior article of peach brandy was made. Neighbors took their peaches here for miles around, and had them made up on the shares. This brand is reported to have been of a superior quality."

It is well to state that peaches grew here spontaneously early in the present century. There were large quantities of apples raised also, which were turned into apple brandy. Wild plums, wild gooseberries, wild currants, haws, and wild crab-apples were scattered over the country in great abundance.

Jabez Hamilton, William Ludlow, and Harvey Hann were early distillers in the immediate vicinity of Scipio. The old Reuben George distillery, opposite where James Gwaltney now lives, closed with James Davis. Below the Jenkins still-house was a fulling-mill by Mr. Thomas, who made many a wedding garment for the young men of this township in early times. This mill was converted into a dwelling-house.

Scipio had for its first school-house a log building. The school was taught by John Cavender, who was an excellent penman, in 1822. This house was in the upper side of the town. Rev. Moses Hornaday, one of the early Baptist preachers in the Miami and White-water Valleys, was a school-teacher here after Cavender. James Osborn, an Irishman, was also one of the first teachers. Some of his scholars were Joseph P. Jones, Anna Jones, Newton Butler, and John Beard. The old school-house was used for about fifteen years, then being converted into a wagon-maker's shop. The Davis district, as it is commonly called, was among the first to have a system of popular education.

Scipio can hardly boast of a resident physician during her eventful history. Dr. James was for many years a physician living on the Indiana side. He was an excellent man. Dr. Thomas, a resident of New London, was one of the first practitioners in this vicinity. Dr. Berry, who now resides near Brookville, is one of the oldest men in his section. He practiced medicine here many years ago.

Dr. Goff, an Englishman, was at one time a resident of the village. Dr. Cleaver, of Drewersburg, was a citizen of the village at one time; also Drs. James, Chitwood, Van McHenry, and Boyd. Dr. Carnahan was here in 1838. There are no resident physicians at present. Adjacent towns supply this need.

The Scipio Odd Fellows' Lodge was chartered in September, 1875, with the following members: F. Oliver, A. B. Hodson, Paul Applegate, Marion Smith, Marion Davis, John Wynn, W. R. Jenkins, W. R. Hodson, and John Mecum. This lodge is an outgrowth of neighboring lodges. About $500 of the money which built the hall was given by similar institutions. A. B. Hodson advanced the funds and acted as contractor, the members paying him for the use of the hall, which is over one of the old stores. There are now about forty members; officers are as follows: Paul Applegate, N. G.; F. Oliver, V. G.; A. B. Hodson, Treas., W. R. Jenkins, Sec.

William Jones was the first postmaster in Scipio, or more properly Philanthropy. Scipio is wholly on the Indiana side, while Philanthropy is on the Ohio side.

Jones had the post-office in his old tavern. About 1840 it was removed to the store kept by Reuben George and John A. Applegate. The next move was across the street, in Thomas Watson's tailor-shop. From there it went to Boyd's store, and in turn to the store under the Odd Fellows' hall, about 1850. Since the last move there have been various changes, most of the time remaining on the Indiana side. There is no other post-office in the United States by the name of Philanthropy. A list of the postmasters is found under the head of Reily. The town lies on the dividing line.

The Scipio church was built in 1860, by four different denominations, the Methodist Episcopals, Presbyterians, Baptists, and United Brethren. Of these churches the Methodist is the oldest. Their first place of worship was in Indiana, principally in the houses of the early settlers. The Rev. Mr. Bigelow was among the first of their preachers. Some of the members were Edward Blacker, Isaac Woods, James Bartlow, Matthew Sparks, James McKaw, and Benjamin Woods. The Baptist church is second in age. For their first preachers they had Moses Hornaday, who lived near Harrison, in Hamilton county; Wm. Tyner, Mr. Gard, and Joseph Flint. Among the members were Lot Abraham, James Beard, and John Smith, Sen. Their first place of worship was in Reily Township, at the old Indian Creek Baptist church. The Presbyterians and United Brethren have little in the shape of history. Their original members have removed to other localities or died.

The following are inscriptions from the Scipio cemetery, which lies near the church, embracing about three acres of land:

John Fye, born February 3, 1781; died November 10, 1825. Catharine, his wife, died November 18, 1878, aged 88. These two persons are among the pioneers of this locality. Dr. A. B. James, died May 23, 1871; aged 68. Dr. James was for many years a prominent physician in this neighborhood. James L. Davis, died August 23, 1856; aged 59. Sarah Jane Davis, died March 24, 1869; aged 71. Patrick Blacker, died April 26, 1879; aged 77. Margaret Blacker, died April 27, 1875; aged 72. Robert Blacker, died March 1, 1810; aged 63. Nancy Blacker, died March 18, 1850; aged 88. These two persons were from Ireland, and were the original founders of the Blacker family in this section.

The original road from Hamilton to Brookville passed through Scipio. James Beard was the first supervisor on this highway. He "blazed" the road from Auburn to Scipio. Mr. Beard is now dead. He lies in the Bevis Cemetery, in Colerain Township. His widow is now the wife of Samuel P. Withrow, of Seven-Mile, both in the full enjoyment of ripe old age.

OKEANA.

Before this village was regularly laid out it went by the name of the Tariff Post-office. Some of the early settlers, disliking the name, had it changed, by petition, to Okeana. Okeana was the name of the daughter of the Indian chief, Kiatta. The Rev. Benjamin Lloyd, a native of Wales, and a son of Rev. Rees Lloyd, platted the village on land which he owned at that time, and gave the place its name. The town, as it now is, stands mostly in School Section No. 16, which was bought by Charles Shields, but who in turn sold a portion of the section to Mr. Lloyd.

Among the first residents of the village were the sons of Benjamin Lloyd, Samuel, William, and Alexander, the latter of whom was a storekeeper on the corner where J. E. Boze now resides. Charles Shields was a storekeeper here in 1845, in the house now occupied by James Applegate. Jenkins & Evans were here as commercial men in the Boze residence before Lloyd. William Wright was another business man in Okeana, in a one-story house which stood in the forks of the road. The building was removed, and afterwards was occupied for a dwelling, but is now deserted. Henry Brandenburg, one of the noted storekeepers of the place, bought the store goods and real estate of Samuel Lloyd, and in 1873 or 1874, erected the present fine building where the Phellis Brothers keep. William Mercer was a storekeeper here at one time; he was followed by Samuel Gwaltney. Thomas and Charles Jones were here also for some time, in the old Shields property. William De Armond had a little store in the yard of the Shields estate. Then came Jeremiah Day in the same house. In 1850, or thereabouts, Alexander De Armond and Joseph Smith were here engaged in selling dry goods and groceries. The present storekeepers are J. W. Phellis and Perry Clawson.

One of the first places of entertainment in sight of the village was kept by William Jenkins, in a log-house where Charles Shields now lives. The tavern stand was made up of log barns and stables with clapboard roofs. Jenkins also had a still-house. Mr. Joseph Clawson, of the village, says there was a time when sixteen still-houses were in active operation in Morgan Township. Four of them were on Dry Fork between Okeana and Scipio. Most of them had disappeared before 1845. One of the most remarkable of these mills was built by David Griffith, on Dry Fork; it was used principally for sawing, and was what is known as a tub-mill—at that day a very uncommon affair.

The blacksmiths in Okeana have been James Bowman, who was here in 1845; William Pierce, Mr. Roland, Alex. Frost, Mr. Stoughton, Thomas Hughes, a Welshman and a fine mechanic; John Looker, Mr. Doty, who now resides near Venice; Stephen Mullen, who is here at present; and Louis Wilhelm, but now in other parts. There were helpers frequently, who came to remain but a few months during the Summer season.

Dr. Benjamin Morris was, perhaps, the first resident physician within the boundaries of the village. Dr. Morris was here about 1847. He died in this township six or eight years ago, and is buried at New London. Eli

Parkhurst was another physician. He moved to Cumminsville, Hamilton County, Ohio, four or five years since, and died in 1881. Dr. H. L. Armstrong was here later. He married Miss Ella Fitzpatrick, of New Baltimore, in 1880, and is now living in Indiana. Dr. Martin, from Kentucky, was also a resident physician, and a good man; he is now in the West. Dr. Newton, formerly of Mt. Carmel, Indiana, is the present physician.

Many of the first township elections were held at Wm. Jenkins's tavern. In time the voting-place was changed, and the ballots cast at the residence of James De Armond. Several years before the late war the township house was built by a special tax. Since its erection it has been used by the shows which travel over the country; for village singing-schools and concerts; and, during the Winter of 1881 and 1882, for a school-house for the small children of the district.

The earliest record of Methodism in this field was found in the possession of A. Jackson Youmans, a member of the Venice Church. The record was begun and kept for many years by Peter Youmans, who was a prominent lay member of the Church when Methodism was being planted in the Whitewater and Miami Valleys. The Youmans record dates back to 1817, when the territory now included was embraced in the Whitewater circuit. The Ohio Conference then contained all of Ohio, portions of Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, and Indiana. All the country at that time lying north of the Ohio River, and between the Great Miami and Whitewater Rivers, was embraced in one circuit.

In 1817 Moses Crume was appointed presiding elder, and Benjamin Lawrence preacher in charge. In 1818 that part of the circuit which was between the Ohio River on the south, and the Miami River on the east, and the State line on the west was detached and embraced in the Miami circuit.

The probabilities are that the Okeana Church was organized at the residence of old Peter Youmans, who resided at that time on Paddy's Run, above New London, near the Brookville road. One authority says, preaching was held at Mr. Carmack's before Youmans's was made a regular place of worship. The Church, at that time, 1817, went by the name of the Ephraim Carmack Society. In 1829 the place of worship was changed to the house of Peter Youmans, one mile north-west of New London. In 1849 the place of worship was removed to Hickory Chapel. In 1851 a subscription was taken to build a church in Okeana. The house was built and dedicated in 1853. M. Kauffman was the pastor in charge. On the day of dedication, the Rev. Thomas A. Goodwin, of Brookville, Indiana, delivered the discourse. The Hickory Chapel Society was then removed to Okeana, and since has been known as the Okeana Society. In 1857 a powerful revival was conducted under the Rev. M. Bitler and the Rev. D. Griffis. A great many were admitted into the Church. This Church, says the record, has always been unfortunate in its situation, surrounded often by a critical public, and sometimes molested from within.

Among its early members were Ephraim Carmack and wife, Peter Youmans, wife, and several of his family; Joseph Blair, who for many years was class-leader; Henry Miller, wife, and family; Mrs. Brightwell, who married John Vaughn, both of whom are now dead, and others. The present condition of this Church is prosperous, with some forty members. The Rev. E. A. Easton is in charge. Preaching once every two weeks.

About the year 1840 Gershom Rude, who was preaching at the Christian Church at Harrison, as well as working at the blacksmith trade, made occasional visits to the neighborhood of Macedonia, and preached to the people of that section in the old school-house district No. 4. In 1850 a new house was built, John Harper giving the ground and fifty dollars in cash, the members and friends assisting in various other ways. John McLain walked two miles every night, after doing a day's work, and split the lath. Among the pastors who have had charge of the Church are the following, in their order: Elders Rude, Balaridge, Campbell, Patterson (the latter for twenty years), James and Jonathan Henry. Elder Knowles Shaw, the distinguished singing evangelist, visited the place several times. Elizabeth Phillips and her sister, Catherine McLain, were the first persons baptized at the place. Among the old veterans of the Church, only Mr. and Mrs. Allen McLain are left. Both are in their seventy-ninth year, and have been married fifty-five years. Macedonia, in its greatest prosperity, numbered over two hundred members. Elder J. M. Land, of Harrison, is the present minister in charge. A Sunday-school is kept up most of the time, sustained regardless of denominations. Near the church is one of the old school-houses of the township. The Biddinger free turnpike crosses here also. Following are inscriptions from the cemetery:

Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Smith, died October 5, 1858; aged 70. John Phillips, died October 31, 1859; aged 51. Elizabeth, wife of John Phillips, born August 27, 1806; died August 22, 1873. Rhoda Goble, born January 13, 1789; died December 20, 1873. In memory of Jane Laugh, who died September 15, 1865; aged 81. Samuel Laugh, born July 23, 1785; died February 20, 1853. John Harper, died July 26, 1858; aged 71. Hannah, wife of John Harper, was born August 10, 1796; died August 22, 1846. Permelia, wife of John Harper, died December 7, 1862; aged 62. William McLain, Jr., born November 15, 1801; died February 16, 1869. Absalom McKean, died June 17, 1874; aged 61.

There are many unmarked graves here, perhaps as many as seventy-five. The gable-end of the church, which is a frame, bears this: "And the disciples were called Christians first at Antioch."

While the Methodist preachers were actively at work in this township in 1818, a meeting-house was built exactly in the south-east corner of Section 32, known as the

Mt. Tabor Church. Previous to 1818 services were held in a school-house where the Marsh district now is. The land on which the church stood was given by Mr. Barnes, who, with Joseph Boggett and his wife, old Mr. McKee and wife, Jonathan Vantrees and wife, Elizabeth Cogle, Isaac Frost, and others, were among the early members. A grave-yard was connected with the church, containing about one-fourth of an acre. Some of the persons buried here are Andrew Elliott, James and Robert McKane, Jonathan Vantrees and wife, and a number of others, who were founders of the Church.

The Lutheran Fairview Church stands in the southwest corner of Section 32. Solomon Biddinger gave the land—one acre—for church and burying purposes. Like the Mt. Tabor Church, the first services were held at the Marsh school-house. As members this Church had Frederic and Solomon Biddinger, with their wives; Martin Shupp, wife, and daughter; Enoch McHenry, and others. This Church was organized in 1832, and the house, a frame, was built in 1844. John Shroyer, who for nearly fifty years made his own coffins and acted as undertaker for the citizens of this and adjoining counties, perhaps burying as many as one thousand persons, was the contractor and builder. The subscription list amounted to $500. The Rev. B. W. Chidlaw delivered the dedication sermon, assisted in part by the Rev. John Surface and neighboring pastors. There are now no regular services held here; sometimes the United Brethren and Methodist ministers use the house. Mr. Solomon Biddinger still keeps the church in repairs, and says he intends to do so until his death.

One of the oldest churches in the township stood on the county line in the middle of Section 34. In 1817 it was an old church, and was fast going into decay. It was built of round logs. Connected with it was a burying-ground. Among those buried here are Nancy Ward, Polly, wife of Jeremiah Dunn, one of the pioneers of this county; Nancy Story, Polly McKance, sister of Jeremiah Dunn, and two children of Elizabeth Whitehead. These latter burials were made in 1827. At that time there were some fifty interments; the last were made in 1827. It is said that the renowned Indian fighter, Adam Poe, who fought with Big Foot, lies here. If true, this grave-yard is what is claimed for it, the oldest in the south side of the county. There is nothing left to mark the church site or the burying-ground. The highway from New Haven to Okeana passes over a portion of the old yard. The remainder is under a state of cultivation.

CEMETERIES.

"The oldest in the township," says Mr. Chidlaw, "was located on the west side of Camp Run, near its mouth; all traces of this first burial place are obliterated. John Halstead and Ephraim Carmack opened grave-yards on their farms, which the neighborhood used for many years. In 1821 John Vaughn and Morgan Gwilym donated the lot for meeting-house and grave-yard, and until 1867, when the new cemetery was opened, this was the place where the dead found a sepulcher, and where nearly all the old settlers have been buried." Below are inscriptions from the old New London burying-ground:

Dr. William Thomas, a native of Wales, died October 29, 1831; aged 36—leaving a wife and infant daughter. William Gwilym, a native of South Wales, died November 8, 1848; aged 82. Ann, wife of William Gwilym, a native of North Wales, died November 17, 1838, in the 74th year of her age. The grave of Hannah Gwilym, the wife of the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, A. M., born August 14, 1816; died June 16, 1841. Two large white marble tombstones, without dates of any kind, bear the following simple but significant notices: "Edward and Margaret Bebb;" the other, "Evan R. Bebb." In memory of Humphrey Evans, of North Wales, G. B., who departed this life September 1, 1821, in the 45th year of his age. Susan, relict of Humphrey Evans, died July 5, 1849; aged 65. Elizabeth Humphreys, of North Wales; born March 12, 1783; died August 26, 1821. John Vaughn, died September 4, 1848, in the 84th year of his age. Ruth Crosby, wife of John Vaughn, died August 5, 1825; aged 60. Hezekiah Shaw, born July 1, 1783; died July 22, 1860. Abel Appleton departed this life July 19, 1834; aged 62. Elizabeth Appleton, died June 13, 1862; aged 89. A large sandstone slab reads: "Here lies the remains of Evan Jones, a native of North Wales, G. B., who died November 28, 1840; aged 30." Arthur Mullen, died April 20, 1851; aged 73. To the memory of Jane Mullen, who departed this life July 18, A. D. 1855; aged 78. William Bebb, died October, 1852, in the 72d year of his age. Ann, wife of William Bebb, died March 30, 1849; aged 69.

This yard is now but seldom used. Among others buried here are the Wilkinses, Browns, Evanses, and others. William Evans died July, 1821. He was a native of North Wales. Maurice Jones and wife died in 1834.

The present fine New London Cemetery was bought in 1867 of Richard Manuel, at a cost of $128.25 per acre, containing very nearly ten acres. It is nicely fenced, and has a very strong stone vault, which was erected two or three years ago by some gentlemen from Venice, costing about one thousand dollars.

Among the inscriptions are: Peter Youmans, who died March 5, 1837; aged 60. The part Mr. Youmans played in this vicinity will be found in the Church history of Okeana. Sarah Youmans, died March 23, 1873; aged 94. Derran Youmans, died July 5, 1835; aged 20. Andrew Youmans, died March 15, 1873; aged 53. Robert Patterson, born March 8, 1792; died May 14, 1876. Jane, wife of James D. Salisbury, died August 8, 1873; aged 75. John Henderson Scott, died July 13, 1872; aged 52. Henry Otto, died December 31, 1878; aged 68. Joseph Foster, born March 1, 1841; died June 10, 1871. Charles Ent, died June 20, 1847; aged 80. Mary, wife of Major Charles Ent, died April 15, 1859; aged 90. The Rev. A. F. Jones, died August 12, 1864; aged 31. John B. Davies, died April 2, 1877; in the 53d year of his age. G. W. Shaw, M. D., died August 25, 1863; aged 46. Sarah, wife of John Evans, died April 8, 1870; aged 64. John Davies, died August 17, 1866; aged 59. Also, Jane, his wife, who died August 18, 1866; aged 58; both natives of South Wales. Hannah, wife of Samuel Robinson, died October 12, 1869; aged 76.

This cemetery is one of the finest in the county, outside of Hamilton, Oxford, and Middletown.

On the hill, north-west of Okeana one mile, is the old George burying-ground, on the south side of the original Scipio road, on Section 17. This yard was originated as a private ground. Quite recently an addition of three acres has been made to it. The inscriptions will tell the rest.

Christopher Armstrong, died August 5, 1835; aged 38. John McLain, Sen., born in 1768; died June 18, 1842. In memory of Rachel Davis, who died February 13, 1839; aged 39. In memory of Meshach Davis, born September 4, 1764; died October 11, 1845. In memory of Elizabeth, consort of Madison Congle, who departed this life August 20, 1839; aged 23. Joshua George, died February 25, 1836; aged 35. A cedar tree ten inches in diameter has grown over this grave. In memory of Isabelle, wife of Evan Jenkins, who died November 14, 1832; aged 37. Jemima, wife of Thomas Jolliffe, born November 17, 1790; departed this life March 31, 1847. Archey Handley, departed this life August 7, 1842; aged 53. In memory of Rebecca, wife of Archey Handley, who departed this life November 14, 1839; aged 50. Catherine, wife of Joshua George, died October 29, 1862; aged 61. Samuel Patterson, died December 5, 1853; aged 84. John Brown, died August 6, 1865; aged 50.

The Hickory Chapel Church, which enters so largely into the religious history of the township, was a place of worship in 1820. The Rev. Rees Lloyd, who was pastor of the Congregational Church, now of New London, wanting the house built on a particular site, bought the land, erected a peeled hickory log-house, and began his work. It was from these significant logs that the Church took its name. The inscriptions in the grave-yard are:

To the memory of the Rev. Rees Lloyd, who departed this life May 21, 1838, in the 80th year of his age. Sacred to the memory of Rachel, wife of Rees Lloyd, who departed this life April 25, 1847, in the 91st year of her age. Fanny Griffis, daughter of Rees and Rachel Lloyd, departed this life July 8, 1837, in the 54th year of her age. Sacred to the memory of David, son of Rees and Rachel Lloyd, who departed this life November 1, 1849, in the 61st year of his age. In memory of George Drybread, who died November 5, A. D. 1832, aged 79. Susanna, wife of George Drybread, departed this life October 7, 1839; aged 79. In memory of Robert Mahaffey, who departed this life August 26, 1833; aged 67. Nancy, wife of Robert Mahaffey, died March 21, 1852; aged 77. Jane, wife of James Mahaffey, born January 1, 1800, died September 1, 1855.

There are as many as twenty-five graves here unmarked. Briers, locust trees, and bushes have overgrown the yard.

Among the other burial places in the township is the Marsh on the California free turnpike; about fifty interments were made here, mostly relations. On the farm of Warner Wynn is a private burying-ground, which has buried in it Nellie Watkins, a woman who figured as a witch in this region in early times. This witch was but three and a half feet in height. Martin Simmons, an old settler, lies here also. In the same yard is Chester Agnew, a little boy. All these interments were made over sixty years ago. The Davis grave-yard, midway between Okeana and Scipio, has been thrown into the field by taking up the remains.

MORGANTOWN.

According to one local historian, this was a village situated on Dry Fork, in Section 34, on a strip of waste land now owned by the Shakers, at the north-east corner of the John Shroyer farm, one-half mile from the county line. Morgantown began with either Hugh Smith's grist-mill or else the John Iseminger still-house. There were at this settlement, at various times, a flax-seed oil mill, by Smith & Robinson, a saw-mill, and a brewery; also a blacksmith's shop and an extensive cooper's shop. These establishments were in active operation from 1810 to 1830. In its most prosperous days the village was about the present size of Okeana. At this time there are no traces of the place left except an old log-house. In 1810 George Iseminger had a store here; also Smith & Robinson. Iseminger was at one time a miller and sawyer in the village. His brother-in-law, Rephart, was the brewer. William Easterbrooks, one of the eccentric characters of the township, lives in sight of the old village.

NEW LONDON.

New London, or "Bagdad," as the boys at Bebb's High School used to call the place, was laid out about September, 1859. Although a village had long existed there, the old plat was mislaid. The village is entirely within Section 25, near the center. From 1806 to 1812 the following families came into the settlement, begun several years earlier by persons already given: William Evans and family, from North Wales, settled on the hill west of Dry Fork. William Jenkins and family, from Virginia, settled on Dry Fork. Two brothers, King and Alexander De Armond, natives of Pennsylvania, settled, the one on Paddy's Run, the other on Dry Fork. Many of their descendants are now living in this township. The Rev. Michael Bottenburg, from Maryland, a minister of the United Brethren Church, and John Merring, his son-in-law, came at the same time. Robert Mahaffey, from Pennsylvania, with a large family, settled on the hill between Paddy's Run and Dry Fork. The Rev. Hezekiah Shaw, a son-in-law of John Halstead, resided in the neighborhood and devoted his time to the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, traveling extensive circuits. William D. Jones settled near Shields, and opened the first mercantile house in the township. Peter Youmans and family, from New Jersey, settled on the farm where he lived for many years. Ephraim Carmack, from Maryland, brought with him a team of eight horses and a genuine Conestoga wagon. He settled where Robert Reese now lives. He was a natural born teamster. He was also a great hunter, and but seldom returned from his excursions without bringing many trophies of his

skill in the chase. Finally he removed to Mercer County, Ohio, and was among the pioneers in that section. In 1817 the Rev. Rees Lloyd and family came from Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and bought land on the hill west of the town.

In 1818 the following families, chiefly from Montgomeryshire, North Wales, made this valley their home: John C. Jones and Jane, his wife; Evan and Jane Morris, John and Jane Breese, Richard Jones and wife, William Davis and wife, the parents of the distinguished physicians, now of Cincinnati; George and Catharine Williams, Evan and Mary Humphreys, Griffith Breese and wife, and Humphrey Evans and wife. Connected with these families were a number of adult unmarried persons,—among them Francis Jones, who married Elizabeth Francis; John Evans, who married Sarah Nicholas; Deacon David Jones, who married Mrs. Mary Humphreys; John Swancott, who married Miss Mary Jones; David Davies, who married Miss Rachel Gwilym. The families of Evan Owens, Evan Davies, and Tubal Jones, from Cardiganshire, South Wales, were added to the families of this valley at this time.

From 1820 to 1830 many families from Wales found their way to Paddy's Run, adding to the general wealth of the community. Among them were Deacon Hugh Williams, from Anglesea, North Wales, who married Mrs. Eliza Gwilym Francis; Joseph Griffiths and Jane, his wife, with a large family of sons and daughters, from Carno, North Wales, who in 1837 removed to Allen County, Ohio; Henry Davis, from Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, who married Miss Mary Evans; Thomas Watkins, who married Miss Jane Evans; David Roberts, who married Miss Annie Nicholas; Rowland Jones and wife, and John Jones, who married Miss Jane Gwilym. In 1832 these families became the pioneer settlers of the large and prosperous Welsh community now found in Allen County, Ohio.

The first minister who preached in the settlement was the Rev. John W. Browne, of Cincinnati, a Congregationalist from England. He preached at the house of Edward Bebb, on Dry Fork; at Andrew Scott's, at the mouth of Paddy's Run; at John Vaughn's, on Paddy's Run, and David Lee's, on Lee's Creek. All the settlers through the country attended these meetings.

In July, 1803, at the house of David Lee, a committee, consisting of Mr. Browne, Asa Kitchel, Andrew Scott, Joab Comstock, and David Cunningham, was appointed to draft a constitution and articles of faith for the proposed religious society, and present it before the people. On September 3, 1803, at the house of John Templeton, on Dry Fork, near New Haven, the report of the committee was adopted. The society was called the Whitewater Congregational Church. The first members were Benjamin McCarty, Asa Kitchel, Joab Comstock, Andrew Scott, Margaret Bebb, Ezekiel Hughes, William and Ann Gwilym, David and Mary Francis.

In 1804, at the house of John Bennefield, in Crosby Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, Mr. Browne was ordained to preach the Gospel and administer the ordinances of the Church. The record shows that the Church appointed a committee of its own members to set apart this brother to the sacred office of the ministry. The flock thus folded met from Sabbath to Sabbath in the cabins of the members, and often under the shade of the forest trees. Mr. Browne lost his life in the Little Miami River, while on his way to fill an appointment in Clermont County, in 1812.

From 1810 to 1817 the records of the Church are lost. In 1817 the Rev. Rees Lloyd, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, who came from Wales in 1795, was invited to accept the pastorate of the Church and preach in Welsh and English. In 1820 the Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Welsh parentage, but a native of England, emigrated to this country with his family, and was invited to act as co-pastor with Mr. Lloyd. He was a good scholar, and his efforts in this section greatly advanced the cause of religion. Mr. Lloyd gave up the pastorate of the Church; Mr. Thomas continued, and also established a school, which gained much celebrity. In 1823 Matthias Ollis and Roger Sargent were chosen deacons. Mr. Thomas preached in his school-room, in dwelling-houses and in the wagon-shop of David Jones; and, when the weather was favorable, in the open air, beneath a grove of sugar trees, where Mrs. Eliza Williams now lives.

In 1823 the old meeting-house was commenced thirty by forty-three feet, John Vaughn, a brother-in-law to Governor Bebb, burning the brick for the house just east of the village. Mr. Vaughn also burned most of the brick for the houses in New London, and many in the country at a distance. The Church was inclosed in 1824, and in 1825 the furniture was added. The first service within its walls was the funeral of Mrs. Ruth Vaughn.

In 1827 Mr. Thomas gave up the call and accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Venice. He labored here until his death in 1831. In the mean time Mr. Lloyd had retired from active work in the ministry. July, 1828, Rev. Thomas G. Roberts, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, entered the pastorate and took charge of the Church, preaching in both languages. Failing health caused him to return to his home in 1831. The Rev. Evan Roberts came to the neighborhood, preached several months, when he returned to Steuben, New York, and died there in 1834.

In 1836 the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, who had preached in the neighborhood for over a year, a resident of Radnor, Ohio, but at that time a student of Miami University, was called to the pastorate. He was ordained in May, 1836. Mr. Chidlaw continued in his work for seven years, advancing the cause of the Church and establishing a fine system of Sunday-schools throughout the

country. He entered the American Sunday-school Union and continues in it to this day.

In 1843 the Rev. Ellis Howell, from England, entered the work and continued for several years. He was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Riley, Ohio, in 1876. Mr. Howell was followed by the Rev. Joseph H. Jones, from South Wales. In 1876 he was spending his old age at his home, in Randolph County, Indiana. Since that time the pastors have been James M. Pryse, now of Minnesota; D. W. Wilson, now of Tennessee; J. M. Thomas, now of Pomeroy, Ohio; H. R. Price, who died in 1876; J. C. Thompson and George Candee, both in Northern Ohio; and John L. Davies, a graduate of Marietta College and a student of Lane Seminary, who was ordained by the Southern Ohio Conference, in Gallia County, and who entered upon his work in 1876, but who left in 1881. At present the Church has no regular pastor.

The deacons of the Church have been Joab Comstock, Asa Kitchel, Matthias Ollis, Roger Sargent, David Francis, David Jones, John Merring, Hugh Williams, David Davies, William Jones, John Gibbon, Thomas F. Jones, Abner Francis, and Robert Reese. The membership numbers about one hundred and fifty. Liberal bequests have been made to the American Bible Society and the American Missionary Society by Deacons Hugh Williams and William Jones. Miss Ann Evans, Deacon David Francis, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gwilym have bequeathed a generous sum for the support of their Church. The fund is safely invested and the interest available for the purpose designed.

The first Sunday-school was organized in 1819, in a private house, and superintended by Benjamin Lloyd. In 1821 a supply of books, published by the American Sunday-school Union, was secured. The school has continued ever since, and now numbers about one hundred and fifty scholars. For many years a school was held in the old church, conducted in the Welsh language, which the old people greatly enjoyed. There are weekly prayer-meetings. From the beginning a monthly meeting for the transaction of business has been held.

Church clerks have been, in 1804, James Scott; from 1820–27, the Rev. Thomas Thomas; from 1828–40, Evan Davies; in 1840, Thomas F. Jones, who was followed in 1871 by Griffith Morris. The Church is under a healthy administration.

The St. Aloysius Catholic Church of New London was built in 1878. It is a handsome brick building, capable of seating three hundred people. Its history begins in 1873 or 1874, and extends, with variations, to the present time. The membership numbers about twenty families. The church is thirty by sixty feet, and cost $4,000, all of which is paid. The money by which it was built was contributed mostly at Hamilton, the members here hauling the stone, brick, and lumber.

The first school in the township, says Prof. James A. Clark, was in a log school-house, built in 1807, on the land now owned by Thomas Shields, and taught by Miss Polly Willey. Her salary was seventy-five cents a week, boarding around. She taught her twenty scholars reading and spelling. Mr. Jenkins succeeded her in 1808, and was noted for his method of teaching morals and manners. Before dismissing his scholars at noon he collected them around a large table in the center of the room, and, after asking a blessing, acted as "autocrat of the dinner table," requiring silent attention from all. In 1809 another school was opened in a rented log cabin on Dry Fork, in the western part of the township. Here Adam Mow taught a subscription school, at $1.50 per scholar for a term of three months. In 1810 the people in the vicinity of Paddy's Run met together and built a log-house, with a cat-and-clay chimney, wooden latch, slab benches, board roof, and two small windows, but provided with no blackboards, maps, or globes. Here children were taught to read in the New Testament, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and American Preceptor, and to write and cipher in Bennett's and Pike's Arithmetics, graduating at the "rule of three." This school was kept going until 1819, when David Lloyd, a graduate from Philadelphia, was employed to teach. He introduced grammar and geography, and classified his scholars in these branches and in arithmetic. Before this each pupil recited by himself. Before 1819 the general government had made some provision to help the schools by appropriating Section 16 in every township for this purpose. The land was finally sold, and the money divided, *pro rata*, among the schools.

In 1821 the Rev. Thomas Thomas, father of the late T. E. Thomas, D. D., established a high school, in which he taught, for a number of years, advanced students in grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. In 1821 the Union Library Association of Morgan and Crosby Townships was formed. In 1826, when the schools were organized under the new State law, the people were eager to avail themselves of its advantages. A new school-house was built, and William Bebb, who became Governor of Ohio in 1846, was the first teacher employed under the State law.

As early as 1825 there were township examiners to decide upon the qualifications of teachers. The Hon. James Shields was the first examiner. Excepting Prof. McGuffey, he was perhaps the best educated man in the county, taking a leading part in all educational enterprises. He was educated at Glasgow, Scotland. He examined Governor Bebb, Evan Davies, and other noted teachers. From 1828 to 1832 Governor Bebb was township examiner. Evan Davies taught here for six or seven years, commencing in 1830. He was for forty years one of the most prominent educators in Butler County, being county examiner from 1840 to 1869. After Mr. Bebb, the Rev. Benjamin Lloyd and the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw were township examiners. From 1837

to 1840 Mr. Chidlaw taught high school here with great success.

These eminent teachers gave a good education to those who have since furnished pupils and teachers for their schools. Among the most noted in the Rev. Thomas Thomas's school were Charles Sheldon, author of Sheldon's book-keeping, and the late T. E. Thomas, D. D., of Lane Seminary. Mr. Evan Davies built up and popularized the common schools, and prepared pupils for the high school. He taught more on the modern plan, preparing some eminently successful teachers. We mention T. F. Jones, Griffith Morris, Evan Morris, and M. R. Shields. These gentlemen conducted the schools here and in the neighboring villages with great success for many years. Mr. M. R. Shields afterwards filled the office of Surveyor in this county for a number of years. Mr. Evan Morris graduated in civil engineering in the College of Cincinnati, under Prof. Mitchel, the distinguished mathematician and astronomer. Some distinguished editors attended Mr. Chidlaw's school, the best known of whom is Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose father, Colonel Griffin Halstead, still lives here.

In 1852 or 1853 a new library association was formed and about one thousand volumes of standard literature purchased for it, free to all people to read.

In 1858 the academy, or high school, was organized on a more permanent basis. Twelve of the most prominent citizens were appointed as directors. They employed David W. McClung as principal, at a salary of three dollars per day The public school was also at this time divided into two departments. The Misses Atherton were teachers for several years. Of the noted teachers in the high school we might mention the Rev. David Wilson and the Rev. Mark Williams. A large number of the principals of the high school who have been here are now filling high professional positions as preachers, lawyers, and doctors elsewhere.

In 1865 James A. Clark was employed as principal of the high school.

On December 10, 1869, the New London special school was organized, and Messrs. Joab Scheel, Evan Evans, and Thomas Appleton were appointed the first board of directors. They employed as principal Samuel McClelland, a former pupil of the high school, and a graduate of the Miami University. In 1871 a large and beautiful lot of about three acres was purchased, and a commodious brick school-house erected, containing four departments and costing about $13,000.

Miss Florence Shafer was the only lady teacher ever employed in the high school. In 1872 Professor Clark was again employed as principal, and remained so until his death in 1880. He was a man of fine ability.

The Masonic Lodge, No. 264, of New London was chartered October 25, 1855, with the following members: M. R. Shields, John G. Vaughn, Edward Jones, Edward Morgan, Wm. S. Brandenburg, George Atherton, Josiah Gwaltney, John L. Evans, James Brundage, Henry Sefton, R. W. Griffiths. At that time William B. Dodds was M. W. G. M. of Ohio, and John D. Caldwell, R. W. G. Sec'y. The hall was built in 1856, being an addition over Dr. Shaw's store-room, costing $865. At present there are thirty active members.

Edward Jones and George Atherton built the New London saw-mill in 1854. Richard M. Evans was the second proprietor; then A. H. Guthrie and George Grooms. The present owner is John L. Jones.

In 1838 Charles Lyle erected a brewery in the village, which continued to run until 1842. A portion of the machinery was bought of the Shakers, who about 1835 brewed at the Center village.

There was a tan-yard one-fourth of a mile below the village at one time, owned by the Shields Brothers. Another occupied a site on Buck Run, on the north-east corner of Section 15, owned by Abram Conwell.

Probably the first tavern-keeper in New London was John G. Randall, in 1830; his place of business was where Mrs. James T. De Armond now resides. Hamilton Blackburn followed from 1830 to 1835 in the same house. Then came Charles Lyle, who left in 1842. From 1842 to 1860 Job Wooley had a tavern in the house where the post-office now is. Part of the house was of logs. Since 1848 Henry Robinson has been the village tavern-keeper, in the lower end of the town, in a brick house.

ALERT.

Alert is a post-office connected with an old-fashioned country-store, on Howard's Creek, in Section 28, near the west line, equally distant from the north and south side. Sometime between 1817 and 1820 a school-house stood opposite John Iseminger's store, in which David Lloyd, an old bachelor, acted as one of the teachers. The post-office was established in 1850, but not at this point. The only postmaster has been John Iseminger, who came here in March, 1842, residing here ever since, during which time he has been selling goods, with the exception of two years, in 1853 and 1854, when King De Armond filled the position. Mr. Iseminger began as an auctioneer in 1836, and has followed the business ever since. From 1856 to 1880 he has cried four hundred and fifty-one sales. Previous to this date no records were kept. Mr. Iseminger was born at Iseminger's mill, February 26, 1808. He attended Governor Bebb's school when he taught at Hickory Chapel; he lived all his life on Howard's Creek, and is one of the well-known men in the country. When the mails first began to arrive at Alert they were weekly; then, semi-weekly; then, tri-weekly; and now, daily.

Section No. 27 is a tract of land entered by Edward Bebb, father of the Governor, split into halves by Dry Fork. The red brick house in which Charles Sater now lives was built in 1830 or 1831 by William Bebb. The

old homestead, rather south-west of Mr. Sater's, is occupied by Augustus De Armond.

The Bebb school, which is referred to frequently, stood south of the brick one hundred yards, in the field now under a state of cultivation. Among the scholars who attended here, many of whom boarded with their teacher, was Judge Carter, now of Cincinnati, who says the "red brick house was a palace in its day," and that the "foundation-stone were brought from Dayton on the canal to Hamilton, and from there hauled to their destination;" also, that "the governor was noted for keeping poor fires, which sometimes made it difficult to keep warm." A part of the old school-building is now occupied by William Easterbrooks. Other scholars were William Dennison, who became governor of Ohio in 1861; Hon. G. M. Shaw, of Indiana; Hon. Daniel Shaw, a member of the first Legislature of Louisiana after the late war; and Hon. Peter Melindy, of Iowa. This school was patronized by many of the wealthy citizens of Cincinnati and the Southern States.

In 1813 a company of volunteers was raised in Morgan Township, under the command of Captain W. D. Jones. The house of John Vaughn was the place of rendezvous. They marched with other troops to the relief of General Hull, then threatened by the British. On their way through the forest they suffered for food. Near Fort Wayne, Indiana, they captured three bushels of parched corn, in bark boxes, secreted by the Indians, and on this they subsisted until they reached the fort. Hull having surrendered, they returned. One of their number, Samuel Harding, died of disease contracted in the service. In 1861 thirty-eight volunteers enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and during the war a large number entered the army.

In 1834 the Asiatic cholera visited the township, especially the eastern side, in a malignant type. About sixty died within three weeks. There was scarcely a family which was not visited. In 1852 flux prevailed as a disease, and twenty died within two weeks. On the 16th of November, 1854, six lives were lost by the falling of the church-steeple—Nathaniel and Robert Jones instantly killed; on the 17th, John C. Jones died from injuries; in a month, Joseph Phellis, the contractor, died; and after lingering several weeks, Thomas Jones and Elias Williamson died. In 1856 Robert Griffiths and his family were drowned in the Ohio River, near Madison, while on their way to Missouri. Their bodies were recovered and buried in the old grave-yard. In all there were seven who lost their lives.

The men who laid the foundations of society in this valley were intelligent, and the firm friends of knowledge. In 1821 a bill was passed in the Ohio Legislature incorporating the Union Library Association of Morgan and Crosby Townships. Sixty-five shares were taken, costing three dollars each. The books purchased were Plutarch's Lives, Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus, Mungo Park's Travels, Lewis and Clark's Expedition, Campbell on Miracles, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, and others. The library was kept at Smith's mill on Dry Fork, and the shareholders assiduously improved their opportunities to read.

The year 1811 was memorable for the appearance of a wonderful comet. During the Summer a fearful pestilence visited the township, and all who were smitten by the disease died. People called it the "cold plague." After the pestilence came a terrible hail storm, the ground in some places being covered with pieces of ice of irregular shape, six inches in circumferenee. In 1812 an earthquake convulsed the country and filled the people with terror. Dishes were shaken from their places, and the limbs of the trees swayed back and forth in a very remarkable manner.

The first death in the township is said to have been a daughter of Benjamin James, a squatter on Dry Fork. A coffin was made by splitting a black walnut log and dressing it with a broad-ax and drawing-knife. The slabs were fastened with wooden pins, and the body laid in the first grave dug in the township in the neighborhood at what is now known as Race Lane. Mrs. Blackburn, mother of William Blackburn, was the first who died on Paddy's Run. Her remains were buried on the hill west of where Mrs. Margaret Sefton now resides. John Merring, a distinguished Sunday-school worker, was kicked to death by a horse at the Fairview Church, many years ago. The Indian chief Kiatta is buried on the stream which bears his name, a few rods above where it empties into Dry Fork. Nothing marks the grave.

In June, 1880, a terrible hurricane passed over the township, entering it two miles east of Scipio, and going in a south-easterly direction. Entire forests were destroyed, barns and houses were unroofed, fences swept away, and an immense amount of damage done in various other ways.

The first three hewed log-houses erected in Morgan Township are yet standing in a good state of preservation. One is located on the California Pike near Biddinger's saw-mill, and is owned by Samuel De Armond. It was built by Reuben George. The other is in Okeana on North McLain Street, occupied by Nancy De Armond. It was built by Alexander and King De Armond. Another is on the old Atherton farm, north-west of New London, owned by J. P. Jones. It was built by Patterson Blackburn of blue ash logs that would face from fifteen to twenty inches. It has been weatherboarded, and is now used for a barn.

The postmasters of this township from the beginning have been:

Okeana.—Samuel D. Lloyd, May 27, 1858; Henry Brandenburg, May 3, 1866; Perry Clawson, January 13, 1876. Before being known as Okeana it was called Tariff, and under this cognomen had the following post-

masters: William Jenkins, January 14, 1828; Joseph P. Jones, May 17, 1833; Evan Jenkins, March 17, 1834; John Iseminger, June 3, 1835; John Cregmile, April 14, 1836; John D. Evans, December 15, 1837; William Jenkins, March 24, 1838; Charles Shields, September 28, 1842; Alexander H. De Armond, May 14, 1847; Alexander R. Lloyd, November 19, 1849; William Wright, February 16, 1855; Samuel D. Lloyd, May 21, 1857.

Alert.—John Iseminger, July 16, 1850.

Paddy's Run.—William Vaughn, June 10, 1831; Henry H. Robinson, January 20, 1848; John L. Evans, March 15, 1852; Henry H. Robinson, August 8, 1853; John L. Evans, July 25, 1861; Alexander H. Guthrie, December 4, 1871; W. C. Vaughn, October 16, 1879; Ann T. Price, November 3, 1870.

The following were the justices of the peace: William Jenkins, King De Armond, Brant Ignene, William D. Jones, Hugh Smith, Ephraim Carmack, William Bebb, James Jenkins, Stephen Talkington, John C. Jones, Edmund Simmons, Daniel W. Shaw, Griffin Halstead, James D. Davis, Andrew McCain, G. W. Shaw, James L. Davis, John Thompson, Archie H. Foster, R. J. Bell, James W. Shields, Samuel Patterson, King De Armond, Joseph A. Smith, Samuel De Armond, William Mercer, Joseph Davis, Absalom McKean, Samuel Shields, James Brundage, Benjamin Lyle, Orrin S. Walling, Amos Jones, Stephen M. Everson.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Elder Knowles Shaw—a name familiar in many western households—was born near New London, in Morgan Township, on the 13th of October, 1834. His mother's maiden name was Huldah Griffin, and by both of his parents he was of Scotch extraction. His early life was spent in Rush County, Indiana, where he first began to play the violin, furnishing the music for many a dance. While the ball was going on he was converted, ceasing to play in the middle of the piece he was performing. Very soon thereafter he entered the ministry of the Christian Church. On the 11th of January, 1855, he married Miss Martha Finley. Most of his time after entering the ministry was spent in the West and South, and on account of his wonderful vocal powers he was called the "singing evangelist."

As a singer he was considered, in some respects, equal to Sankey and Bliss. Reporters of the press all spoke of his singing as something wonderful. Soon after beginning to preach, he began to compose and to write music. His first song was "The Shining Ones," still popular. He published at different times five singing-books: "Shining Pearls," "Golden Gate," "Sparkling Jewels," "The Gospel Trumpet," and the "Morning Star." "Bringing in the Sheaves" was one of the last songs from his hand.

His last meeting was held in Dallas, Texas, in May, 1878. He was killed by a railroad accident, going from Dallas to McKinney, on the 7th of June, 1878. During his ministry he baptized over eleven thousand persons.

Henry Sefton, the father of a large posterity, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 19, 1812. On the 22d of March, 1838, he married Margaret Jones, daughter of Morris and Ann (Bebb) Jones. His wife was born in Ross Township, Butler County, Ohio, January 11, 1814. This union produced eleven children, seven of whom are living, two dying in their youth, and one at the age of twenty-seven years, killed in a well. Milton, the oldest of the family, was born on the 12th of April, 1839. He is married and lives in Preble County, Ohio. Elizabeth, who is single, was born on the 13th of May, 1840. Martha Ann was born February 21, 1842. She is the wife of John R. Bevis, of Reily Township, one-half mile west of Ogleton. Everett was born on the 14th of January, 1844, and was killed in 1871. Louisa was born February 22, 1846. Euphemia was born July 21, 1847, and died young. Cornelia was born August 17, 1849. She is the wife of William Baughman, of Harrison Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. Emma S. was born April 13, 1851; she is unmarried. Helen was born March 19, 1854, dying early in life. Gilbert was born February 15, 1856.

After his marriage Mr. Sefton farmed in Hamilton County for a few years on his father's place, and about 1845 moved to Morgan Township, on Paddy's Run, where he purchased one quarter section of land, on which he resided until his death, August 15, 1856. Mr. Sefton was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and in all the enterprises of a public nature took an active and consistent part. His son, Milton, was drafted for the war, but secured a substitute. Everett enlisted in the Fall of 1861 in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company H. He served three years, was discharged, and then taken prisoner. Mrs. Sefton, with the family, a portion of which is yet at home, carries on the farm successfully. They are among the solid people of the county, having accumulated a handsome competency.

John P. Jones was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, April 20, 1810. On the 9th of June, 1834, he married Mary (Jones), widow of John Swancott, of this township, who was born in Montgomery, North Wales, October 16, 1794. This marriage produced two children—Elliott, born May 24, 1835, and who died May 5, 1867, and Michael, who was born August 13, 1838. He is married and lives in New London. Mr. Jones came to America in the Fall of 1832, settling in Morgan Township, on Paddy's Run. When first taking up his residence here he was a poor man. He at once went to work by the month on a farm until his marriage. He then purchased one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, part on time. Since his arrival from the mother-country he has, by careful management, accumulated a large property, ranking at present as one of the wealthiest citizens of the township. Of the minor

offices of the township he has held several. He is also a faithful member of the Congregational Church. In politics he was a Whig till about 1856, from which time he has ranked as a Republican. His first vote was cast for General Harrison. Michael, the second son, married Miss Parthenia Wilkins, June 2, 1881, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 22, 1848. He was a member of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company B, being stationed in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. He was also a member of the "one hundred day" company; took part in Morgan's raid; and has been a school-teacher for three years each, in Morgan and Ross Townships.

A well-known man in Morgan Township is William Augustus De Armond, who was born August 17, 1846, and married Ada Brown, daughter of H. W. Brown, of Okeana, November 28, 1878, who was born February 3, 1860. Mr. De Armond is one of the present township trustees, which office he has held for three terms. He has been assessor for two years; he is also a member of Harrison Encampment Odd Fellows' Lodge. Mr. De Armond resides at the old Bebb homestead, Section 27.

John Shroyer was an undertaker for forty years in this section of country, during which time he buried over one thousand persons. The first hearse in this township was a common one-horse farm-wagon. After several years it was replaced by a one-horse spring-wagon. In 1855 another took its place, with window glass eight by ten inches on each side. It did service until January 13, 1864, when Mr. Shroyer died, aged sixty-six. He was buried at his request in a coffin made by himself, as really he was his own workman. His prices ranged from two dollars to eight dollars per coffin and attendance. There have been eight children, the eldest dying in infancy. The others are, Nelson, Delilah, John, who died May 26, 1868, aged twenty-five; Catherine, Thomas, Lydia, and George, who died in his youth.

Thomas Shroyer is well known in both Hamilton and Butler Counties. He is of a literary disposition; has filled the office of Sunday-school superintendent, organist in the United Brethren Church of New Haven, and has for a number of years been a leading correspondent for newspapers.

Hugh Williams was born in Anglesea, Wales, March, 1806, and married Eliza Gwilym, widow of Abner Francis, Sen., in 1833. Mrs. Williams was born February 5, 1809, in Morgan Township. This union produced eight children, three of whom are living: Mark, born October 28, 1834, married, and serving as a missionary in China; Jane, born June 17, 1844, the wife of D. Gaston Boyd, of Newtown, Ohio; Hannah, born May 2, 1848, the widow of Professor James A. Clark, now of New London. Mr. Williams came to America in 1829, stopping in Pennsylvania for one year, then coming to Paddy's Run and beginning business as a blacksmith, which trade he followed until 1845. In 1847 he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, on which he lived until his death in March, 1870. He was one of the prominent men of Morgan Township; was identified with all public improvements; and was a prominent member of the New London Congregational Church, of which he was deacon, for more than forty years. Mark Williams married Isabella Riggs, daughter of the Rev. S. R. Riggs, the distinguished missionary. He graduated at Oxford in 1858, went to Lane Seminary in the Fall of the same year, where he remained for three years, joining the ministry in 1861. After his theological course he preached for a short time in Illinois and Wisconsin, and in 1866 was sent to China by the American Board of Missions, where he has since resided.

Abner Francis, Jr., was born February 18, 1829, in Ross Township, and is the son of Abner Francis, Sen., and Mrs. Williams, who was a widow at that time. Mr. Francis married Martha A. Vaughn, which marriage has given birth to eight children. William was born February 7, 1858; David, July 8, 1859; John, February 15, 1862; Mark, March 19, 1863; Eliza, December 30, 1865; Mary, November 12, 1868; Edward, March 27, 1872; Annie, October 6, 1875. Mr. Francis has been active in all the industrial and educational pursuits of his township and county. He is one of the directors of the Cincinnati and Brookville turnpike, along with James A. Bevis and Amzi McGill; is a member and deacon of the Paddy's Run Church, and for a number of years has been chorister of the Sunday-school.

The Gwilyms, of whom Morgan is the progenitor on this side of the Atlantic, came to America in 1768, and married Elizabeth Evans, in Butler County. His brother William came to America in 1795, and stopped on the Red Stone River, in Pennsylvania, for a few months, where he aided in making the first iron west of the Alleghanies. In 1798 he came down the Ohio and took up his residence as a squatter on Blue Rock, in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, and in 1802 settled on Paddy's Run, in Morgan Township. He died in 1845, and his wife in 1862. The marriage produced five children, all of whom were daughters.

The Vaughns came to America in 1801, and in 1802 removed from Pennsylvania to Morgan Township. Mr. Vaughn married for his second wife Ruth (Crosby) Comstock, of Yankee extraction, in 1807. She was born in Connecticut, 1766, and died August 5, 1825, leaving no family. He married the third time, to Mary Wardell, June 14, 1828, widow of William Brightwell. Mrs. (Wardell) Vaughn was born March 17, 1765, and died June 24, 1853, without issue. By his second wife he had no children. Mr. Vaughn died September 4, 1848. His son, William, was born August 16, 1803, in Morgan Township. He married Mary Bebb, November 4, 1825, who was born January 12, 1806, in this township. This marriage resulted in five children, one dying in infancy;

four of whom grew to maturity. John Green Vaughn was born January 21, 1827, and is married and lives in Marion County, Illinois; Martha Ann, born November 12, 1832, is now the wife of Abner Francis, of Ross Township; William Crosby, born February 25, 1835, is unmarried, and lives with his mother, in New London; Mary Bebb, born October 28, 1846, is the wife of Rees H. Evans, of this township. William Vaughn received from his father about ninety acres of land, on which he commenced life for himself, rising constantly in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He was chosen captain of the State militia, and served as the first postmaster of Paddy's Run, which office he held until about 1847. At the time of his death, November 22, 1851, he owned two hundred and twenty acres of land.

Another of the leading citizens of Morgan Township is Andrew J., son of John C. Jones, who was born in Ross Township, November 27, 1826, and married, for his first wife, Jane Morris, January, 1851, daughter of Evan Morris. Mrs. Jones died July 3, 1853, leaving one son, Gilbert M., who was born June 5, 1853, and is unmarried, living in the Township of Ross. For his second wife Mr. Jones married Patience Moorehouse, February 5, 1861, daughter of Eliphalet Moorehouse; the latter born February 6, 1835. Mr. Jones is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been a trustee of the township. He was in Colonel Moore's one hundred day regiment. He began life with one hundred and thirty acres which his father gave him, and from time to time has added to them until at present he owns four hundred acres of tillable ground.

Among the most prominent of the old pioneers was William Atherton, born May 21, 1808, in Boston, Mass., and married in 1830, to Elizabeth Willey, who was born in Hamilton County, Colerain Township, June 24, 1810. This marriage brought forth nine children, as follows: George, born October 30, 1831, married, and lives in Terre Haute, Indiana; Henry, born October 21, 1833, and died February 28, 1839; Amos, born December 27, 1835, married, and lives in Missouri; Olive, born September 21, 1837, the wife of B. F. Clark, of Venice; Naomi, born March 1, 1840, unmarried, at home; Mary, born June 21, 1842, now dead; Belinda, born January 5, 1845, died March 12, 1876; William, born May 26, 1847, met his death by an accident November 9, 1861; Jane, born February 22, 1850, wife of Austin Scott, the son of William H. Scott, of Crosby Township, both men of many excellent parts. These last named live near Harrison, Ohio. Mr. Atherton was brought when a child ten years of age to Hamilton County, and in 1836 purchased two hundred acres of land in this township, on which he took up his residence. He met his death from cholera, June 21, 1858. His widow still resides on the old farm. William Atherton was a hard-working farmer; and in all his undertakings was a man of probity and ultimate success.

Amos Atherton, born in 1793, married Mary Francis, born in 1797, daughter of David Francis. The result of this marriage was a family of ten children, four of whom were twins: David F., born 1817, a resident of Morgan; Phœbe, born 1819, widow of Andrew McCoy Wakefield, of New Haven, Hamilton County, Ohio; Elijah, born 1821—dead; Abner, born 1823, married and lives in Iowa; Francis, born in 1823—dead; Mary, born 1827—dead; Elizabeth, born 1830, wife of David Pottenger, of New Haven, Ohio; Amos W., born in 1832—dead; Mary, born in 1835—dead; Rachel, wife of Joseph McHenry, of New Haven, Ohio. Amos Atherton came to Hamilton County, Ohio, about 1808, where he acquired a large body of land near the Shaker village, living there at the time of his death. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and distinguished for his liberality in Church matters.

David F. Atherton married for his first wife Jane Gwilym, daughter of Morgan Gwilym, of this township. Mrs. Atherton was born in 1819, and died February 5, 1867. This marriage resulted in two children, both of whom are dead. For his second wife Mr. Atherton married Jane, daughter of Hugh Price, born in Franklin County, Ohio, 1840. The fruits of this union were two children, one of whom still lives. Mr. Atherton came to Morgan Township in 1844, and settled on the Morgan-Gwilym estate, in sight of New London, where he still resides, respected by every body.

Griffith Morris, son of Evan Morris, was born in Morgan Township, September 7, 1820, and married Mary Jane Wapon, widow of Benjamin Humphreys, April 17, 1856. Mrs. Morris was born December 22, 1830, in Delaware County, Ohio. There have been four children: Minter C., born February 19, 1857, who married a daughter of the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, now resides near home as a farmer; Walter, born January 7, 1860; Minor, born August 23, 1863; Armer, born August 9, 1868.

Evan Morris, Sen., was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, where he married Jane Morris, by whom he had eight children, two dying in infancy: Evan, born March 15, 1816; Griffith, born in Morgan Township; John, born in Morgan Township—dead; Mary and Ann, dead; Mary Ann, born in this township but living in Ross; Jane, born in Morgan Township, now dead; Hannah, born in Morgan but living in Ross. Mr. Morris came to America in 1818, and from Pittsburg to Cincinnati made his way on a flat-boat. He purchased eighty acres of land on Paddy's Run, where he resided until his death, but in the mean time adding to the first purchase very considerably.

Abel Appleton, a pioneer of this valley, came from New Jersey to Morgan Township, with his wife and family, about 1807. His wife's maiden name was Betsey Reeves. She died about 1860, and her husband about 1832. This union produced five children, now all dead:

Jane, wife of George King; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Otto; Pearson; Catharine, wife of Enoch Larison, and John. Pearson Appleton was born in New Jersey about 1803; he married Margaret Mahaffey, of this county. They had eight children: Nancy, wife of David Morris, of Hamilton County; John, now a resident of Okeana; Elizabeth Ann, wife of John Morgan—dead; Isabelle, wife of John Arkenbyer, now of Kansas; Sarah, wife of Josiah Deen, of Marion County, Indiana; Mary, widow of Michael Milholland, of Hamilton County, Ohio; Abel, married and lives in Iowa; Phœbe, wife of Amos Cann, lives in Kansas.

John L. Appleton was born November 12, 1824, and married Esther Ann McHenry December 16, 1846. His wife was born in Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 11, 1826. This marriage resulted in ten children: Pearson, born November 6, 1847, died July 6, 1848; Lindsay, born July 10, 1849, married and residing in this township; Rhoda, born September 12, 1852, wife of Amos Van Loo, of Preble County, Ohio; Pearson E., born July 31, 1855, married and a citizen of Morgan; Margaret A., born August 7, 1857, and wife of James Freiling, of this township; William W., born April 1, 1859; Wallace W., born May 2, 1862; Charlotte R., born May 22, 1866; Canowels, born September 14, 1868, and Enoch McHenry, born July 23, 1871. Mr. Appleton is one of the representative men of Butler County. His family moves in the best circles of society.

George Milholland was born in Franklin County, Indiana, December 16, 1811, and married Mary Ann, daughter of John Merring, March 24, 1842. Their children are John, born March 6, 1843, who lives in Iowa, and is a practicing physician; Charlotte, born September 24, 1845, the wife of Tobias Speiah, resides in Nebraska; Thomas, born January 30, 1848, is married, and in Nebraska; William, born July 10, 1850, is a practicing physician in Shelby County, Ohio; Anna, born September 8, 1852, lives in Mt. Carmel, Indiana, and is the wife of Edwin M. Arnold; David M., born March 5, 1858, is unmarried, and is a student of medicine in Shelby County, Ohio; George E., born June 23, 1861. John enlisted in the army in the Fall of 1861, in Company H, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served until 1864. At the expiration of this time he contracted sickness, from which he suffered for some time after his discharge. Mr. Milholland came to Morgan Township in 1832. He began work by the month, and rented until 1842, when he and his wife purchased one hundred acres of the Merring homestead. Mr. Milholland was a member of the Congregational Church, and in many other matters took a lively interest. He died in March, 1878, leaving a wife and seven children.

John Merring was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and married in Morgan Township, in 1819. His wife was Mary E. Bottenburg, of the same county and State. This marriage resulted in eight children, two dying in infancy, the remaining six reaching maturity. George was born in 1820, and died in the late war; Mary Ann was born July 22, 1821, and is now the widow of George Milholland; Anna, born August 11, 1824, the wife of Evan Evans; Catharine is the wife of Cornelius B. Surface, of Warren County, Ohio; David M. is married, and resides in Warren County, Ohio; Eliza M., married, is now of Terre Haute, Indiana. George Merring, the father of John, and John M. Bottenburg, had each purchased one-quarter section of land in Morgan township at an early day. Mr. Merring, Sen., never coming to this county, deeded his quarter section to his son. John Merring died from injuries received by the kick of a horse, October 26, 1849. He was a captain of the State militia, and a prominent deacon and member of the Paddy's Run Congregational Church. His wife died October 29, 1878.

Ephraim Hall was born in Pennsylvania about 1785. He married for his first wife, in Pennsylvania, Hannah Wynn, who died in 1819, leaving two children. Benjamin was born about 1815, is married, and lives in Mercer County, Ohio; Jonathan, born February 18, 1818, is married, and lives in Morgan Township. For his second wife, Ephraim Hall married Dorcas Callahan. She bore him three children: Jeremiah, whose whereabouts is unknown; Matthew, who is dead; Nancy, who is supposed to be alive, but whose residence is uncertain. Mr. Hall was a resident of this township before 1812, taking up his residence on Paddy's Run. He died about 1853. Jonathan Hall married Catherine Brandenburg, who was born November 10, 1823, daughter of Jacob Brandenburg. He is the father of eight children, as follows: Hannah, wife of Nelson Shroyer, now of Kansas; Jacob, a resident of Kansas; Mary, wife of David Burnett, of Morgan; William, married and at home; another, wife of Leander Selyer, now of Kansas; Charles and Albert, both single and at home; and Hiram, who also is the eldest. Mr. Hall is a self-made man. He began work as a farm-hand, and has continued to prosper, until now he owns one hundred and sixty-three acres of land. He is surrounded by many of the comforts of life.

James Harrison Williamson, M. D., father of Dr. Henry Allen Williamson, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, about 1824. Caroline Payne, his wife, was born in Frankfort County, Kentucky, about 1821. This marriage resulted in three children, one dying in infancy: Henry Allen, born October 10, 1845, married, and a resident of New London; Preston Emmett, born March 4, 1848, married, and a dentist at Frankfort, Kentucky. Dr. Williamson, Sen., was one of the pioneer settlers of Scott County, Kentucky, and ranked as one of the foremost citizens. He gave both of his children a liberal education, and, though not a man of large means, at one time lost all his property. His son, Henry Allen, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, married Mary Belle Sleet, of the same place, October 10, 1867. His wife

was born May 28, 1851. The results are four children, two of whom live: Lula Belle, born June 29, 1876; Weedie A., born January 18, 1876. Dr. Williamson, Jr., studied medicine for one year under Dr. John Needham, of Newcastle, Indiana, and in 1867 began his studies at one of the medical colleges of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1870. He has since practiced in Paris, Kentucky, for one year, and now follows his profession in the country of Paddy's Run. All the Williamsons are Baptists, religiously. The father of James H. was a Virginian by birth. He came down the Ohio at an early day on a flat-boat, fighting his way through the Indian nations. William Payne, the grandfather of Dr. H. A. Williamson on his mother's side, was also a Virginian, a captain in the war of 1812, and a great hunter, keeping a pack of hounds to the day of his death. Dr. Williamson, Sen., died September 4, 1848.

John Evans, born in North Wales, July 17, 1795, came to this county in 1818, and settled on Paddy's Run. His wife, Sarah, was born in this county in 1806, and married him June 28, 1821. By trade Mr. Evans is a tanner. He is the father of fourteen children: Mrs. Mary Jones, born December 9, 1827; Evan, born November 4, 1823; William, born July 7, 1823; Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, born March 26, 1827; James, born February 26, 1829; Mrs. Ann Jones, born November 26, 1830; Mrs. Martha Griffith, born August 17, 1832; John, born July 17, 1834; Robert, born March 8, 1836; David, born July 21, 1838; Mrs. Sarah Davis, born November 3, 1840; Richard, born December 1, 1842; Edward, born August 24, 1845; George, born January 19, 1850. John Evans's father's given name was Evan, his mother's name, Elizabeth; his wife's father's and mother's names were James and Mary Nicholas. They came to this county in 1812. John Evans, Jr., was a soldier of the Rebellion. John Evans, Sen., is a man of ripe experience; he has accumulated a large and handsome property about him, and in all the active walks of life has acted his part well.

Joseph Clawson was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 7, 1803, and married for his first wife Cynthia Parkhurst, February 26, 1824, who was born June 14, 1806, and died December 28, 1834. For his second wife he married Belinda Parkhurst (born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November 21, 1809), April 14, 1836. Andrew and Mary Clawson, his father and mother, came to this county in 1802; his wife's father and mother, David and Mary Parkhurst, came to Butler County in 1814. Joseph Clawson is the father of Belinda, born December 30, 1824; G. W., born July 23, 1832; Cynthia, born December 25, 1836; Maria Sulser, born November 21, 1841, a resident of Kansas; Amos P., born June 14, 1844; Ellen Smith, born October 10, 1846; Malon M., born March 17, 1849; Andrew P., born January 5, 1853. G. W. and A. P. were soldiers in the late war. He is a man of good habits, and has accumulated, by careful industry and economy, a large share of this world's goods.

A well known gentleman in Morgan, Reuben Woodruff, was born in Lemon Township, Butler County, Ohio, September 11, 1804, and was married December 2, 1824, in Ross Township, to Elizabeth Fenton, born August 11, 1808. This marriage resulted in John, born September 6, 1826—dead; George, born November 3, 1828, now of Edwards County, Illinois; Stacy, born July 11, 1831, now of St. Charles, this county; James C., born September 3, 1834; Daniel R., born October 28, 1837, of Paddy's Run; Samuel W., born December 26, 1839; Ensign, born August 13, 1845—physician. Daniel and Sarah Woodruff came to Butler County January 5, 1800. Stacy and Mary Fenton came also to the same county in 1808. Samuel Williamson, the sixth son, was a soldier in the late war, in the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have lived together for over fifty-seven years, and have raised a family of respectable sons. Daniel, his father, witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, at the age of ten years. His son has now a musket and bayonet used in that memorable fight.

Alexander Walker De Armond was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 5, 1822. For his first wife he married Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Ross, October 21, 1845; for his second wife, Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of David and Nancy Owens, January 9, 1867. The fruits of these unions have been William Augustus, born August 17, 1846; Byron Ellwood, born January 22, 1851—dead; Cassius M., born August 23, 1860; Angie Hammond, born May 13, 1844, living in Boone County, Indiana; Imogene Thompson, born December 27, 1846, St. Charles; Eva Sparks, born February 23, 1850, wife of Samuel Sparks, of Groesbeck, Hamilton County, Ohio. Thomas and Rebecca De Armond came to this county in 1813. William Jenkins, one of their relatives, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. A. W. De Armond was a soldier in the war of 1861. He has also accumulated a considerable property, mostly in land, to the amount of three hundred and twenty-five acres, all of which he has earned through his own efforts.

One of the most prominent men in Butler County, who held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four years, was township treasurer for nine years, and trustee for two years, is Samuel De Armond, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 15, 1805, and married to Sarah, daughter of Peter and Sarah Youmans, November 2, 1826. Mrs. De Armond was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, the 2d day of November, 1806. King and Hannah De Armond, his father and mother, came to this county in 1807; his wife's father and mother came to Butler County in 1815. Samuel De Armond is the father of seven children: Hannah Robinson, born February 6, 1830—dead; Elizabeth Ann, born February 27, 1832, now of St. Mary's, Illinois; Caroline Brown, born April 24, 1834; Margaret Siselove, born May 22, 1839; John

C., born May 25, 1841; Mary E. Hall, born November 19, 1843, now of Sumner County, Kansas; Samuel H., born May 1, 1846. Mr. De Armond is a man of iron nerve. During his term as magistrate he never had a decision overruled. He is known throughout the country as "'Squire Sam," a title which he won by being a civil officer for so long a time. This household has been happy, and is now completing its fifty-fourth year of married life.

James De Armond, a farmer, living in Okeana, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, October 20, 1807, settling in Butler County, 1815. On the 30th of August, 1827, he married Maria, daughter of Peter and Sarah Youmans, who was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, January 24, 1810. This marriage resulted in a large and estimable family as follows: John Randolph, born August 5, 1828—dead; Sarah Smith, born July 22, 1830, of Decatur County, Indiana; Peter, born July 30, 1832; Rebecca George, born November 19, 1834—dead; Elizabeth Jones, born August 1, 1837; Anna Mercer, born September 20, 1839; Mary Ellen Denison, born January 26, 1842; Emeline Day, born March 28, 1844; Theodore, born September 28, 1846; James, born December 27, 1847; Isabella Phellis, born May 8, 1850; Eliza M. Day, born July 5, 1852.

Alexander and Elizabeth, the father and mother of James De Armond, came to this county in 1807. They had their horses stolen by the Indians. By careful management they accumulated a large share of the goods of the world, as also have their children.

John Finn was born in Ireland, about 1823, and was the son of William and Catharine Finn. He settled in this county in 1852, and was in 1855 married to Ellen Dee, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Dee, and born in Ireland, November 24, 1831. They have had five children: Catharine, Margaret, William, Mary, and John. Margaret and Mary are dead. Mr. Finn has always been a farmer.

John Lloyd Evans was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, June 22, 1827, and is the son of William Harris Evans and Lavina D. Evans. They came from Culpepper County to this State in 1832, settling at Paddy's Run August 1st. He was married April 21, 1870, at Brookville, Indiana, to Josephine Price, born November 21, 1839, daughter of Henry and Sarah Price, who lived in Franklin County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had two children, Le Roy, who was born September 7, 1872, and Lloyd Price, who was born January 2, 1874. Mr. Evans is engaged in general merchandise at New London, and was the postmaster at Paddy's Run in 1852 and 1853, and from 1860 to 1872. His mother's father, John Deane, was in the Revolutionary war. He was at Princeton and Brandywine, going from Fauquier County, Virginia, and serving three years. Mr. Evans's father, William Harris Evans, was in the Seventy-third Welsh Fusileers from 1808 to 1815, and was at the storming of Badajos and the battle of Waterloo. He was born in 1790 and died June, 1843, at New London.

Joseph Cann was born in Loudon County, Virginia, in 1804. His parents were Wilson and Jane Cann, and he came with them to this county in 1831. He has been twice married; the first time to Harriet Joyce, by whom he had four children. Elizabeth Mary was born April 15, 1838; Andrew B., May 7, 1840; Sarepta, June 24, 1842; and William James, May 12, 1845. His second wife was Catherine Bittinger, and by her he had four children. Joseph Norvell was born May 26, 1874; Sarah Jane, December 21, 1876; Harmon Will, September 14, 1878; and Phebe Elizabeth, October 17, 1880. His first wife died in 1866, and he married again in 1872. The farm that he now lives on he settled in 1835, and he has cleared it all himself.

E. J. George was born in this county July 7, 1827, being the son of Joshua and Catherine George, who came to this county in 1810. He was married August 7, 1851, to Margaret E. De Armond, daughter of Thomas and Phebe De Armond, who was born March 1, 1832. They have had eight children. Oscar Weller was born January 5, 1855; Mary J., June 9, 1857; Alfred Cory, November 7, 1859; Clement V. Benton, December 22, 1861; Alice O., May 18, 1864; Franklin J., September 29, 1866; Charles W., February 6, 1871; and Eva A., February 4, 1875. A grandfather of Mr. George, David Thompson, served under General Wayne.

William Mercer was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1798, and was married in this county in 1826, to Margaret Bell, daughter of David and Margaret Bell, who was born August 8, 1804. She bore him nine children. David was born July 31, 1827; Letitia Lovis, December 24, 1828; William, December 26, 1830; John R., December 8, 1832; James L., November 8, 1834; Robert L., January 29, 1838; Willson L., October 11, 1840; Margaret A., October 3, 1844; Florence A., July 3, 1848. Mr. Mercer's father, Thomas, served in the Revolutionary war. His mother's name was Letitia. David Mercer and Wilson Mercer were in the last war, and the latter was killed on Pumpkin Vine Creek in 1864. David served in the Mexican war. Mr. Mercer has been a justice of the peace and township trustee.

HANOVER.

HANOVER is a township six miles from the south and west lines of the county, bounded on the north by Milford, on the east by St. Clair, on the south by Ross, and on the west by Reily. It is made up of thirty-six sections.

The justices of the peace have been: 1812, James Johnson, John Rainey; 1815 to 1818, Matthew Hueston, John Rainey; 1821, Matthew Hueston, James Beaty; 1824, John Rainey, Matthew Hueston, Reuben Blackford; 1829, Andrew Lester, John Rainey, Reuben Blackford; 1832, John Morse, John Rainey; 1833, Reuben Blackford; 1834, John Morse; 1835, Reuben Blackford, Daniel Rumple, M. Bowerman; 1841, Reuben Blackford, Abraham Bercaw, John Morse; 1842, Henry Dillon; 1844, R. Blackford, John Morse; and since that date Henry Dillon, Reuben Blackford, John Morse, William Hueston, Samuel Snell, Jacob Bottenburg, Joseph Hileman, Robert Moore, Frederick Shaffer, Michael Kumler, Henry A. Strawhaver, Wm. R. Cochran, George B. Tobias, I. M. Warwick, J. M. Johnston, W. B. Davis, Henry Keller, and J. W. Boatman.

The early settlers in the township were named Ayres, Anderson, Alexander, Beaty, Beaver, Bell, Blackford, Beckett, Brozier, Carr, Coomb, Caldwell, Donor, Delaplane, Dodd, Earhart, Gray, Hazlet, Hueston, Hall, Irwin, James, Lewis, Lister, Lintner, Moore, McVicker, Marshall, McKinstry, McCullough, McGonigle, Nixon, Nichols, Roll, Rinehart, Reese, Rainey, Rumple, Sample, Salmon, Smiley, Stephens, St. Clair, Thorn, Tracy, Wickard, Wason, Willis, Yeakle, Zeigler, and others. In 1844 there was but one post-office in the township—at Jacob Stillwell's corner.

The climate, soil, and surface is pretty much like that of the other adjoining townships. There are no villages within the borders of Hanover. The first settlements were generally made in locations favorable to farming. A dividing ridge extends across the township from the south-east to the north-west, causing the water to flow either towards Four-Mile, which passes diagonally through the north-east corner, or into Indian Creek, which also cuts the south-west corner in a very similar manner. Both these streams are of considerable size, and have numerous small tributaries. The most important branch of Indian Creek is Salmon's Run, which derived its name from William Salmon, an early settler, who lived on its bank and carried on distilling. Another stream of considerable size, a tributary of Indian Creek also, is Zeigler's Run, taking its name from Samuel Zeigler, who settled on its head-waters three-quarters of a century ago. Four-Mile has for its main inlets Stony Run and Beckett's Run, the latter from Robert Beckett, a man who settled here in the woods far back in the beginning of the century. The dividing ridge from which these and other lesser streams flow is a table-land of deep, rich loam, where all the staples are grown in abundance. The south side of the township is a fine rolling bottom, which gradually reaches up to the higher lands, except the south-east corner, where the surface is hilly. In the north the surface is more broken, and, if any thing, the soil is less fertile than anywhere else in the township.

One of the old landmarks in the township is an elm, four feet in diameter, with tall head and spreading limbs, at the original voting precinct at Hanover Station. It is at least one hundred and forty years of age, for when the first settlers knew it, its size was the same as to-day.

In 1809 Andrew Lewis killed one of the largest deer ever seen in this section. Its horns were enormous, and old hunters pronounced them the largest they had ever seen. Game abounded here between 1800 and 1820. Mr. Lewis says he could have killed fourteen deer one morning going from his home to Millville—all broadside shots. "I have caught hundreds of wild turkeys in turkey-pens, and have seen this country fairly alive with squirrels, ground-hogs, opossums, raccoons, foxes, wolves, and deer." He also says, "I have often caught as many as a dozen turkeys in a single day, and I remember once that I took out of my pen twenty-seven large gobblers at one time; the smallest would not weigh less than fifteen pounds."

MILLVILLE.

Millville was laid out May 23, 1815, by Joseph Van Horne, who previously had taken up his residence in this community. There soon gathered around him and his grist-mill, erected in 1805, by Joel Williams, a large and busy class of people, all intent upon making money and buying land. The first roads, therefore, naturally led in the direction of Van Horne's mill. From Hamilton to Reily and on to the State line, the first road, part of the time, followed the dividing line of the townships to Millville, but zigzagged through the woods in a very irregular course. From Millville it took the same direction pretty much as the Reily pike now does, and ended, as far as Butler County is concerned, near where Walker Chapel stands. This highway was one of the roads which tapped the bordering counties, and, forming a junction with the Oxford road near Millville, poured a constant stream of produce into Cincinnati, by the way of Venice. In 1810

Obadiah Welliver kept a tavern-stand on this road above Bunker Hill, on the bank of Indian Creek, east side, where, until his death, he fed many a hungry hog-driver and teamster. Another road, but of less importance, ran from Darrtown to Hamilton. The Oxford road, perhaps the most important highway in the township, was located about where the present pike runs. It was here as early as 1820, and at that time was used by a large traveling public. These roads named are now the most important, as they were then, in the county.

David Doner, on Section 27, on a little branch of Indian Creek, known as Kumler's Run, had a still-house at an early day. William Salmon had another here on Section 19, on Salmon's Run, early in 1808. This still-house was in operation for twenty-five years. Alexander Moore, on Section 22, was here in early times. Philip McGonigle and Richard Martindale had distilleries in 1830, on Section 7. Robert Beckett had a very large whisky manufactory in Section 14. Michael Yeakle had another on the north-west corner of Section 8. John Morse had one on Section 22, and James Willis another on Section 23. J. Heitzman was also in the same branch of business on Section 26. Philip Shafer was also a distiller where Alexander Emrick now lives. Near the toll-gate, on the Riley and Oxford pike, Michael Hawk had a large steam distillery in 1827. George Shafer had a still-house as early as 1820, on Section 33. From 1820–1850, Andrew Lewis, Sen., had a large still-house on Indian Creek, on Section 30. Most of these establishments were in operation from 1810 to 1830. Many had grist-mills connected with them, or at least the necessary machinery to grind corn for meal.

Matthew Hueston, who owned all of Sections 1 and 2, and a quarter each out of 11 and 12, had a grist-mill, built by Joel Williams in 1809, on Four-Mile, in the south-west corner of Section 1. Williams was a millwright by trade, who came from the East about 1803, and built six mills in the Miami Valley, near Hamilton. Mr. Hueston afterwards added a very extensive still-house to the grinding department. These he continued to run, adding a saw-mill in the mean time, for many years, though the property passed through several members of his family as to ownership. The grist department was propelled by a large undershot water-wheel. It is yet standing, but used for a stable, and is scarcely recognizable.

Andrew Lewis, Jr., and brother built an undershot saw-mill on Indian Creek, Section 30, in the south-west corner, in 1827. One of the shares was soon sold to James Lewis. In 1830, or thereabouts, the still-house was added. These establishments went down in eight or ten years. There are a few remnants still to be seen. Andrew Lewis's, Jr., still-house was on the same site as his son's. One of the remarkable features connected with these establishments was a stream of water from a one and a quarter inch iron pipe driven into the ground to the depth of twenty feet, from which water still runs with undiminished regularity. When the pipe was first put down the water rose to the height of ten feet. It is strongly tinctured with iron.

Ezekiel and Maxwell Ross built a tub-wheel grist and saw mill on Indian Creek about twenty rods below the Bethel Church, in 1815. The Ross mill passed into possession of Jacob Zinn, and from him to Robert Moore and P. B. Shafer in 1847; in one year the former became owner, and in 1861 the mill ceased to run altogether. Nothing remains to mark the site but a race overgrown with willows and weeds.

STILLWELL'S CORNERS.

Jacob Stillwell's corner was known far and wide in Butler County fifty years ago. In the forks of the road, one of which takes the direction of the State line and the other toward Oxford, in Section 7, was a frame steam grist and saw mill and still-house. The still-house was built about 1830, and the mills in 1835 or 1836. The flouring department was three stories high. For many years this mill ground the grain for a large section of country. Mr. Stillwell was also engaged as a tavern and store-keeper, the former about 1854. Richard Martindale afterwards rented the property of Mrs. Thomas McCulloch, and carried on the tavern-keeping business for twenty-five or thirty years. The old tavern stand is now occupied by Thomas Roll.

In 1837 Thomas and John Nichol had a horse-mill on Stony Run, which lasted for a considerable length of time.

Near the Zeigler grave-yard, in 1805, James Ray carried on blacksmithing. He is supposed to have been the first resident blacksmith in the township. By birth Ray was a Pennsylvanian.

About 1825, when Bethel Church was in her prime, William Calloway carried on blacksmithing near the mouth of Salmon's Run. Daniel Sortman and Michael Emrick were early blacksmiths on Section 29, in the north-west quarter. John Reese, in 1815, was a blacksmith on Section 21, in the south-west corner, where he owned twenty-eight acres of land. In the east end of the township, a Mr. Murphy carried on the same trade along in the twenties.

SCHOOLS.

Hanover Township is made up pre-eminently of farmers. These men, with their wives, were not long in establishing a system of education. The first school in the neighborhood of Bethel was a log-house which stood between the church and the mouth of Salmon's Run. Andrew Lewis, Jr. (the present old gentleman), was the teacher here in 1809 or 1810. After him came Alexander Martin, when the house burned down. The house was rebuilt half a mile below on the same road, near where the Oxford and Reily Pikes unite. This house was here in 1817. Some of the teachers were Griffith

and Evan Morris, residents of Paddy's Run. Previous to 1817 a school was conducted in a little log-house where Mr. Lewis now lives, on the Oxford Pike. It was a hewed log-house in which the school was kept, standing here until 1830.

The first school-house in the central part of Hanover stood near the old voting precinct on the State road from Hamilton to Oxford, on the north-west quarter of Section 22, then owned by John Morse. The house was a hewed log, put up about 1825, before the township was districted; and at the time districts were created was made one of those subdivisions. This house lasted for twenty years, but is now gone. Among the teachers here were Andrew Lester, Joseph Douty, and Jasper Branden, a Yankee, all men who left a deep impression on the boys and girls who made up their schools.

On the north-east corner of Section 26 a school was taught in a log house, without a floor, in 1820. This house stood on the bank of Two-Mile Creek; the teacher was John Ducat. After one year the house was used for other purposes. Some of the scholars were Robert Moore, born in Hanover Township in 1815, and residing there all his life; the Wickards, who were from Pennsylvania; the Doners, of Pennsylvania; the children of Henry Wanson and J. Heitzman. On the section lying north, No. 23, a *school* was kept by John W. Caldwell in 1825, on the *farm* now owned by J. H. Bell, on the old State road. This house burned down. The scholars here were those taught by Ducat, except some members of the Morrison, Pellam, and Vestry families.

Thomas Nichol, or "Uncle Tommy Nichol," as he is generally called, says he "attended five schools in the north-eastern part of the township that had no floors, no loft, no window-glass, and none of your modern seats, desks, globes, and maps." These houses have all disappeared.

CHURCHES.

Bethel Chapel, or as it was called from 1815 to 1818, Indian Creek Church, is one of the most important religious institutions in the western half of Butler County.

"On Sabbath Day," the Church record says, "June 24, 1815, Rev. Mr. Hayden preached and appointed a meeting of the congregation on the succeeding day for the purpose of organizing a Church. June 25th the congregation met agreeable to appointment. After the sermon was preached, the congregation proceeded to the election of members of the session. Rev. Mr. Hayden was chosen moderator; when Ezekiel Ross, Joseph Van Horne, Smith Williams, Daniel Baker, and William Mitchell were elected, after which Joseph Van Horne was appointed clerk of the Church for the purpose of recording the proceedings." The record goes on and says, "Mrs. Juliet G. Tumor had a child baptized. Sabbath, July 30th, was a day appointed for the administration of the Lord's-supper. On Saturday preceding, the widow Margaret Craven had two children baptized, as also did Mrs. Catharine Ross, wife of Aaron Ross. Two of the elders elected, Joseph Van Horne and Ezekiel Ross, formally ordained, proceeded to form or constitute a session. Among the members were David Baker, his wife Fanny, and family, from Duck Creek Church, Ohio; Juliet G. Tumor, David Ross, Alexander Cragmile, John and Margaret Harper, Joseph and Martha Van Horne, Miss and Mrs. Rebecca Van Horne, Garrett Van Ausdall, Sen., William Mitchell, Matthias Roll and Mary, his wife, and Martha Dick, from the Hamilton Church; Margaret Craven, from Harmony Church, Pennsylvania; Ann Hawkins, from Rahway Church, New Jersey; Ezekiel and Ruth Ross, Amos, Lydia, Mrs. Catharine, and Mrs. Maria Ross, from Westfield, New Jersey; Smith and Mary Williams, from Cincinnati Church; Mrs. Charity Stineman, from a church in the forks of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, and Hannah Martin, from Millintown Church, Pennsylvania. The elders first elected were Smith Williams, David Baker, and William Mitchell, but the latter declined to serve. The first ordinance was administered by the Rev. William Gray and the Rev. John Thompson. There were thirty-one communicants of the congregation, besides several from neighboring Churches. In May, 1816, at the invitation and request of the congregation of the Indian Creek Church, the Rev. John Boyd came and settled as stated pastor. Joseph Van Horne was appointed to attend the next meeting of the Presbytery, May 28th." In April, 1817, there were forty-three members.

David Monfort, one of the most successful pastors which the Church ever had, preached his first sermon to this people the 14th of September, 1817. He was chosen in the preceding August at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars, which was made up by subscription. The first death in the Church occurred on the 13th of September, 1817. On the 31st of January, 1818, the Rev. Mr. Monfort preached at the residence of Nehemiah Wade, and baptized his daughter, Letitia Chambers, who was born the 25th of November preceding. In 1818 there were reported to the Presbytery eighty-three members; and in October, 1819, ninety-one members. It is here we find the first mention of the name Bethel, which must have been changed from Indian Creek Church early in the year. Mr. Monfort was continually preaching throughout the county and baptizing many. In 1820 there were one hundred and twenty-seven members; 1821, one hundred and fifty-four; 1822, one hundred and seventy-seven; 1825, one hundred and eighty-four. Mr. Van Horne was an excellent penman and kept the proceedings of the Church in a full and handsome manner. The pastorship of Mr. Monfort was very successful. Under his preaching the Church prospered wonderfully, as evinced by the membership in 1825.

Bethel Church stands on the Reily pike, about two miles and a half above Millville, very nearly on the line which separates sections Nos. 31 and 32, equally distant from the east and west side. An old toll-gate formerly stood opposite the church. From 1815 to 1843 the importance of this point as a place of holding preaching was very great. When people first began to assemble here, along in the '20's and '30's, they brought their dinners with them, and put in the day attending divine worship. The site of Bethel was selected because, at that time, there were no Presbyterian Churches for miles in all directions. From Venice came the Wades, Butterfields, Hungerfords, Willeys, Clarks, Dicks, Andersons, and others; from the direction of Hamilton came the Kumlers, Wickards, Moores, Emricks, Timbermans; from the north, the Grays, Wards, Stephenses, Bradys, and dozens more, many of whom have long since passed beyond; from Paddy's Run came the people of that enterprising community in great numbers. These persons made a congregation of great respectability; and henceforward the Church continued to prosper. Services were often held in distant farm-houses, at the bidding of a score of the members.

In 1828 the Rev. A. B. Gilliland, father of Carey Gilliland, now of Venice, took charge of Bethel. In the mean time a parsonage had been erected, now occupied by Mr. Robert Moore, where the ministers took up their abode. Here they were always found, ready to lend a helping hand and administer to the wants of the unfortunate. Gilliland was a man of large intellect and an excellent singer.

As the membership continued to grow under Messrs. Gilliland and John S. Weaver, and a number of less prominent pastors, there naturally sprang up a desire in the hearts of many of the members to have a Church nearer at home. This feeling resulted in the Venice Presbyterian Church, in 1828, and some time afterwards a Church at Reily. These Churches reduced the attendance and membership somewhat, but still the old Church was full of life. Not until 1873 was Bethel abandoned, when the Millville Presbyterian Church was erected. The old church had grown out of date, with its old-fashioned furniture.

The Bethel Church at Millville is a handsome brick building, capable of holding six hundred people. It is nicely furnished. The building is principally an addition to the old school-house, with the walls raised and a vestibule and steeple added. The line dividing the townships of Ross and Hanover passes through the north-west corner of the house.

The following are inscriptions from the Bethel burying-ground, which was given by Andrew Lewis's father. The ground on which the old church stands was from Ezekiel Ross. Mr. Lewis is the only member of the building committee—composed of three members—who is yet living.

A large monument reads: Samuel Dick, departed this life August 4, 1846; aged 82. Martha Allen, consort of Samuel Dick. Ezekiel Ross, the father of a large and respectable posterity in this and other townships, departed this life February 13, 1845; aged 88. Ruth Ross, his wife, died November 10, 1819, in the 62d year of her age. Among the first burials here was Smith Williams, one of the original members of the Church, who departed this life April 22, 1819, in the 57th year of his age; also his wife, Polly Williams, who died April 11, 1828, in the 61st year of her age. Nenian Beaty, a large land-owner among the pioneers who lived on Section 33, immediately north of Millville, was born March 26, 1787, and died February 21, 1857. Jane, wife of Nenian Beaty, was born November 12, 1785, and died March 8, 1838. A very peculiar block of marble, in the shape of a full-size coffin, reads: James Beaty, died February 26, 1863; aged 78 years. Jane, wife of James Beaty, died November 26, 1864; aged 68. In memory of Jacob Denman, who was born January 5, 1782; died November 13, 1834. Also his wife, who was born December 12, 1783, and who died April 13, 1848. Both natives of Essex County, New Jersey. Here lies another pioneer: Nathaniel Briant was born in Westfield, New Jersey, October 18, 1776; died September 18, 1859. Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Briant, a native of Westfield, New Jersey, died October 27, 1856; aged 77 years, 2 months. Ellis Hand, a native of New Jersey, died March 20, 1837; aged 82 years, 1 month, and five days. Hannah, his wife, died February 19, 1858; aged 87 years and 4 months. In memory of John Dungan, who departed this life January 29, 1843, in the 71st year of his age. The Rosses were old men in this part of the county in 1800, as witness these: William Ross departed this life January 12, 1831, in the 91st year of his age. Jacob Ross, born August 13, 1781; died March 13, 1859.

In the north-west corner of the yard we find: Mary, wife of Dr. R. D. Herron, who died January 26, 1847; aged 29. Margaret, wife of Charles Chambers, departed this life May 21, 1847; aged 77. In memory of Margaret Hindman, who died August 22, 1836; aged 76 years. Robert Crawford, born December 4, 1788; died August 21, 1864. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Crawford, born April 5, 1798; died April 29, 1853. Andrew Lewis, Sen., a native of Ireland, and an early pioneer in the West, died March 26, 1847; aged 84. Martha, wife of Andrew Lewis, Sen., died February 22, 1852; aged 77. All the above, from Mrs. Dr. Herron, are in the north-west corner of the yard.

Thomas Tracy died July 5, 1849; aged 80. Rebecca, his wife, died October 29, 1851, in the 66th year of her age. Adam Bowman, died September 11, 1853; aged 92. Mary, wife of Adam Bowman, born November 23, 1789, died July 27, 1835. Joseph Van Ausdall, died August 7, 1834; aged 49. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Van Ausdall, died October 15, 1825; aged 43. In memory of Lewis Williams, who died August 29, 1840; aged 69. Chloe, wife of Lewis Williams, departed this life March 11, 1833, in the 64th year of her age. In memory of James Haslet, who died November 28, 1834; aged 65. Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of James Haslet, who departed this life March 2, 1826; aged 44. John Scudder, died April 7, 1839; aged 37. Susanna Scudder, died October 28, 1862; aged 92. David Baker, Sen., died April 11, 1855; aged 83. Fanny, wife of David Baker, Sen., died June 3, 1831; aged 59. Benjamin James departed this life November 11, 1848; aged 74. In memory of Jane, wife of Benjamin James, who died March 1, 1853; aged 76. Here lies another of the Ross family: Sacred to

the memory of Carmon Ross, who departed this life July 25, 1834, in the 54th year of his age. Elizabeth, wife of Carmon Ross, died July 11, 1865; aged 83. Sacred to the memory of Randolph Ross, who departed this life January 30, 1834, in the 32d year of his age. Ellis John, died September 3, 1859; aged 94. Margaret, wife of Ellis John, died October 10, 1833; aged 33.

These complete a partial list of some two hundred and seventy-five persons who have been buried here. Bethel is seldom used now.

The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church stands in the extreme south-west corner of Section 7, almost on the township line. It is supposed to be one of the oldest societies on the circuit, but the exact date of its organization is not known. It is not improbable that this Church was organized as early as 1817. The first meetings in this neighborhood were held in private houses. In 1822 a log church was built, a few feet north of where the present church stands. It was dedicated by the Rev. John P. Durbin. The brick house was built in 1833. Thomas A. Morris, presiding elder, afterwards bishop, preached the dedication sermon. This house, in 1869, was the strongest point on the Venice circuit. In 1867, during the pastorate of Rev. W. N. Williams, an effort was made to build a new church and locate it at Woods' Station. A considerable amount of money was subscribed, but the enterprise failed. In 1868 the Rev. N. C. Parish introduced the first catechisms into the Sunday-school. The pastor in charge catechised the school once in four weeks.

One of the most prominent of all the early members of this Church was Ebenezer Woods, an exhorter, who settled about one mile south, on one of the tributaries of Salmon's Run. It was after Mr. Woods the Church was named. The ground on which the church stands, containing one acre, both for the house and burying-ground, was a part of a body of land comprising eighty-eight acres, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, whose husband made the presentation. Some of the other members were Corey Conkling, Hiram Griffis, John Malone, the latter of whom is living, and their wives, with portions of their families. Among their ministers were John Baughman, Arthur W. Elliott, John Waterman, all of whom were able men. The Rev. Messrs. Flint, Steel, and Tibbitts were here in early times. A full list of the preachers of this circuit will be found in the history of the Venice Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the last decade Ebenezer has undergone many important changes. About 1854 the Old and New School and the Associate Reformed Churches united and built a church at McGonigle's. The members of the different societies were from Bethel, Oxford, and Darrtown Churches. For several years this congregation was prosperous, but in time there came dissensions which resulted finally in the abandonment of the church. There were also removals and deaths. Some of the members were Samuel Lintner, William Elliott, Michael Yeakle, James Simley, James Beckett, Thomas Nichol, David P. Nelson, a man of ripe culture, who graduated at Oxford, and afterward filled the position of principal of the Millville High School. Rev. Daniel Tenney, of the Oxford Female Seminary, represented the New School Presbyterians; Rev. Dr. Patterson, the Old School Presbyterians, and Rev. Mr. Claybaugh, the Associate Reformed.

After the abandonment of the Union Church by these three denominations, the Methodists, who formerly worshiped at Ebenezer, took charge of it, with such reservations as the Presbyterians thought proper to make. This was in 1878, since which time there has been preaching every fortnight, and Sunday-school weekly. "Old Ebenezer" is seldom used, mainly on account of its unfavorable location and failure to meet the wants of more modern worshipers. The Church at McGonigle's is prosperous. We give inscriptions from the grave-yard connected with the old church:

In memory of Rachel, consort of William S. Stewart, who died September 3, 1835; aged 42. William Hamer, a native of Pennsylvania, who married Isabel Vanderhook, September 11, 1796, and who died May 4, 1811. Archibald Addison, a native of England, died March 12, 1846; aged 63. Mary, wife of Archibald Addison, died February 18, 1868; aged 82. Timothy Meder died December 8, 1853; aged 62. Nathaniel Meder died September 5, 1841, in the 56th year of his age. Samuel Weaver died September 13, 1868; aged 61. Lydia, wife of Samuel Weaver, died February 12, 1875; aged 57. Peter Wilson died March 20, 1863; aged 72. Abigail, wife of Peter Wilson, died October 8, 1855; aged 58. Jonas Jones died December 26, 1853; in the 67th year of his age. Henry Hall, Sen., died February 1, 1858; aged 84. William Chaney died August 15, 1834; aged 60. In memory of Samuel Marsh, who died February 12, 1838; aged 68. Hannah, wife of Samuel Marsh, died July 29, 1847; aged 75. Gabriel Stead died June 27, 1849; aged 41. Rebecca, wife of Gabriel Stead, died April 29, 1855; aged 46.

There are, perhaps, one hundred burials here. The yard is overgrown with bushes.

The Samuel Zeigler Church of Hanover Township will be treated in a connected manner in the history of Millville.

McGONIGLE'S.

McGonigle's Station, on the Junction Railroad, took its name from Philip McGonigle, an old settler who contracted for and built one mile of the railroad at this point. He added the house used as a station, but it is yet owned by private parties. McGonigle had a horse-mill here in 1830, as also a still-house. Among the distinguished residents at this station have been Dr. Silas Roll, who was here forty years ago. Dr. Hancock, who studied with him, was also a practitioner in this vicinity. Dr. James Roll, a nephew of Dr. Silas Roll, is the present practicing physician. Daniel Larey was a blacksmith here in 1806; some of the others have been Michael Shank and Joseph Hileman. There is a handsome Grange hall in the village; also a Grange storehouse. A good mill is in active operation. The stone

school-house, one mile north of McGonigle's, was erected in 1852 by J. S. Smiley, contractor. There are about fifty people at the station, though it was never laid out.

HANOVER is another station on the railroad, but of less importance than the above-named. This place is a voting precinct for the township. There are no stores here, nor any thing else which deserves notice.

Henry Wauson, who fifty years ago lived on fifty acres in the north-west corner of Section 26, was one of the most remarkable men who ever became a resident of the township. He claimed to be a water-witch, and often boasted of his power to find water when all other experiments failed. Wauson was well known throughout the country on account of his wild, roving, careless disposition. There were in the family three sons and one daughter. He was a cripple, caused by his horse taking fright at a flock of wild geese.

In 1829 corn sold to the distillers at six and a quarter cents per bushel, and few sales at that figure. The growth of corn at that date formed a leading business in Hanover Township.

The soil in this township is now largely held by Germans, who have supplanted the original settlers.

MATTHEW HUESTON.

Matthew Hueston was a native of Pennsylvania, coming from what is now Franklin County, where he was born on the 1st of May, 1771. His father's next neighbor was a Scotchman, named Buchanan, who afterwards became better off in the world, and moved to Mercersburg, where he became a justice of the peace. His son James was sent to Dickinson College, afterwards entering upon the practice of law. He was successively a member of the United States Senate, minister to England, and President of the United States. When Matthew Hueston was two years of age his father, William Hueston, removed to the backwoods, and settled on the Monongahela, in Ohio County, Virginia. The Indians becoming troublesome, Mr. Hueston removed his family to Taylor's Fort, twenty-four miles from the town of Wheeling. The family remained most of the time at the fort, but occasionally went to the farm when it was deemed safe. Mr. Hueston went back and forth to cultivate his place, but on one of these trips he was shot, killed, and scalped by the Indians, at the door of his own cabin. Mrs. Hueston was left a widow with six small children.

As soon as Matthew Hueston was able he began working around the farm, and at fifteen went as an apprentice to learn the trade of a tanner and currier, continuing at that employment for several years. When he became a journeyman he saved up his money, and, in 1793, made a small venture of stock, with which he went down the Ohio River. On the 17th of April he landed at Cincinnati, but after a few days went down to the falls of the Ohio. He returned by the way of Maysville, again floating down to Cincinnati, where General Wayne's army had arrived in the mean time. Soon after arriving he sold out his goods to a man named McCrea, who, however, decamped without paying him. He then went to work in a tannery, being the one afterwards owned by Jesse Hunt, and afterwards went with Robert and William McClellan, who were engaged in driving a brigade of pack-horses from Cincinnati to Fort Jefferson. Completing his first trip, he drove a number of beeves from Fort Washington to Fort Jefferson, and then superintended the killing of the cattle and putting up the beef, which was designed to subsist the men the next Winter. There being no salt at the garrison, the meat had to be hung up in the open air around the fort to prevent it from spoiling, until salt could be procured. This caused a delay in the business for some time. Soon after Mr. Hueston was appointed commissary at this post, at the pay of thirty dollars a month. The next Summer he returned to Fort Washington, and went out with Wayne on his expedition, being issuing commissary until the Summer of 1795, when he resigned.

He then furnished himself with a stock of groceries and other articles, and began as a sutler, following this up until the year 1796. He had one store at Greenville and another at Cincinnati, in the latter having a partner. The business was very profitable, and he soon accumulated twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. In the latter part of 1796 Mr. Hueston was taken sick, remaining in his bed for three or four weeks. When he had sufficiently recovered, he set out for Cincinnati, but found his affairs were in a wretched condition. His partner had become dissipated, had squandered most of the property by gambling, and had finally sold out the stock, going down the river, and leaving Mr. Hueston to pay the debts of the firm. This he did, and found that, after exhausting all his means, he still owed four hundred dollars. Undiscouraged, he persevered in his industrious way, and again embarked as a drover. He drove a large number of cattle from Cincinnati to Detroit for two dollars and fifty cents a head, and was successful in delivering them all, although the route was a complete wilderness. He returned in forty days. This business he followed till the year 1800, when he had paid off all his old debts and had accumulated fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars in hard cash. This he laid out in land.

He bought a tract of two hundred acres, four miles south of Hamilton. It was then altogether in the woods, but now the railroad, the canal, and the Cincinnati turnpike pass through it. In a few years he had a large farm under cultivation. He built a hewed log-house, in which he lived and kept entertainment for travelers a number of years. At the United States land sales in 1801 he purchased, or entered, three sections of land and two fractional sections, on the west side of the river, comprehending in all about two thousand six hundred acres. To these purchases he added from time to time,

so that he eventually became the largest owner of land in this county.

On his farm south of Hamilton he began to reside in the year 1802, and on the 15th of April married Miss Catherine Davis. He remained here till 1813, when he removed to his farm on Four-Mile Creek, in Hanover Township. Here he built a large stone mansion, and attended to his agricultural interests for many years. He then removed to Rossville, taking up his abode there in October, 1834. This is in the house now occupied by his son-in-law, Robert Harper.

At the beginning of the century the militia was better organized than it is now. Mr. Hueston became captain of a company of light-horse, from which he was afterwards advanced to the office of colonel of the Second Regiment. When Hull surrendered Colonel Hueston volunteered his services, and went with a number of others to Fort Wayne, which was then besieged by the enemy. After serving two or three months, he was made purchasing agent for the contractor of the Northwestern army, acting in that capacity until the conclusion of the war.

In 1808 he became a justice of the peace in Fairfield Township, remaining so till he removed to Hanover, where, after a few months, he was again elected. In this position he served until his removal to Rossville, holding this office for twenty-three years. In no case was his judgment reversed on appeal. He was a commissioner of Butler County from 1826 to 1835. He died on the 16th of April, 1847, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried near the Presbyterian church in Collinsville. The services were conducted by the Masons.

He had four sons and five daughters. They were William, Eliza, Mary, Samuel, Thomas, Eleanor, Robert, Cynthia, and Catherine.

ANDREW LEWIS.

Andrew Lewis, son of Andrew Lewis and Martha Montgomery, was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, April 4, 1797. His parents came to this county March 4, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and afterwards was employed in Indian warfare under Generals Harmar and St. Clair. He was not in St. Clair's defeat, but helped to bury his dead. He was in the whole campaign of General Wayne, and such confidence was reposed in him that when night came, or they were in camp, the pass-word was given him so that he could go out to shoot game. On one occasion he went out a short distance from camp and brought in a deer, although the Indians filled the woods in every direction. Another time he went out hunting, but accidentally got further than he designed, and finally lost his way; night came on, and he gave up the attempt for that time. But in the morning he began again, uselessly, as he knew not the direction, and it was nine days before he extricated himself. He subsisted on game the whole time. At last he struck the Miami and followed its course down stream until it reached the Ohio. The camp had been at Fort Hamilton, but while Lewis was lost in the woods they had proceeded on their way. By this lucky mishap he failed of being present in the defeat of St. Clair. He remained in Fort Washington until after the battle, and saw the remnant of the army as it marched back.

After this he and nine others returned to Pennsylvania, where General Wayne was then recruiting an army, and enlisted under him. With him they came to Cincinnati, and after a period of service were discharged. He went back to Pennsylvania for a brief season, but soon was on his way west again, locating in Campbell County, Kentucky, about seven miles from Newport, on the Licking River. In March, 1804, he came to this county, cutting his own road to Ross Township. There were only three cabins the whole distance, one at Cumminsville, another near Bevis's tavern, and one and a block-house near Millville. There were no houses between his place and Hamilton. He entered half of a section, or 320 acres. After three years he bought a quarter of a section more. He followed farming until his death, which happened in 1847. His wife died February 12, 1852. He had eight children: Jane, Andrew, Robert M., Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, and Clarissa.

Andrew Lewis, the second child, remembers the time when the county was a vast wilderness. Indians used frequently to go by, occasionally stopping. At one time Captain Pipe, a renowned warrior, came along from Hamilton, where he had been drinking whisky pretty freely. Stopping at Mr. Lewis's house, he asked for some more, but was told they had none. This infuriated the Indian, who replied that they had. Mr. Lewis again asserted that they had none, when Captain Pipe drew his long, glittering knife, and began flourishing it around his head. He was very angry, and told Mr. Lewis that he had seen him before, and knew that he was a bad man. On being asked where, he replied that it was in Wayne's army. He continued flourishing his knife until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Mr. Lewis determined to put a stop to it, and took down his rifle. No sooner did the Indian see this than he began to run, and Mr. Lewis after him. How far they went the boy did not know, but they were never troubled with the presence of Captain Pipe again.

Mr. Andrew Lewis remembers when the first church was built in the township. This was in the year 1815. It was completely surrounded by the wilderness. Indians were very numerous for several years after they came here, and he has often played with them. They were regarded as very treacherous.

He was married on February 23, 1823, to Mary McCleary, daughter of Samuel McCleary and Mary Young. They came to the county in 1804. Mrs. Lewis was born January 9, 1796, in Pennsylvania. They had

seven children, all now living. Robert was born December 10, 1823; Mary, October 13, 1825; Martha, December 13, 1827; Nancy, February 14, 1830; Dorcas, July 25, 1832; Sarah Jane, January 27, 1835, and Hannah E., June 16, 1837. Robert was in the hundred days' service in the last war. A grandson, James Jackson, was killed in the struggle. Joseph A. Beatty, a grandson, served three years, and a son-in-law, A. H. Miller, was in the hundred days' service. All Mr. Lewis's children are now living; all have been married, and all are living in Western homes but one, who is now a widow, Mrs. Dorcas L. Burke. She lives with her father. Her husband, Addison M. Burke, died March 17, 1860, leaving her with two children, John L. and A. M. Burke, the latter being only nine weeks old. The oldest one is now Auditor on the Dayton, Delphos, and Toledo Railroad, and the younger one is a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Lewis has had forty-nine grandchildren and twenty-five great-grandchildren, and only six of the number have been lost. Mr. Lewis has through life been a farmer, although for many years teaching school in the Winter season. He was a supervisor for a number of years, never receiving any money for it. His uncle, Richard Montgomery, was in the War of 1812, and Robert Lewis, another uncle, was a captain of light horse in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Andrew Lewis was always very fond of his dog and his gun, and spent much of his time in hunting, being very successful. Future dwellers in Ross will never know the hardships and privations that the first settlers endured.

The following have been the names of the postmasters:

Stillwell.—Jacob G. Stillwell, December 31, 1831; Willis R. De Witt, August 16, 1842; George Kyger, March 8, 1847; Jacob G. Stillwell, June 10, 1847; Sheldon A. Campbell, February 28, 1850; Jacob G. Stillwell, January 6, 1851; Silas Roll, November 19, 1856; changed to McGonigle's Station, September 14, 1859.

McGonigle's Station.—James McGonigle, September 14, 1859; changed to Woods' Station, November 24, 1863; revived with James McGonigle as postmaster March 13, 1866.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Reason R. Baxter, the son of Sill and Mary Baxter, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, November 15, 1829. He settled in this county in 1877. He was married on the 22d of December, 1860, at Winchester, Kentucky, to Clara French, daughter of Charles and Alice French, who was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1840. They have had three children: Anna was born March 17, 1863; Carrie, April 26, 1868, and Lewis H., March 15, 1871. Mr. Baxter was a member of the Fifth United States Cavalry, serving two years. He is a farmer.

James H. Bell was born in Hanover Township, October 17, 1826. He is a retired farmer, and is the son of James Bell and Nancy Hall. His father was in the War of 1812, coming to the county in 1811. He was born in Philadelphia, December 2, 1779, and died May 29, 1828. Mrs. Bell was born in South Carolina, May 5, 1792, and died August 24, 1871. They raised a family of seven children, five daughters and two sons, of whom two sons and two daughters are still living. All but James H. Bell are married. He now controls and resides upon the farm where he was born. For the past five years he has been unable to get around much, owing to a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Rhoda Bugg, who is and has been his housekeeper the thirteen years last past, was born in Clayton, England, November 17, 1824. She was married March 4, 1848, to John Henry Bugg, who died in 1855. In the year 1869 she embarked for this country and located in this county.

The Boatmans were one of the earliest families in the county. Jeremiah W. Boatman, now living in this township, is a descendant of this family. He was born in Hamilton, September 7, 1840, and is the son of Mark M. Boatman and Cynthia Warwick. The great-great-grandfather Boatman was of French descent, enlisting as a soldier under Lafayette, and taking part in many of the actions of the Revolutionary War. He remained in America at the close of the war where he had married, and raised a small family, of which the members were nearly all massacred by the Indians, in Pennsylvania. James Boatman was born in Northumberland County, in that State, about 1771, as nearly as can be told. On the 22d of August, 1799, he was married to Anna Mills, daughter of Colonel James Mills, and emigrated to Ohio two years after. Colonel Mills was of Irish descent. He emigrated from Berks County, Pennsylvania, and settled at Hamilton. He had seven children: Reed, Mark, James, Anna, Abbie, Julia, and Eliza. When the colonel started from the East he had three fine-blooded horses. These he sent on in advance, in charge of a man who was going that way, but when he arrived, either owing to the Indians or to the duplicity of his agent, he found neither horses nor man, and was obliged to content himself with his loss. Colonel Mills came down by boat, as did Mr. Boatman, who carried his family in a canoe, landing at Cincinnati, where there were then only a few cabins. From there he went to Hamilton. It was at that time a common thing to mark a road by little sticks and stones, to indicate the route; they followed these for a long time, and then discovered that some person had maliciously changed the little end, which indicated the right way, so as to point out another and entirely wrong direction. This cost them several days' lost labor.

As soon as the land was surveyed on the west side of the river, he located one hundred and sixty acres four miles north of Hamilton, on Four-Mile Creek. Here he built a small cabin, in which he lived until he became easy in money matters, when he erected a commodious frame house, which is still standing. At the time he took up his settlement here there were only three fami-

lies in his neighborhood—one opposite the Flenner Mills, one on the farm now owned by Andrew Flenner, and one on William Brooks's present farm. The two former lived in block-houses.

James Boatman resided on his farm till his death, at which time he was eighty years old. He reared a family of thirteen children: Claudius, James M., Mark M., Sarah M., Mary A., Ann, Jane, Reed M., William, John M., Nathan C., and Jeremiah N., eight boys and five girls. Himself, wife, brothers, and sisters were great hunters. In Pennsylvania they would go out hunting many miles from home and remain for weeks. The game was bears, raccoons, deer, and turkeys, besides small fry. They were often chased by the Indians, having many narrow escapes. On one occasion, while he and his sister were hunting, they were pursued by Indians, and the sister was caught, scalped, and left for dead. She escaped, recovered, and afterwards married and lived to a good old age, although without a forelock, which was artificially supplied.

Being penniless at the time of his marriage, he and his wife apprenticed themselves to a farmer for one year to get the means necessary for housekeeping. His wife, besides faithfully attending to her household duties and enduring the hardships of frontier life, acted as an herb physician, in which she was very successful. She was a fine horsewoman and a good marksman. One night they had a visitor. The meat was out, and there was no way of getting any more except by shooting it. So she rose early in the morning, built a fire, put on the pot, and went out. Guided by her knowledge of the habits of deer, she soon found one, brought her rifle to her shoulder, and fired. The animal fell, and she soon had a large piece of it in the pot. Her breakfast was soon got ready, and by the time the family was awake and dressed it was upon the table.

John Doyle was born in Morgan Township, August 31, 1823. His parents were Thomas Doyle and Catherine Weaver. The former was a soldier in the War of 1812, and came here about 1819. He died in 1834 with cholera. Mrs. Doyle, the mother, died January 9, 1879, aged one hundred and five years. John Doyle was married October 22, 1851, in Rush County, Indiana, to Euphemia Warner, born in Ohio, April 16, 1833. They have had eight children. Eliza Jane was born October 4, 1854; Angelette, November 10, 1856; Thomas Jefferson, July 22, 1860; Wilfred W., known as John, September 7, 1862; Elisha H., October 9, 1864; Sarah M., November 25, 1868; Lella I., June 28, 1872; Edna Anna, March 9, 1877. Mr. Doyle served in the late war as a member of Company E, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Egby was born in Centerville, Indiana, February 3, 1855, being the son of Armistead Egby and Emily Craig. Mr. Egby served four years in the late war, and died while in the army. John Egby was married at Hamilton, October 4, 1879, to Ida Hyers, daughter of Moses Hyers and Rachel Pembrew, who was born in Centerville, Indiana, August 14, 1861. Mr. Egby is a farmer.

John M. Hall was born in Hanover Township, in 1809. He is the son of John Hall and Elizabeth Morris, who came here in March, 1806, from Kentucky. He is a farmer, and has been supervisor and school director. His father was in the Revolutionary War as a private in a South Carolina regiment, and received a pension a few years before he died. This was in the year 1836, his wife dying May, 1838. They were both buried on their farm.

John Theodore Lagetrost was born in December, 1832, in Germany. He was married to Mary Hafertepen in 1852, and had ten children. John was born May 2, 1853; Minnie, December 6, 1855; Henry, January 27, 1858; Lizzie, January 11, 1860; Caroline, June 24, 1862; Anthony, September 25, 1864; Benjamin, October 20, 1866; Annie, December 21, 1868; Rosa, December 30, 1870; Joseph, January 14, 1873. The oldest lives in Minster, Auglaize County, and the rest in this county. Mr. Lagetrost was a farmer. He died January 15, 1873, and since that time the widow and her children have carried on the farm.

Adam Hummell, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bavaria, October 18, 1842, and is the son of David and Elizabeth Hummell. The father died June 20, 1854, but the mother is still living in Germany. Mr. Hummell came to this country in 1865, and was married February 19th, of that year, to Elizabeth Ritter, daughter of Christian Ritter, who died January 24, 1864, in Germany, and of Pheby Ritter, who died December 4, 1874, at Hamilton. Mrs. Elizabeth Hummell was born January 11, 1844. Their children have been Katharine, born January 28, 1868; Adam, February 2, 1870; Michael, January 9, 1870; Francis S., March 8, 1874; Frita, September 1, 1876; Anna, September 24, 1878; and Hilda, September 23, 1880. Mr. Hummell has always been a farmer, and now owns a place of one hundred and forty-two acres. He was a school director of District No. 2 from 1876 to 1881.

Azariah T. Irwin was born in Butler County, June 9, 1821, being the son of John Irwin and Mary Thorn. The land on which he was born was entered by his grandfather, Azariah Thorn, December 13, 1811, and his deed bears the names of James Madison, President, and James Monroe, Secretary of State. Mr. Thorn served in the War of 1812. Azariah T. Irwin was married April 28, 1853, in Fairfield County, Indiana, to Elizabeth Cheney, daughter of Jacob Cheney and Mahala Hill, who was born in that place March 29, 1834. They had five children: Charles E. was born February 7, 1854; John, January 4, 1856; Washington, September 5, 1859; Edwin C., September 4, 1860; and Mary Virginia, November 12, 1864. John died October 5, 1856.

Mrs. Irwin had a brother, Edwin J. Cheney, who participated in the late war. He was first sergeant of Company G, 68th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the entire struggle. Mr. Irwin died in Indiana on the 2d of August, 1873.

Gilca L. Kumler was born in Hanover Township, January 27, 1853. He is the son of Michael Kumler and Nancy Beam. He was married September 27, 1879, to Hannah Gillespie, daughter of Robert Gillespie and Margaret Bigham, who came to this county about 1833. She was born on the 25th of December, 1855. They have one child, Leola, born April 2, 1880. Mr. Kumler is a farmer and stock-raiser, and lives on the farm on which he was born.

John Kelly, son of Jacob Kelly and Morris Brooks, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 6, 1855. His parents had come here two years prior to this event. He was married April 7, 1880, to Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Peter Gardner and Elizabeth Gardner. Her parents came here in 1851, and she was born in 1861. Mr. Kelly is a farmer, and has served one term as supervisor.

Frederick Krucker was born in Germany, coming to this county in 1865 from Hamilton County. He was twice married. His second wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Frankhouser, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 29, 1838, and was married in Hamilton County, November 24, 1855. Her parents were Daniel and Mary Frankhouser, and they live in Belmont County. She has had five children: William was born March 17, 1859; Mary, March 22, 1861; Frederick, February 13, 1863; Edward, April 23, 1866; John Frank, June 5, 1868; and Louisa, October 23, 1864. William died June 23, 1864; Frederick, January 15, 1864; and Louisa, January 13, 1866. Mr. Krucker was a wagon-maker by trade, but carried on a farm the last three years of his life. He died April 2, 1869.

Oliver P. Morris is the son of Isaac K. Morris and Sarah J. Hinkle. They came to this county about 1838. The father is now dead. Oliver P. Morris was born in Fairfield Township, April 22, 184[illegible], and was married October 20, 1870, at Cincinnati, to Orlette J. Clark, daughter of William V. Clark, born December 4, 1827, and Elizabeth Holmes, born December 30, 1832. Their daughter was born in Fairfield Township, October 22, 1851. She and her husband have four living children. Albertine was born January 4, 1872; William Isaac, September 4, 1874; Ann Elizabeth, November 6, 1877, and Charles L., November 13, 1880. Two other children were born who were not named; one on the 17th of June 1876, and one October 30, 1879. Mr. Morris is a school-teacher by profession, following that occupation for several years prior to his marriage, and one term since then. Since 1871 he has paid all his attention to his farm and raising stock. He now has control of five hundred acres, three hundred of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the remainder is well adapted for pasture.

Jacob Mehl was born in Strasbourg, now in Germany, on the 22d of September, 1828, and came to this county in 1841 with his parents, Michael Mehl and Catherine Reop. The father died in the year 1876, and the mother in 1861. Mr. Jacob Mehl was married on the 30th of November, 1854, to Lena Wehr, daughter of George Wehr and Barbara Hitelinger, who came here in 1844, and are both living. Mrs. Mehl was also born in Strasbourg, February 2, 1840. Their union has been blessed with eleven children: Elizabeth Barbara was born September 17, 1855; Anna Caroline, October 20, 1857; Simeon Charles, August 19, 1860; Louisa Matilda, May 23, 1862; Mary Ann, September 25, 1863; Jacob Benjamin, March 7, 1865; Lena Barbara, February 12, 1867; Clara Ellen, February 11, 1869; Sarah Lovina, June 8, 1870; William Andrew, July 22, 1870, and Frank Elmer, January 17, 1875. Mr. Mehl is a farmer.

Frederick Mistler was born in Germany, January 14, 1834, being the son of John Mistler and Elizabeth Harris. He came to this county in 1859, and was married to Mary Lustyck, February 26, 1861, in this county. She is the daughter of John Lustyck and Elizabeth Macon, and was born in July, 1836. Their children have been nine. Mary Elizabeth was born August 29, 1861; Catherine, April 20, 1863; Lena, October 25, 1864; Frederick, September 24, 1866; Pitt, March 5, 1868; Andrew, August 30, 1870; George, June 9, 1873; Jacob, January 27, 1876; and Mary Catherine Josephine, July 16, 1879. Lena died March 19, 1868, and Frederick, April 17, 1868. Mr. Mistler is a farmer.

John Nixon was born in this county, May 8, 1837. His parents were William and Margaret Nixon. He was married on the 31st of December, 1861, to Margaret Lonner, daughter of David and Jane Lonner, who was born in this county, January 1, 1838. They have four children. Linda Nixon was born November 19, 1862, and is dead. William H. was born April 25, 1864; Charles D., October 29, 1868; and Mary Jane, December 9, 1870. He is a farmer. His father was in the War of 1812.

William Nixon was born in August, 1787, in Ireland, coming to America at nine years of age with his parents, James and Jane Nixon. They remained in Pennsylvania for some time, and then emigrated to where Cincinnati now stands. In 1809 they removed to Butler County. James Nixon died on the 2d of August, 1825, and his wife October 17, 1840. William Nixon was married on the 11th of January, 1821, to Margaret Dodds, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Dodds, who moved to this county in 1808. Mrs. Nixon was born in Pennsylvania, March 18, 1800. They had nine children: Matilda, the eldest, is dead. She was born January 27, 1822; Jane Hueston was born May 8, 1824; Margaret Taylor, July 29, 1826; James, March 4, 1829; William, March 21,

1831; Anna, June 9, 1833; John, May 8, 1837; Elizabeth Pocock, July 25, 1839; Martha Louise Weaver, February 8, 1845. Mrs. Hueston lives in Blooming Grove, Franklin County, Indiana. Mr. Nixon was always a farmer, but served one term in the War of 1812. He died August 2, 1861, his wife still surviving.

John F. Rader was born June 25, 1842, in Franklin County, Ohio. He was the son of Frederick Rader, born in 1803 in Germany, and Mary Welch, born in 1817 in Ohio. They are now living in this county, having come here from Van Wert County in 1879. John F. Rader was married in Delaware County, December 13, 1866, to Josephine Lewis, daughter of Morgan S. Lewis and Mary Shoemaker, the former born in 1826 in New York State, and the latter in Ohio in 1828. Their daughter was born in Warren County, October 12, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Rader have had six children. Thomas J. was born October 4, 1867; Jenny L., July 7, 1869; Mary L., September 7, 1871; Frederick M., September 20, 1873; John William, February 5, 1876; and Jane Louisa, June 17, 1879. The first child was born in Delaware County, and the last in Butler County, the others in Van Wert County. Mrs. Rader's parents have also moved to this county, coming here October, 1878. John F. Rader was a private in Captain Kimball's company, G, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted June 12, 1862, and was engaged in the battles of Yazoo Swamp, Arkansas Post, Port Hudson, Island No. 10, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Banks's expedition to the Red River, and a great many others. He served until the end of the war, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, August 20, 1865, then returning to his farm, where he still is.

William H. Riley, the son of John Riley and Numalennia McGilberry, was born in Hanover Township, July 9, 1846. He was married on the 8th of June, 1869, at Hamilton, to Hannah S. Beckett, who was born June 1, 1850. Her parents, James Beckett and Elizabeth Hill, came to this county at an early period, and are now both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have had five children. John Sheldon was born April 26, 1872; Minnie, October 30, 1873; Myrtle Gertrude, January 11, 1876; James Elmer, September 1, 1878; and William Henry, March 22, 1880. Minnie died on the 30th of November, 1875. Mr. Riley's uncle Joshua was in the War of 1812, and he had a brother in the war of the Rebellion. He was a member of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served about two years, then being killed in the battle of Perryville. Mr. Riley is a farmer and stock-raiser, and has made a specialty of the latter.

Henry C. Settle, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in North Carolina, May 5, 1838. His parents, Josiah Settle and Nancy A. Settle, were natives of that State, where they were born, the former in November, 1799, and the latter in July, 1819. They came to Ohio from Mississippi in 1856, arriving here on the 20th of March. Henry C. Settle was married in Hamilton on the 26th of March, 1868, to Molly O. Berry, who was born in Mississippi, November 15, 1850. They have four children. Arta A. was born May 26, 1869; Charles H., August 1, 1872; James T., August 9, 1874; and John C., November 22, 1877. Mr. Settle was a carpenter's mate on board the *General Bragg*, of the gulf squadron, for two years, and was engaged in a good many battles of the war. Thomas Berry was the colonel of a Mexican regiment in the Mexican War. Mr. Settle owns one hundred and eight acres of land on Section 13.

Robert P. Settle was born in South Carolina, on the 29th of July, 1834, and came to this county in 1856, from Mississippi. His wife, Lizzie Weaver, was born February 29, 1838, in North Carolina, and was married to him December 28, 1864. They have one child, Nancy, born September 29, 1867. Mrs. Settle's parents were Bird Weaver and Sarah Day. Mr. Settle was for two years supervisor, and is a farmer and stock-raiser.

William E. Stewart, farmer, was born in Harrison, Pennsylvania, in 1860. He is the son of John and Lucy Stewart. He settled in this county in 1868.

Henry Stahlheber was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 10, 1820, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth Stahlheber. He came to this country in 1850, having previously been married to Elizabeth Keepenbacken, daughter of Philip and Philippine. They came to this county in 1874, and both are now living. She was born September, 1825, and their marriage was in March, 1846. They have had eight children. Philip was born September 18, 1849; Michael, September 1851; Henry, August 11, 1853; John, September 1, 1855; Elizabeth, June 18, 1858; Philippine, June 11, 1860; Charles, December, 1863; and Jacob, April 16, 1866. Mr. Stahlheber has now lived in the county thirty-one years, and has by industry accumulated considerable property. He owns two good farms, one containing one hundred and sixty-three acres, and the other a hundred and sixty acres. One of these is situated about a quarter of a mile from Hamilton, and the other about three miles. He carries on the dairy business in connection with his farms very extensively, now milking forty cows, and finding ready sale for all he makes.

Jacob Vitzedom, son of Daniel, was a native of Germany, being born there on the 26th of October, 1801. He came to this county in 1845, and on the 19th of July, 1846, was married, in Hamilton, to Catherine Sohn, also born in Germany. Her parents were John Lewis Sohn and Catherine Davison, and she was born February 15, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Vitzedom had eight children. Barbara was born June, 18, 1847, and died the next October. John J. was born March 20, 1849, and died in 1851; Elizabeth B. was born August 19, 1851; John William, December 12, 1853; John Jacob, February 7, 1855; George William, September 3, 1857; John Lewis, January 17, 1859; and William Martin, No-

vember 10, 1862. The last named died in 1867. Mr. Vitzedom died on the 2d of November 1875, leaving a good farm for his widow and surviving children.

Leonhard Wasserman was born in Germany, February 18, 1820. His parents were John Conrad Wasserman and Barbara Wolferd. Mr. Wasserman settled in this county in 1847, and was married two years after, or in August, 1849, at Hamilton, to Maria Gailey, daughter of Balser Gailey and Mary Yeakle. They were early settlers, and are now both dead. Mrs. Wasserman was born in Fairfield Township, April 12, 1832. They have had ten children. Mary was born April 29, 1850; Elizabeth, April 19, 1852; Jacob, May 5, 1854; Henry, March 26, 1856; Sarah, July 18, 1858; Joseph, March 6, 1860; Clara, October 9, 1862; Julia, March 3, 1864; Susan, June 24, 1866, and Ida, November 2, 1868. Mr. Wasserman is a farmer. He has been supervisor and school director for several years.

William Yerein was born in Fairfield Township, Butler County, February 14, 1825. He was the son of Frederick Yerein and Matilda McCain. His father came here in 1814, and is still living William Yerein was married in May, 1855, to Hannah Yerein, and has had eight children: James M. was born February 9, 1856; Miller, in the Fall of 1858; Harriet, in 1860; Anna, in 1862; William, May 16, 1864; Ira Bell, July, 1866; Elizabeth D., in the Fall of 1868, and Flora in the Winter of 1873. Miller, Harriet, and Anna are dead. Mr. Yerein is a farmer. One of his uncles was in the Revolutionary War.

ROSS.

This township originally embraced all of what is now Morgan as well as its present territory. It was organized in 1803, forming one of the original subdivisions of the county. Morgan Township was struck off of the west end in 1811. There are in its limits 19,496 acres. The population of the township in 1820 was sixteen hundred and sixty-five; 1830, seventeen hundred and forty-five; 1840, fifteen hundred and twenty-six. Since its organization up to 1844, the following persons have been justices of the peace; their names will also show to a very great extent who the prominent early settlers were:

In 1803, William Mitchell; 1805, Maxwell Parkinson; 1806, William Mitchell; 1807, Emanuel Vantrees and William Smith; 1808, George Isaminger and Maxwell Parkinson; 1810, Robert Smith; 1811, John Dunn; 1812, William D. Jones; 1814, John Dunn; 1815, William D. Jones; 1816, John McCloskey; 1817, Robert Anderson; 1818, John Knox; 1818, Nehemiah Wade and John McCloskey; 1821, John Knox; 1822, same; 1824, James Comstock; 1825, Isaac Morris, John McCloskey; 1827, James Comstock; 1828, James Hill and John McCloskey; 1830, James Comstock; 1831, Griffin Halstead and James Hill; 1832, Allen Fuller; 1834, Samuel B. Demoret and Abraham Bercaw; 1835, Fergus Anderson; 1836, Isaac Anderson; 1837, James Hill and William Ray; 1838, William J. Elliott; 1840, James Hill, William Ray, and Enoch Larison; 1841, William J. Elliott; 1843, James Hill and Jonathan Kilbourn. After 1844 they were Griffin Halstead, Elijah Butterfield, William C. Woodruff, Alex. J. Lutes, Michael Hawk, A. G. McKeon, Robert Joyce, Reily Gordon, Daniel Brown, Jr., B. F. Bedinger, John R. Brown, Robert Goshorn, Andrew Joyce, Samuel Gillespie, John F. Beal, C. F. Thormin, A. H. Cone, John Landerman.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY.

For the most part the township is rolling. All that portion of the township lying east of Indian Creek is well adapted to farming. The general elevation is about seventy-five feet above the river. Sections 1 and 12 are quite rugged. The greater part of the remaining township is elevated above the Miami from one to two hundred feet. A range of hills extends almost the whole distance from Layhigh to the south side of the county.

Indian Creek is the principal stream, which flows diagonally from north-west to south-east, but which in some places has a southerly course. This stream takes its name from the fact that away back in "ye olden days" the Indians camped on its banks a good deal. There are no tributaries flowing into Indian Creek of any considerable size in this township. Zeigler's Run, however, unites with it a short distance below Millville. In the south-west, Dry Run, which heads near Layhigh, flows in a south-easterly direction and empties into the Miami. This stream takes its name because it is dry most of the time at its mouth. It is spanned in several places by good bridges. Paddy's Run enters the township about one mile and a quarter from the county line, flowing directly south, emptying into the Miami one mile below New Baltimore, in Hamilton County.

The soil along these streams is exceedingly fertile. On both sides of Indian Creek large bottoms spread out, which in the Summer months form a beautiful landscape. The bottoms of Paddy's Run are of less importance.

Dry Run has some fine land which borders it. Along the Miami the soil is very fertile, being composed of a rich alluvial loam.

Ross Township was rich in the original growth of her timber. Poplar, oak, buckeye, ash, walnut, sycamore, hickory, wild cherry, gum, sugar-tree, sassafras, and dogwood grew spontaneously. A very large portion of the creek and river bottoms were covered with spice and hazel bushes, wild gooseberry bushes, black currants, which in some places spread over several acres, pawpaw bushes, wild onions, pea-vines, thistles, briers, burrs, and weeds. This growth was so dense in some places as to make it impassable. And here lived all manner of game. The hunter liked best of all the deer or wild turkey. Both abounded here in the beginning of this century. Along the Miami, wild geese and brant, as well as ducks and other water-fowl, lived by the thousands. In the woods were pheasants, quails, squirrels, foxes, wolves, and all their neighbors. It was the general custom of the people for many years to spend a portion of every Fall in hunting. The Miami was also full of fish, immense quantities of which were taken in nets or drag seines made of brush.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The most prominent of all the early roads was the Trace road, passing through Layhigh and on to the Miami, much as the road now does. Another road, which was of considerable note, is now the Venice and Millville road. Paddy's Run road ran from Hamilton to New London. The road as it now is passes over pretty much the same road-bed. The Lawrenceburg and Columbus, or State road, leading from the former of these places in Indiana to the capital of Ohio, was in constant use in 1811. It followed the ridges so as to prevent cuts—a plan the early surveyors often used to great advantage in locating highways through a new country. In 1808 there were very few houses between Millville and Hamilton. One stood where Robert Dick now lives. Another was known as Sutherland's, on the upper road or pike, and stood where the toll-gate now is. Both of these houses are standing.

The Jackson School District, No. 2, began with a log-house in 1811, which stood near where Joseph Timberman now resides. About 1820 the district proper had its beginning in a second log-house on the hill. In 1873 a third house was built by John Timberman, a good brick, which is now in use. Among the scholars of the 1820 house were John and Peggy Maze. William Harmey was one of the teachers.

Among the first voting precincts in Ross Township was Judge Knox's, near the bank of Indian Creek, one mile above the iron bridge. This place of voting was in existence from 1820 to 1835. A man by the name of Smith was an early settler in this region, and owned the farm on which Judge Knox afterwards lived. Smith had a still-house here.

In 1811 Thomas Moorehead opened for his family a burying-ground on the east side of Indian Creek, one mile below Millville. This place of interment was among the first in the township. The yard is now overgrown with briers and bushes. There is another very old yard on the farm now owned by Mr. Hoover, of Venice, on the left bank of Indian Creek, near the Miami, which was established in the year 1811. This yard is now in a very bad condition—without fences, overgrown with briers, bushes, and left to take care of itself, apparently.

One of the first blacksmiths in Ross carried on his business near the iron bridge over Indian Creek. He was soon followed by another, on the hill one mile above, on the State road.

Christopher Timberman was an early mechanic in the neighborhood of School District No. 2, in 1811. He was a native of Pennsylvania, coming here from Tennessee; and during his life, which ended at eighty-eight years, made many spinning-wheels, chairs, bedsteads, and such like for the people of this valley. He is buried at the Moorehead grave-yard. His son, Christopher, died at the age of eighty-seven years.

Many fine farms now in this township were paid for with money made in manufacturing whisky. There was no disgrace attached to its manufacture. Two men by the name of Sayres and Avery, of Cincinnati, entered the western half of Section 15, and bought enough more to reach four hundred acres in 1810, or thereabouts, and erected a still-house. This distillery was afterwards rented by Andrew Lintner, who worked it for a while.

Matthew Timberman was a distiller in the township in 1815, where Andrew Timberman now lives. When this establishment first began the manufacture of whisky, their corn was ground at Dick's mill, on the Miami, and Van Horne's mill, at Millville. After several years, the profits were found to be much larger if the corn was ground at home; hence the change was made. The whisky was hauled to Cincinnati in four and six horse wagons, and often with as many oxen, though the latter were not so easily managed, especially during "fly-time."

James Comstock carried on distilling on Dry Run, above Venice, from 1820 to 1840. Joseph Van Horne had a still-house in Millville about 1818. The distillery was superintended by Mr. Wilcox. This establishment continued for about twenty-five years. Balser Gailey's still-house, on the Wickard farm, now owned by the heirs of John Crawford, was in operation in 1831. There were other and more prominent establishments scattered throughout the township.

About 1840 Samuel Dick built a grist and saw mill, one mile below Millville, on Indian Creek. This mill was burned in a few years. The sawing department was rebuilt by Dick. The grinding department continued for a dozen or fifteen years. Captain Michael Hawk afterwards owned the mill. Jacob Shafer was the head miller under Hawk.

Judge John Dunn was an early settler on Indian Creek, near the wooden bridge which crosses the stream. He was here in 1811. He entered a large tract of land in this vicinity, which he sold out to those who followed. Near Andrew Timberman's an old settler lived by the name of William Morris. Daniel Rumple, from one of the Carolinas, bought out John Elliott (who removed to the country of the Wabash), and took up his residence in the eastern side of the township at an early day.

It would be a difficult matter for a writer of local history to tell which of the two mills, Van Horne's at Millville, or Dick's at or near Venice, has been the most serviceable to the country at large. Both were built about the same time, the former in 1805 by Joel Williams, and the latter by Jacob Hyde. The first mill at Dick's was of round hickory logs, and contained what was known as a corn-cracker for the grinding machinery. Some five or six years after the mill was built it passed into the hands of Samuel Baxter. About 1812 Samuel Dick, Sen., and his son, George, purchased the property and erected the first frame the same year. This house was forty by forty feet and three stories high. Samuel Dick in the course of time released his interest in favor of his son, George. The property remained in his family until 1856. In 1848 one of the sons of George Dick, Samuel, Jr., erected the present frame, forty by forty-five feet, and three stories high. Samuel Dick, a brother of George Dick, and his son, G. W. Dick, bought the property in 1856. About 1875 G. W. Dick, the present owner, came into possession of the property, since which time the mill has been actively at work.

There have been many changes in the mill since it was built at this site three-quarters of a century ago. For many years the extensive and productive country which surrounds it has called here to have its wheat, corn, and buckwheat ground. For many years there has also been a good saw-mill in continual use. The site is admirably adapted to a successful business.

Dick's mill was for a good many years used as a post-office. The original ford for the entire north-western part of the county, and a large area of country in Indiana, made Dick's Ford a crossing-point. The Legislature, in the year 1830, passed a law to incorporate the Venice and Colerain Bridge Company, and gave Enoch Bond, Giles Richards, James Comstock, Albin Shaw, Isaac Anderson, and Nehemiah Wade power to erect and build a toll-bridge across the Miami at or near Venice. Immediately after the bridge was erected, which was, no doubt, in 1824 and 1825, the ford ceased to be used except for very ordinary purposes.

VENICE.

Venice was laid out by Dr. Benjamin Clark, February 1, 1817. The founder of this place called it "Venus" because it was so pleasantly situated, having beautiful surroundings, and well located for rapid and mature growth. Clark, however, laid out only the western half of the village, his east line extending as far as where the Layhigh road now is. The eastern part of the town is mostly additions made by various men at different times. Dr. Clark gave an acre of ground, when the town was platted, for burial purposes. This ground was located immediately opposite the Presbyterian church, just north of the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Dr. John Woods was an early resident of "Venus." He practiced medicine throughout the country. Dr. Clark was also active in the same profession. Dr. Woods lived in the house now occupied by Frank Ochs. Daniel Hawk took up his residence in the village more than fifty years ago. He has remained here most of the time since; but was born on Indian Creek, above Millville. The Butterfields and Shaws were here very early; also the Boals and Daniel Haldeman. In 1816 Isaac Lutes was a blacksmith near Dick's mill, near where his son Alexander now resides. Lutes was the only blacksmith ever at this point. James Comstock built the store now occupied by Moorehead, which is one of the oldest houses in town, about 1820. Comstock was a justice of the peace for several years. He sold out his property and removed to the West. Enoch Vaughn was here as a store-keeper in the Comstock house many years ago. Jonathan Kilburn was engaged in the same business as early as 1830. Thomas and Anderson Boal were here engaged in mercantile pursuits in 1850. Dr. Woods was a successful tavern-keeper in his time. Lloyd Reese was here in a similar occupation in 1840, in the house now occupied by Ochs. Reese is now a resident of Kansas. Allen Fuller carried on the same business in "Venus" not less than a quarter of a century since. William Huxford and his son Charles were probably the first blacksmiths in the village. Campbell, Andrews, and David Timberman were also here quite early. James Hannah succeeded Huxford. One of the most permanent of all the blacksmiths who have made Venice a place of business is Thomas Joyce.

When the public lands were first offered for sale in Cincinnati, in 1801, Jeremiah Butterfield, an enterprising young man from Massachusetts, who had shortly before come to what was then Fort Washington, and who had assisted Colonel Ludlow to run the boundary line between the United States and the Indian tribes, formed a company with Esquire Shaw and his son Alvin, Asa Harvey, and Noah Willey to make investments in lands. They bought at the first sales two full sections, and as many fractional sections, beginning at the mouth of Indian Creek and extending down the river for about two miles. This land is now under a fine state of cultivation, and dotted with splendid residences. A small part of it is now occupied by the village of Venice. In order to secure it the company bid ten cents per acre above the minimum price. The six owners then divided the land, under a survey made by

Emanuel Vantrees. Each had a front on the river, something quite essential in those days of flat-boats and still-houses. Mr. Butterfield obtained eight hundred acres, partly in Butler and partly in Hamilton Counties. He fixed his residence near where Venice is now located.

The Masonic society of Venice was instituted as early as 1832. Among the charter members were William Turner, now of Harrison, Ohio, engaged as a tailor; Ephraim Buell, father of D. C. Buell, a prominent citizen of New Haven, Hamilton County; Sherebiah Butterfield, now living near Dayton; and William Cone, now living on the Miami below the town, near the ancient site of Crosby village. In 1839, or thereabouts, the charter was revoked on account of the decrease in the membership. Some twenty-five years ago it was returned, since which time the lodge has been in a prosperous condition. The first place of holding meetings was in a house rented of Ephraim Buell, which stood on the pike leading to the bridge. About 1853 the society erected their present hall, a frame building two stories high, valued at about $600.

Venice has had many temperance societies. In 1848 an organization was formed known as the Sons of Temperance. Their meetings were held in the Masonic hall. This hall is now occupied by the Widow Fesel as a dwelling-house. The most prominent members were William Cone, Adam Cummings, A. H. Cone, Isaac Frost, and John Hutchinson. Venice is now favored with three saloons, and there are yet many opportunities for temperance work.

Venice Odd Fellows' Lodge was organized in July, 1871. The charter dates the 15th of the same month, and was received a few days before the hall was completed. This society was organized at the house of John Hutchinson. The hall was completed the same year the lodge was organized, costing $800, being an addition over a room now occupied by T. Joyce as a wagon-maker's shop. The first officers of this lodge were John Hutchinson, N. G.; Dr. F. B. Morris, V. G.; Thomas Pottenger, Treas.; J. Moore, P. Sect.; J. Bevington, Sect. The other members were A. Strubel and S. Bevington.

Venice Cemetery had its beginning in 1817, when Dr. Clark gave one acre of land immediately north of the Odd Fellows' hall, but which was soon exchanged, by a proposition from the members of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, for one acre on the south side of the present cemetery. This exchange was made because the original site was thought less favorable for burial purposes. The intention was that deeds should be given by both parties, but after twenty-one years of occupancy the Clark heirs claimed and received the intended original ground. The acre on the hill had an addition of three acres within a few years. There are now five acres in the ground. Every thing is in keeping with taste and durabilty. We take these inscriptions from the tombstones; they will serve to open up many fields of biographical history:

John Van Ausdall departed this life April 4, 1835; aged 29. Margaret, wife of David Van Ausdall, departed this life April 24, 1837; aged 29. Permelia, wife of Daniel Brown, died August 10, 1834; aged 31. Doctor Benjamin Clark, died June 22, 1826; aged 57. Elizabeth, wife of Doctor Benjamin Clark, died February 15, 1861; aged 77. Alvira, daughter of Doctor Clark, born October 15, 1824; died March 7, 1868. Nicholas Demoret, died April 22, 1826; aged 65. Lydia, wife of King De Armond, formerly wife of Nicholas Demoret, died February 2, 1867; aged 93. In memory of Silence Bennet, who died February 28, 1830; aged 81. John Shaw, died January 26, 1834; aged 58. Lemuel Hungerford, died February 21, 1846, in the 85th year of his age. Abigail Hungerford, died January 27, 1842; aged 81. Martin Busseur, died July 15, 1834; aged 51. Mary Patton, wife of John Brown, departed this life April 24, 1846; aged 90. Sacred to the memory of Rev. Thomas Thomas, who departed this life October 9, 1851; aged 51. Rev. Mr. Thomas was the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Venice, organized in 1828. He came from New London. Rebecca Maria, wife of C. W. Prather, M. D., and daughter of A. and R. Brickhead, of Virginia, departed this life February 26, 1840; aged 19. William S. Van Dyke departed this life December 21, 1836; aged 29. Peter Timberman, a man of well-known family, died October 22, 1856, in the 57th year of his age. Joseph R. Coryell, died October 11, 1843; aged 42. Charity Coryell, died March 24, 1839; aged 68. Sacred to the memory of George Coryell, who died April 22, 1836; aged 72. David McCleery, born December 12, 1776; died November 11, 1833. Isabella McCleery, born January 21, 1789; died March 21, 1830. Mary, wife of Fergus Anderson, born October 5, 1800; died October 4, 1859. N. Wade, born August 19, 1798; died July 24, 1879. Jane, wife of Nehemiah Wade, born August 6, 1791; died November 25, 1865. Horace Willey, born February 13, 1792; died March 3, 1880. Anna, wife of Horace Willey, born June 16, 1792; died January 7, 1879. Bradbury Cilley, born May 16, 1798; died July 19, 1874. Mr. Cilley was one of the wealthiest citizens of Colerain Township at the time of his death.

From the Butterfield private burying-ground, one-quarter of a mile below Venice, on the New Haven road, we take:

Sarah B., wife of Jonathan Patterson, who died February 26, 1826; aged 21. Mary, wife of Jeremiah Butterfield, died June 27, 1853; aged 77. Nathaniel Butterfield, died October 11, 1857; aged 44. Mary, wife of S. A. Butterfield, died December 20, 1872; aged 66.

VENICE SCHOOLS.

About the year 1814, the Butterfields, Shaws, Willeys, and others gathered in the woods to build a school-house on the lot now occupied by I. R. Anderson's dwelling. The house, a log building, was twenty by twenty feet, with puncheon floor, stone fire-place, board door, and wooden hinges, writing desks made by placing long boards on slanting pins put in the logs, slab seats, windows which extended the whole length of the house, and other fixtures common with early educational institutions. The logs of the house were round hackberry.

Mr. Anderson, one of the first teachers, was a strict disciplinarian. Many stories of his eccentricities are told by his scholars, a few of whom are still living. The Rev. Mr. Goble, a New Light minister, preached a number of times to the early residents of Venice and vicinity in this old log building. In 1820 Mr. Swain taught a high school in a little house which stood on the lot now owned by Thomas Joyce. This school was generally known as the Advanced School, grammar, arithmetic, and some higher branches being taught. About six or seven years after the first house was built it was destroyed by fire. The school was then taken to a log cabin on the lot now occupied by Andrew Voigt's house.

In 1824 a society was chartered for religious and literary purposes, to which Isaac Lutes deeded one acre of land where the Presbyterian church now stands. This lot extended to the Hamilton and Cincinnati road, and was only given with the consideration that Dr. Frank Clark should deed a like amount for burial purposes where Thomas Joyce's wagon shop now is. About this time it appears that a small brick church was built on a small triangular lot, a short distance south-east of the Presbyterian church.

In the erection of the second school-house, in 1825, a great deal of dissatisfaction was experienced in consequence of the grants of land which had been made by Lutes and Shaw. John Shaw, an old bachelor, gave as an addition to Mr. Lutes's lot, one half acre more. This house, a one-story brick, with raised floors on each side and sunken middle for classes, stood on the lot now occupied by Thomas Boal's residence. The second school-house, proper, was considered a model in its day. It was twenty-five by thirty feet, four windows on each side, one in the front end, and with two large fire-places. A double door, which swung on iron hinges, in the south-east corner of the room, furnished the means of entrance. School was held in this house until 1850; there were also frequently religious meetings in it.

When the old house began to grow too small for school purposes, the directors began to cast about for a new building. To avoid any trouble about the title of the land upon which the house was to stand, an additional lot was bought of Mr. Patton, who gave a deed of it to the school board. This lot was in the rear of the old building, and the new house erected partly upon it is still standing behind Thomas Boal's residence. The house is thirty by forty-five feet, one-story, two rooms, two doors fronting on the Hamilton Pike, with playground in front. The lot is claimed by the Union Religious Society.

In the fourth building (counting the log-cabin one, after the first house was destroyed by fire) school was held until 1875, when the Union school-house was built.

"The district was growing too large for two rooms, and the Venice district proposed to the district north to consolidate the two under an independent high school district." The vote was in favor of consolidating, but not to be independent. A site for the new building next engaged the attention of the directors and those interested in the enterprise. This became a serious question. One faction wanted to use the old lot, but the same old objection was urged. It was finally decided to sell the old lot, the purchaser to take risks as to title. The lot sold for four hundred and fifty dollars, and the church and school joined in making the deed good. A site was subsequently selected one-half mile north, where two acres had been bought, one acre each from Judge Wade and Jeremiah Morgan, at two hundred dollars per acre. The township board of education granted eight thousand dollars for the erection of the building, and thus, in 1875, under the efforts of George W. Dick, Major Robert Joyce, and William Clark the new house was completed, and is one of the best in the county.

The school opened in the new building under the supervision of Samuel McClelland, who taught for seven months, every room being full to overflowing. He was followed by Mr. Dayton for seven months, and at the close of his term there was a considerable amount of distrust in the minds of the people as to the success of the enterprise. Alfred Joyce, a young man of many parts, consolidated the intermediate and high school departments, and completed the school year of Mr. Dayton, and giving evidence of talent, was employed for the succeeding year. S. A. Gossett was also employed as principal and superintendent, who at once introduced a curriculum of study and a code of rules for the government of the school. Under this control the school progressed rapidly, and within two years afterwards twelve scholars held certificates as teachers. Many of these young boys and girls are now among the successful educators in the surrounding country. Mr. Joyce, after teaching the intermediate department for five years, was called to Millville as principal of the high school at that place. Among those who have risen rapidly in their chosen profession, who have been Mr. Gossett's scholars, is Miss Anna M. Willey, a young lady well and favorably known, both in Hamilton and Butler Counties, in educational circles.

The Venice High School is still progressive, and Mr. Gossett is yet to see many years of pleasure and profit in the hamlet which our forefathers called "Venus."

The Venice Presbyterian Church was organized in the Fall of 1828 by the Presbytery of Cincinnati. It was an outgrowth of the Bethel Church above Millville. Roger Sargent, David Gibson, and Nehemiah Wade were the first elders. At a subsequent time the Church came into connection with the Oxford Presbytery, and after the union of the two Presbyterian bodies, was added to the Presbytery of Dayton. In October, 1874, it was transferred to the Cincinnati Presbytery. The present church edifice was erected in the year 1856. The succession of its ministers is as follows: Thomas Thomas,

from 1828 to 1831; Samuel Smith, from 1831 to 1835; Peter Golliday, from 1835 to 1839; A. A. Gilliland, from 1839 to 1859; I. M. Hughes, from 1859 to 1870; J. B. Morton, from 1870 to 1872; John Daniels, from 1872 to 1873; David R. Moore, from 1873 to 1877; John Haight, from 1878 to 1881. The present membership of this Church is about one hundred and sixty persons. In 1876 the elders of the Church were Judge Nehemiah Wade, Thomas Burns, I. A. Boal, all of whom are dead; William Sims, who has removed to a different neighborhood; George W. Dick, I. W. Inderson, H. W. Scott, N. Wade, Jr., and N. C. Wade, all living. Trustees of the Church for the same year were Thomas Boal, I. R. Anderson, George W. Dick, and N. Wade, Jr., who are also the present officers. The Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, D. D., united with the Venice Presbyterian Church April 2, 1831, and died February 3, 1875, at Walnut Hills, Ohio. The Sabbath-school connected with the Church is in a healthy condition. The officers in 1876 were James R. Hemphill, superintendent; George C. Marsh, secretary; and Thomas Boal, treasurer. Connected with the Church is a woman's benevolent society, officered in 1876 as follows: Mrs. D. R. Moore, president; Mrs. George W. Dick, vice-president; Mrs. Julia S. Wade, secretary; Miss Sarah Reese, treasurer. The minister in charge at present is Rev. W. Macmillan, who fills the position as stated supply.

We give the names of some who have been and are the most prominent members: Fergus Anderson, Sylvania Anderson, S. D. Anderson, Israel Atherton, Jane Atherton, Thomas Burns, I. A. and Thomas Boal, Asa Burch, Asa H. Cone, James Carr, Charles and Joseph Cone, George W. Dick, Miss Mary F. Dick, C. K. Gilliland, John Knox, George Kay, Elizabeth Lutes, George C. Marsh, Hannah Marsh, Henderson W. Scott, John E. Sater, Amelia Willey, Robert C. Wade, and R. W. Wade. All those who have been mentioned in any way as connected with the Sunday-school are members.

In 1826 the Rev. D. D. Davison and the Rev. R. O. Spenser organized the Venice Methodist Episcopal Church. They preached at first in the district school-house. In 1831 the Presbyterians gave permission to the Methodists to hold meeting in their church, and the preacher in charge, Rev. John Stewart, commenced in the work. A powerful revival was soon under headway. In this society was a zealous sister by the name of Hotchkiss, who in 1832, without the aid of even one man, embarked in the enterprise of building the first church. After obtaining a sufficient amount of money by subscription, and promised labor, with also the donation of a lot, she went to Peter Youmans and asked his assistance. He immediately became a partner in the undertaking and secured the title to the lot. The same year the house was completed and dedicated. In 1862 an effort was made to build a new house on the old site. Rev. Isaac Neff was the preacher in charge, and zealously entered into the enterprise. Subscriptions to a considerable amount were raised. At this time there arose some dissensions in the Church on account of the Rebellion and the location of the new edifice. Mrs. Sarah Andrews, of the Miamitown Methodist Episcopal Society, came to their assistance by a bequest of $1,000. The church was erected and named Andrews Chapel. Mrs. Andrews also bequeathed $100 to the society for the support of the ministers, paid annually in ten-dollar installments. So far as can be seen Methodism must have been a failure in Venice but for the help of woman. The society is now the weakest on the circuit. The present house was completed in 1865, and dedicated by Dr. J. M. Reid, then the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.

On the 1st of December, 1849, at a quarterly conference at New Haven, a resolution was offered by Rev. B. P. Wheat, that the Venice circuit purchase or build a parsonage house. The motion was carried and a board of trustees created, consisting of Messrs. Marsh, Bryan, Shaw, Yeager, De Camp, Stewart, and Bartlett. At a second quarterly conference at Harrison, February 16, 1850, the trustees reported Washington, Harrison, New Haven, and Venice as favorable sites for the location of the parsonage. It was decided at this meeting to build the house at Washington. After some delay by two or three sets of trustees, in May, 1851, it was ordered that the "house now almost finished in the town of Venice be purchased for $750, the amount the owner agrees to take for it." The house was undoubtedly purchased the same year. In 1856 and 1857 the stable, carriage-house, and shed were built, during the pastorate of the Rev. A. W. Tibbitts. Perhaps every family that has occupied the house has done something to beautify the premises, but up to 1869 Mrs. W. N. Williams probably did more than any other person. The parsonage is now (1882) neatly kept by the Rev. E. A. Easton and wife.

In 1819 Oxford circuit was formed, embracing the country between the Miami River and the State line. The following are the names of the pastors and presiding elders who served on this circuit from its organization until 1837: 1819, John Sale, P. E., and Russel Bigelow, P. C.; 1820, Walter Griffith, P. E., and Allen Willey, P. C., assisted by B. F. Crouch; 1821, same presiding elder, and Samuel Baker, P. C., assisted by William H. Raper; 1822, A. Cummings, P. E., and Moses Crume, P. C., with Richard Brandriff, assistant; 1823, same presiding elder, with James Jones for pastor in charge, and Levi White, A. P.; 1824, John Strange, P. E., and Peter Stephens, P. C., assisted by James Jones; 1825, John Collins, P. E., with Daniel D. Davison, P. C., and J. Baughman assistant; 1826, same P. E., P. C., and R. O. Spenser for assistant; 1827, same presiding elder, J. C. Brook, P. C., with J. C. Hunter assistant pastor; 1828, Greenbury R. Jones, P. E., J. P. Taylor, P. C., with B. Lawrence A. P.; 1829, 1830,

1831, Greenbury R. Jones, P. E. Elijah H. Field and R. O. Spenser were in charge for 1829; R. O. Spenser and E. H. Field were in charge in 1830; John Stewart and A. D. Beasley were in charge in 1831. James B. Finley, P. E., with John Stewart and J. F. Davison in charge in 1832. In 1833 Oxford was embraced in the Cincinnati circuit, where it remained until 1837. In 1838 James B. Finley was presiding elder, and J. W. Clark, P. C., with J. W. Finley assistant pastor. In 1834 Thomas A. Morris was presiding elder, and Charles W. Swain and J. Waterman in charge. In 1835 Leroy Swormstedt was presiding elder, and Burnis Westlake, P. C., assisted by Lucien W. Berry, J. A. Waterman, supernumerary. Leroy Swormstedt was presiding elder in 1836, Burnis Westlake P. C., assisted by D. Poe.

In 1837 the Oxford circuit was divided, and the New Haven circuit formed, which was embraced in the Lebanon district. As near as can be ascertained, the circuit consisted of fifteen appointments: New Haven, Harrison, Washington, Venice, Zion, Ebenezer, Miamitown, Bluerock, Layhigh, Youmans, Marsh's, Scoggin's, Mofford's, Olive Branch, and Stephens's Beech Woods. The localities of some of these places are now forgotten.

From the organization of the New Haven circuit to 1846 the following ministers served as presiding elders and pastors: 1837, William B. Christie, P. E. and Asa M. Stroud, with Martin Wolf as assistant; 1838, James B. Finley, P. E., with John W. Steel and William H. Fyffe as assistant; 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, George W. Walker, as presiding elder; Levi P. Miller, assisted by J. A. Waterman, served the circuit in 1840; Arthur W. Elliott and David Kemper in 1841; Joseph Gasner and Peter Holtzinger in 1842. In 1843, 1844, and 1845, Zachariah Connell was the presiding elder, Charles R. Lovell and Levi Cunningham were in charge; in 1844, Charles R. Lovell and Isaac N. Mark were in charge; 1845, Joseph Brooks and O. E. Peebles were in charge. Nathaniel L. Conrey was appointed the same year, *vice* Joseph Brooks, resigned. Asa B. Stroud, the first pastor in charge of the New Haven circuit, received a salary of $260, and on traveling expenses $127. The circuit paid his house rent. Martin Wolf, assistant pastor, received a little above seventy-five dollars on salary, and six dollars on traveling expenses. Mr. Lovell received $309.42 for his salary. Isaac N. Mark the same year received ninety-three dollars and fifteen cents.

In 1846 the name of the circuit was changed to that of Venice, which name it still bears. There were thirteen appointments at this time, as follows: Venice, Washington, Ebenezer, Walker, Zion, Bunker Hill, Layhigh, Youmans, Marsh's, Poe's School-house, Miamitown, New Haven, and Harrison. The first presiding elder, Z. Connell, was allowed forty-eight dollars for his salary, but only received forty-three dollars, a custom which was often known previously. N. Westerman received for his salary as the first pastor in charge, $327.14. The presiding elders and ministers in charge since 1848 have been given in the order of appointment; first the presiding elders, then the pastors and assistant pastors: 1848, William I. Ellsworth, Daniel D. Davison, and J. B. Fish; 1849, William I. Ellsworth, Benjamin P. Wheat, and Thomas M. Thralls; 1850, William I. Ellsworth, Benjamin P. Wheat, and Benjamin Glasscock; 1851, Augustus Eddy, William M. Smith, Benjamin F. Morris, the latter serving nine months, and his place being supplied by J. E. Thompson.

In 1852, the Cincinnati Annual Conference was formed, and Venice circuit was included within its boundaries. Salem came into the circuit the same year. In 1852 Augustus Eddy, M. Kauffman, and William M. Smith were in charge of the Venice circuit; 1853, Augustus Eddy, M. Kauffman, George B. Owens, Thomas Dunn, supernumerary; 1854, Augustus Eddy, George B. Owens, John Shinn; 1855, David Reed, A. W. Tibbitts, D. C. Benjamin; 1856, David Reed, A. W. Tibbitts, Alfred W. Keeling, supernumerary; 1857, David Reed, Michael Bitler, Daniel Griffis; 1858, David Reed, Andrew M. Murphey, Michael Bitler; 1859, Michael Marlay, John Fitch and George W. Kelley; 1860, Michael Marlay, J. P. Waterhouse, Evan P. James; 1861, Michael Marlay, Isaac Neff, and Sullivan W. Edmiston.

In 1862 the circuit was embraced in the Hamilton district, William H. Lauder, J. Neff, and S. W. Edmiston in charge; 1863 the circuit was included in the West Cincinnati district, William H. Lauder, George W. Fee, and A. W. Keeling in charge; 1864, 1865, and 1866 William H. Lauder was presiding elder; William N. Williams was preacher in charge in 1865, 1866, and 1867, assisted in 1865 by N. C. Parrish, and in 1866 by Charles R. Gowdy as supernumerary. In 1867 and 1868 James F. Chalfant was presiding elder. Nathaniel C. Parrish and Jacob R. Hunter were pastors in charge in 1868; in 1869, 1870, and 1871 Mr. Chalfant was the presiding elder; in 1871, L. F. Van Cleve; in 1872 and 1873, Asbury Lowrey. William A. Robinson was preacher in charge in 1869, assisted by N. C. Prince; in 1870, W. A. Robinson, assisted by A. J. Hanna and A. W. Keeling; in 1871, George J. Conner; in 1872, Fletcher Hypes, assisted by John W. Sutherland; 1873, Fletcher Hypes, with G. M. Hammel as assistant preacher; and J. R. Hunter for three years and E. A. Easton for two years, both pastors in charge.

The Church property in 1877 on the Venice circuit was valued at seven thousand dollars.

Four or five years ago the appointments of New Haven, Venice, Washington, and Okeana were placed in one circuit. All the other places of worship which have been mentioned as Methodist appointments, now belong to the Oxford circuit. Although beginning late, this Church is now the most prosperous in the county.

MILLVILLE.

On the 23d of May, 1815, Joseph Van Horne laid off the town of Millville. Van Horne had been here for some time previous, engaged in milling in the same building which is now standing. The village is almost wholly in Section 4, and mostly in Ross Township. Indian Creek divides the place into halves, the western side or half being situated on a hill, which slopes gradually towards the creek. The eastern side of the village is level, and has the greater part of the population. Among some of the early settlers were Joel Williams, who was here in 1805; George Thomas, William Van Horne, the Hills, the Beatys, H. R. Coleman, Samuel Proud, David Montfort, Daniel Brosier, Charles Spinnings, and others.

From the earliest times Millville has occupied a proud position in her country's history. When the State was subjecting her citizens to a system of military training, such men as ex-Governor Bebb, Colonel Halstead, and Judges Anderson and Wade met here to drill. These gatherings were after the fashion of town meetings, and called together all kinds of men. Besides, the mill was always a very necessary part of frontier machinery, and hence brought farmers to town through necessity. This mill was built in 1805 by Joel Williams, a mill-wright from the East. Williams, in 1821, sold the mill, including thirty acres of land, to William Cochran, who was born in New Jersey, but who was living at that time with his family in what is now Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio. Mr. Cochran soon added one hundred acres more to his property, and on the 13th of August, 1825, purchased eighty acres adjoining of William Cobb and wife. One of the most remarkable facts connected with the erection of this mill is that the stone were hauled from Bank Lick, a stream in Hamilton County, at the mouth of which Williams had or quite soon thereafter erected a similar establishment. The Millville mill has remained in the family of William Cochran since 1821, the fourth owner being James W. Cochran, who died recently. For about ten years C. F. Thomin has had the oversight of this mill, receiving for his services one-half of the net proceeds.

One of the first indications that civilization was moving westward is found in a wrought-iron nail factory, which was in operation about 1823 on the bank of Indian Creek near where the tavern now stands. It was carried on for a number of years, the iron coming from beyond the Alleghanies down the Ohio.

Thomas Baker, a tailor by trade, owned a carding and fulling mill here in 1828 and 1830. The mill is now standing, being the first house west of the Presbyterian church. This establishment continued for eight or ten years. The motive power was furnished by a horse tread-wheel.

John, Samuel, Matthew, William, Thomas, and Francis Van Horne, sons of Joseph Van Horne, carried on the manufacture of whisky in Millville before 1825, in a log still-house on the corner below where the bridge now stands on the west side of the creek. This bridge was built in 1849, two years after a like affair was carried off by high water.

It required but little foresight to see that store-keeping might be made profitable in Millville at an early day. We find, therefore, in 1825, or, no doubt, as early as 1819, Eliakim Ross here engaged in keeping what was pre-eminently a country store. Henry R. Coleman was in the same business in 1825, in a log house on the south side of the creek, a few rods above the bridge. John and Thomas Hanna were here in 1830, on the north or east side of the stream, a short distance above the tavern. John M. Cochran kept store in 1838, followed by Elias Kumler & Flickinger. Mr. Garner was also a business man in Millville at an early day. A. T. Carnahan was here also; he died in Venice. John W. Meeker, now of Harrison, was a merchant in the village some ten or fifteen years ago.

For the first blacksmith, Millville had William Ray, whose shop stood on the old turnpike, which formerly followed the creek without making a right angle at the corner. Mr. Shafer was also here early, on the old road. Henry Gallaway and his family were gunsmiths and blacksmiths in Millville more than fifty years ago. Frederic Zillyox was a blacksmith in 1845, or thereabouts. He afterwards became a tavern-keeper. Michael Emerick and Jacob Fillhardt were also blacksmiths. Thomas Gray was here as a mechanic for a time. There are two blacksmiths in town at present.

The first post-office in the village was kept in a log house now occupied as a part of George Ender's hotel. William Hill was the first postmaster. James Hill was the second postmaster, in a frame house above the bridge, near where the harness shop now is. Hill was postmaster for about thirty-five years. The third office was in a brick building across the creek. Before 1875, for ten or twelve years, the post-office was kept in various places, since which time it has been in its present location. James Hill was also a justice of the peace and a tanner in 1825, opposite the town hall. The fixtures of this tannery were to be seen until within a few years back. Robert, a son of James Hill, had control of the tannery for some time. Mr. Hill kept the post-office in the office of the tannery. The early mail route had for offices Dick's Mill, Millville, and Scipio (or Philanthropy). A stage route which began about 1835 ran from Oxford and beyond to Cincinnati. It was of very great service to the people.

In 1825 William Hill was a tavern-keeper in this village, and had probably been here for some time previous, in a log house on the north side of the creek. The house has long since disappeared. M. J. Millspaugh was engaged in the same business as early as 1820, on the south side of Indian Creek, in a double frame house. Jacob Hasler came in 1833 or 1834, and

took charge of the Hill property. His wife was an excellent cook, and many travelers made it a point to spend the night with them. Frederic Zillyox followed Hasler in the same house, and also did a good business, building the present large frame in 1850. Joseph Van Ausdall was a tavern-keeper here also, for a year after Zillyox. After railroads came to be regarded by the public as a means of travel, the Millville taverns were compelled to take a less lucrative position.

Dr. James Corey was the first resident physician here in 1825. He removed to Cincinnati, and in a few years to Oxford, where he died. Dr. Lot Cooper was here in 1828. Dr. Kingsley was here soon thereafter. Dr. Arbuckle came in 1840, and remained for many years. Dr. Herron followed Arbuckle, the latter being here for six or eight years. Dr. Battenburg was here as a physician for a short time. Dr. Roll, of McGonigle's, practiced in this vicinity with much success. The present physicians are Drs. Hancock and Dodd. All these men had the respect of the community.

Millville had for its first school-house a building, undoubtedly of logs, which stood on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian Church. This house was here in 1825. A year or two after a brick edifice was built, which stood until 1872, when the present Presbyterian Church made additions, and it is now used for their church. The present school-building, a handsome brick structure, was erected in 1872. For teachers, Abel Burress was here in 1825 and 1826; Mr. Dunn in 1835, and James A. Neal in 1836.

A public meeting was held in the town of Millville on the 19th of June, 1858, for the purpose of forming a high school. An organization was effected and twenty-eight shares of stock secured, at one hundred dollars each. The shareholders were James Whipple, Robert Moore, John Basler, J. C. Beaty, Peter Minton, H. Flickinger, Samuel Dick, James Williams, Lewis Bullock, Andrew Timberman, Ira M. Whipple, John W. Carr, John Ross, John H. Post, D. K. Zeller, W. R. Carnahan, Jacob Kumler, Michael Kumler, Samuel Dick, John Ross, Jacob Fillhardt, Jacob Wickard, James Dick, James Lewis, John Forlow, John Leffler, J. W. Cochran, D. P. Nelson.

By-laws and a constitution were drafted, and the school machinery set in successful running order. D. P. Nelson was the first teacher. He was a graduate of Oxford, and was very energetic in its organization. Lewis Bullock was also a teacher. The school-building was erected about 1855, by Robert Ferguson, and used as a store and post-office, but was sold afterwards to the high school corporation. This school continued for a number of years. All the higher branches were taught, preparatory for college. In May, 1870, the school-building was sold, and is now used for a dwelling-house.

One of the ornaments of Millville is the public or town hall. On the 20th of December the incorporators met and resolved to open books for subscriptions. The building committee was composed of Doctor A. Hancock, Luke Bradley, A. G. McKeon, C. F. Thomin, who was really one of the originators also, but who, because of holding the office of justice of the peace, was not so considered in the corporation papers, and R. T. Hancock. Mr. Thomin was made secretary, and R. T. Hancock, treasurer. This committee began work on the foundation on the 11th of December, 1877. The house was completed on or about July 4, 1878, although meetings and entertainments were held in it as early as April 1st. Total cost of building and lot was one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars. The present directors are Luke Bradley, president; William B. Flenor, vice-president; C. F. Thomin, secretary; Jacob Fisher, treasurer, and A. J. Lewis. This hall is a handsome frame building, and is very useful to the public.

Samuel's Lutheran Church, above Millville, in Hanover Township, was begun as early as 1815. This organization was very prosperous for a time—a period of twenty odd years—when some difference arose in regard to their creed, which caused a division. In 1842, October 1st, the corner-stone of a brick building, fifty by forty feet, was laid for a church in Millville, on a lot now under a state of cultivation in the south-east corner of the farm of W. B. Davis. This portion of the Zeigler congregation formed what was known as the Millville Lutheran Church. The remaining worshipers continued to use the old church until 1853, when they also came to the village and erected their present house. Some of the original members of the Hanover Township Church were Samuel Zeigler, Frank Bealer, and Daniel Brosier. This house is now standing, in a very dilapidated condition. There is also connected with it a grave-yard, also in a bad condition.

Mt. Zion, the proper name for the Lutheran Church in Millville, had, in 1842, for some of its prominent members John A. Keil, Philip Spangler, Jacob Kocher, Michael Shank, John Confare, Jacob Bealer, Daniel Shollenburger, George Spangler, and Michael and Philip Hawk. The Rev. John Surface, of Springfield, Ohio, dedicated the church. It was not until 1845 that there was any regular pastor—Rev. G. Sill. He was followed by E. R. Gwiney and W. C. Barnett, who is now in Tennessee preaching. Leonard Harrison and Mr. Kooch were here soon after Gwiney. From the Rev. Mr. Kooch henceforward the congregation was supplied by irregular preachers. When the Church was in a prosperous condition, its highest membership numbered fifty. Luke Bradley, Mrs. Sortman, and Mrs. Rothermel are the only living members. The house was sold to Mr. W. B. Davis about fifteen years ago, who tore down the building and sold the brick.

As has been said, the German Reformed Millville Church was one of the branches of the Samuel Zeigler Lutheran Church in Hanover Township. Among its

first members were Jacob Kooch, John Fisher and wife, Frederic Zillyox, Jacob Fillhardt, Messrs. Hoover, George Muskopf, and their wives. Jacob and Barbara Muskopf were also early members. Their prominent preacher was Rev. John Boleman, a man who took a leading part in church erection. George Michling, Mr. Boleman, and Mr. Hostmaier were also prominently engaged here in the same work. Several years ago the Hanover Township church was sold; the money is now in the hands of the trustees of the Reformed Church, and held for cemetery purposes. At present there are about one hundred and twenty-five members. A good Sunday-school is in operation, with some eighty scholars, begun in 1855.

Among the most important of churches in Ross Township has been the United Brethren, erected about 1822, on the hill above Millville, on the south side of the old dirt road. This house, like the one built in the village in 1851, was a brick building about thirty-six by forty feet. For many years this society was by odds the leading congregation in this vicinity. It led in membership the famous Bethel Society, until some ten years ago, when the latter organization took the lead, since which time it has held it.

After about thirty years of continual use, the old church was torn down and the brick used in the construction of a new house. This society has seasons of promise and adversity. Some of the most distinguished of the early ministers were Henry Kumler and Mr. Sellers. The Rev. Christopher Flinchpaugh, a man who rode for over fifty years the circuit lying between the two Miamis, and extending as far north as Dayton, Ohio, was a noted visitor. Many names of the first members will appear in these inscriptions:

Ann Maria, wife of Michael Bottenburg, Sen., died August 5, 1850; aged 75. Dr. Daniel Bottenburg, died July 19, 1834; aged 25. Adam Clippinger, Sen., born in Northampton County, Penn., October 12, 1780; died in Butler County, Ohio, December 27, 1850. Benjamin Whalin, born in Lancaster County, Penn., died October 11, 1835; aged 22. Alexander Moore, died December 5, 1842; aged 63. Moses Laughlin, born December, 1777; died February 6, 1855. Tamson, wife of Moses Laughlin, departed this life December 23, 1844; aged 67. John Morse, who died January 9, 1850; aged 56. Also, Elizabeth, his wife, who died September 25, 1841; aged 47. David Doner, died September 10, 1828; aged 55. Nancy, wife of David Doner, died May 8, 1843; aged 64. A conspicuous monument in the south side reads, Mary, wife of Alexander Moore, died November 12, 1853; aged 62. Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Wickard, died December 28, 1852; aged 40. Jacob Carr, died August 29, 1854; aged 66. Amos Flickinger, Co. F, 93d O. V. I., wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., died January 14, 1863; aged 20. Charles Kichling, born in Prussia, May 26, 1827; died September 22, 1876. John Zeller, died October 16, 1857; aged 59. Daniel Beal, died January 18, 1871; aged 75. Amy, wife of Daniel Beal, died April 24, 1870; aged 73. John Leffler, died April 3, 1876; aged 68. Jacob Snyder, died June 21, 1859; aged 58. Catharine, wife of Jacob Snyder, died March 12, 1878; aged 75. Solomon Rothermal, died July 23, 1879; aged 65. Sarah, wife of Solomon Rothermal, died February 21, 1871; aged 51.

The following are the names of the postmasters and post-offices in the township since its beginning:

Dick's Mills.—George Dick, January 15, 1819; Jane Dick, September 15, 1828. Changed to Ross, July 3, 1834.

Ross.—William S. Vandike, July 3, 1834; Abraham P. Carnahan, January 4, 1837; William Ray, April 21, 1840; Alfred J. Reese, September 26, 1840; Isaac S. Frost, May 1, 1843; Jonathan Kilburn; Isaac A. Boal, June 9, 1849; John B. Frost, August 8, 1853; William Powell, March 21, 1855; William Turner, March 23, 1855; Alfred J. Reese, June 2, 1855; Samuel D. Anderson, March 7, 1856; Matthew T. Jones, July 7, 1857; Henry Kreisman, March 13, 1860; George M. Cone, April 8, 1862; Henry Kreisman, April 1, 1863; Benjamin F. Clark, Jr., August 17, 1865; Louis Lehne, December 6, 1880.

Millville.—William Hill, February 17, 1817; James Hill, February 20, 1830; Robert Ferguson, October 23, 1854; James Hill, June 29, 1857; Robert Hill, May 21, 1866; Hugh D. Goshorn, March 17, 1871.

NEHEMIAH WADE.

Nehemiah Wade was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1793. He was the son of David E. Wade, one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, a man of vast wealth, in addition to about two thousand acres of land which he owned at the mouth of Indian Creek, in Butler County. Nehemiah Wade was elected a justice of the peace for Ross Township in 1818, an office he held for six years. In 1841, he was chosen by the Legislature of Ohio as an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, and again chosen at the session of 1847 and 1848, holding the office until the organization of the courts under the new constitution—a term of eleven years. In addition to these trusts, Mr. Wade held various other important offices and posts of usefulness. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for about half a century; a superintendent of the Sunday-school for about forty years, and always a liberal supporter of Christian institutions. He died July 24, 1879, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, leaving behind him a large and admirable posterity, many of whom still live in the vicinity of Venice, Ross Township.

JEREMIAH BUTTERFIELD.

Jeremiah Butterfield was born on the 4th of March, 1776, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. When he was twelve years old his father removed to the State of New York. In 1797 young Butterfield left his home to seek his fortune in the West. He traveled to Pittsburg, where he embarked on a flat-boat and descended the Ohio River to Marietta. Here he remained in the family

of Doctor Spencer for the Winter. In the following Spring he started on board a flat-boat to Cincinnati. The place was then only an inconsiderable village, containing not more than one thousand inhabitants. The boat's crew proceeded on their voyage down the Ohio to Louisville, and from thence to Fort Massac, on the north bank of the Ohio, thirty-six miles above its mouth. Butterfield remained at the fort only a short time. He purchased a pirogue, and, in company with a Kentuckian, set out for St. Louis. The trip to St. Louis was made by taking the river. From St. Louis he went to St. Charles, a small village on the north side of the Missouri River, eighteen miles above its mouth, where he remained one year. Mr. Butterfield, not liking the manners and customs of the people, returned to St. Louis, and from there crossed the country to Vincennes, on the Wabash. While crossing the prairie he encountered vast herds of buffalo. From Vincennes he went into the interior of Kentucky, where he remained for three months and then set out for the East. He arrived at his father's house, in New York, in the Winter of 1799. He was now twenty-three years old, and determined to take unto himself a wife, a Miss Polly Campbell, whom he married in 1800. He now began to look for some place to live. After some delay, he again took the flat-boat for Cincinnati. The company, of which Butterfield was a part, made arrangements to work at harvesting for Colonel John Riddle, who, at that time, lived two miles north of Cincinnati, on the Hamilton road. One corner of his land was where the Brighton House used to stand. Israel Ludlow, who was at that time employed by the government to run the boundary line between the United States and the Indian nations, employed Butterfield to act as one of his chain carriers. On this expedition they were three months without seeing a dwelling-house, and at one time came near starving, being five days without food.

Early in the ensuing Spring he visited and explored the valley of the Great Miami, the bottom lands of which pleased him very much. He, with a company of others, in the Spring of 1801, made a purchase of two full and as many fractional sections, beginning at the mouth of Indian Creek and extending down the river for about two miles. The land was divided, and Butterfield became the owner of about eight hundred acres, near where Venice now is. His friends, who had come on with him, returned to New York, and he remained to make a home for his young wife. After some work, he returned for his wife and sister, and when returning, brought with him the seeds of various fruit trees, from which he afterwards raised fine fruit.

About the year 1805 or 1806, the neighborhood where Mr. Butterfield resided became infested with a band of outlaws, marauders, and horse-thieves. There was no law that could be carried into execution effectually but lynch-law, which was resorted to successfully. He was active in this undertaking, and did much in ridding the country of the band.

In the Winter of 1819 Mr. Butterfield drove a large number of hogs through the woods from the neighborhood where he lived to Detroit, a distance of more than two hundred and eighty miles. For most of the distance on the route which he chose there were no roads, and what rendered the trip more difficult, a severe snow-storm set in. Some of his men became disheartened and returned, but he pushed forward, breaking a path in the snow with his horse for his hogs to follow. After many days of hardship he arrived safely, sold out to a good advantage, and returned home with his saddle-bags full of silver. Three times he shipped his hogs from his own door down the river to New Orleans, going with them himself in each instance. From New Orleans he shipped his hogs to Cuba, and in 1828 was shipwrecked. When the vessel neared the shore she struck a rock, and the captain and the crew took to the long-boat. Mr. Butterfield would not leave until he had cut open the pens containing the hogs, which were on deck, and let them into the sea. They nearly all swam to the shore, so that he lost but few, and in selling them received twelve dollars per hundred weight, weighing them alive, so that, notwithstanding he was shipwrecked, and had to pay three dollars' duty on each hog, he made a profitable voyage.

He died at his home, near Venice, on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1853, aged seventy-seven years.

All his children but one are yet living. Sherebiah, the oldest son, lives on a part of the land purchased by his father in Hamilton County. John, the second son, and Jeremiah, the third son, live in the same neighborhood, in Hamilton County. Nathaniel lived to raise a family, but died several years ago. Elijah, another son, lives in this township. Mary, a daughter, married James Radcliffe, and lives near New Baltimore in Hamilton County, Ohio. Elizabeth, another daughter, married Mr. Maynard. All the children are in comfortable circumstances and are much respected by the community. John C. was born in 1808, and was married in 1845 to Caroline Brown, born in Butler County in 1818. They had seven children. Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Kleinfelder, lives in Venice; Elijah lives in Ross Township; Jesse is married and lives in Ross; Rachel is the wife of John Knox, and the others are John W., Sarah E., and Susan C. He is a farmer, and owns one hundred and five acres, part of which belongs to the original two hundred acres his father purchased. He lives in the old homestead built by his father.

ISAAC ANDERSON.

Isaac Anderson was long and favorably known in Butler County, having been a resident for more than forty years. He was born in Donegal County, Ireland, September 15, 1758, and was the youngest of thirteen children. When he was about twelve years of age his

parents died within a short time of each other, and there being no legal guardian appointed for him, he was left pretty much to his own control, and in after life was often heard to say that until he was fourteen years old he was a self-willed and very rude boy. At that time he resolved to reform, and at once became industrious and steady. He soon became ready in mathematics, and especially so in surveying, for which he had a natural gift. At the age of sixteen he determined to seek his fortune in America. He sailed from Donegal, in the north of Ireland, and landed at Philadelphia in the early part of the year 1774. During his passage he kept up his mathematical studies by learning navigation under the tuition of the captain.

Several of his brothers and sisters had come to America some years previous, and settled in Virginia, where many of their descendants are yet residing. Isaac stopped in Pennsylvania until the Spring of 1776, when the war with Great Britain commenced, and he entered the service. He was enrolled in Colonel Morgan's rifle regiment, and from that time to the end of the war bore an honored and distinguished part. The first, or about the first, active service in which Anderson engaged was at Bemis Heights, between the American army under General Gates, and the British army under General Burgoyne. Colonel Morgan's regiment was detached to observe the movements of the enemy and to harass them as they advanced. The battle was long and bloody, and a dozen times in the day the result was doubtful. Darkness terminated the battle, and the Americans withdrew, but the defeat was equal to a victory. The second battle in which Mr. Anderson participated was fought on the 7th of October following. This battle was also a long and sanguinary conflict, and the result was entirely favorable to the Americans. Isaac Anderson was also present at the surrender of the British army under General Burgoyne at Saratoga, which took place October 16, 1777. In December, 1777, during the time the British occupied Philadelphia, and while Congress held their sessions at Yorktown, the regiment to which Mr. Anderson belonged happened to be on a scouting expedition, when, on the 10th of the month, they fell in with a British regiment on a similar service. A skirmish ensued, during which Mr. Anderson was severely wounded by a musket-ball, which passed in at one cheek and out the opposite side, carrying away some of his teeth and a part of his jaw-bone. The wound injured the sight of one of his eyes, and made a scar which he carried through life. Mr. Anderson was supposed to be dead, and was left on the field. In the morning the British found him and carried him to the hospital, where he finally recovered.

When the British evacuated Philadelphia, on the morning of the 18th of June, 1778, Mr. Anderson feigned himself extremely ill, and was left behind in his berth in the hospital, by the connivance of a friend, who was the assistant surgeon. As soon as the army had gone, he jumped from his bed and set out for the American camp, where he arrived the same evening.

The British, after leaving Philadelphia, followed by General Washington, fought a severe battle on the 28th of June, 1778, at Monmouth Court-house. Mr. Anderson often stated that in this battle he discharged his rifle with aim thirty-two times. In 1781 we find him engaged with General George Rogers Clark, on his expedition to the Falls of the Ohio. In this command he held the office of lieutenant in Captain Shannon's regiment. Many hair-breadth escapes occurred on this expedition. During his journey he kept a diary, which is still preserved in the family and contains much authentic information.

In November, 1788, Isaac Anderson was married to Euphemia Moorehead, eldest daughter of Fergus Moorehead, who had also been a soldier in the Revolution. Fergus Moorehead was the father of Joseph Moorehead, who received an ensign's commission, and marched to the West with the army under General St. Clair. In 1791 Mr. Anderson was offered a position as commander of a company fitting out to march against the Indians in the North-west, under the command of General St. Clair, but, being previously engaged by the Holland Land Company to make surveys in Western Pennsylvania, declined.

In the Winter of 1795–6, he, with his family, emigrated to the West, settling in Cincinnati, then a small village of log cabins, including about fifty rough, unfinished frame houses with stone chimneys.

In 1801 the United States first offered for sale the lands west of the Great Miami. Mr. Anderson remembered the beautiful rich bottoms of the Miami, which he had previously seen when on his way to Detroit, and resolved to make a purchase. He accordingly purchased a section of land above the mouth of Indian Creek, on which he commenced a clearing, and in 1812 removed with his family from Cincinnati, and settled on the farm, where he remained until his death, on the 18th of December, 1839, aged eighty-one years and nine months. His wife died at the old homestead August 26, 1851, aged eighty years and eleven months. Both lie in the Venice burying-ground.

They had born to them eleven children, six sons and five daughters. All but one grew up, married, and raised large families. Robert was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 14, 1789. He married Rachel Bunnel, June 16, 1811, and settled on a farm of his father's. In March, 1828, when engaged in locating the Hamilton basin, he was attacked with bilious fever and died on the 19th of June of the same year.

For his second wife he married Clarissa Miller, September 16, 1816.

Jane, the eldest daughter of Isaac Anderson, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., on the 6th of August, 1791, and on the 30th of April, 1812, intermarried with

George Dick, a son of an old pioneer of the country. Her husband died on the 2d of September, 1828, leaving a widow and seven children, who all grew up to maturity and are respectably settled in this neighborhood. The widow of George Dick married again to Judge Nehemiah Wade, a gentleman residing in the vicinity. Margaret Anderson, the third daughter, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., January 17, 1795, and on the 29th of July, 1817, married William Moore, a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a master workman. Mr. Moore died at Hamilton on the 2d of January, 1835. Fergus Anderson, the second oldest son, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1797.

Susan Anderson, the second daughter, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1793, and on the 18th of August, 1814, was married to James Boal, a hatter by trade, who opened a shop and carried on his business in Hamilton. Mrs. Boal was killed by a stroke of lightning, as also were two of her children and Mrs. Perrine, on the 5th of April, 1826. James Boal died near Reading, Hamilton County, Ohio, of cholera, in 1833.

Isaac Anderson, Jr., was born on the 29th of August, 1799, and was married to Margaret Morris on the 23d of August, 1825.

A daughter, Euphemia, was born on the 18th of April, in Cincinnati, 1802, and died June 30, 1803.

Joseph Anderson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 10th of July, 1804, and was married to Jane Gilchrist on the 9th of December, 1829.

William Anderson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 26, 1808, and was married to Miss Hannah Millikin, a daughter of Samuel Millikin, March 26, 1833. Mrs. Anderson died soon afterward, and he married again, to Miss Mary Jackson, October 30, 1838. He died on the 5th of August, 1845.

James Anderson, the youngest son, was born in Cincinnati, on the 12th of December, 1810, and on the 14th of October, 1841, was married to Hannah Margaret Taylor.

The youngest child was a daughter, Euphemia Anderson (the second). She was born in Ross Township, December 18, 1813, and was married to J. Parks Gilchrist on the 12th of April, 1837.

GRIFFIN HALSTEAD.

Colonel Halstead, in 1875, wrote the following account of his life:

My father and mother were John Halstead, of Currituck, North Carolina, and Ruth Richardson, his wife. Early in their married life they removed from the shore of Albemarle Sound to the northern central part of the State, where, near Guilford Court-house, I was born, June 11, 1802. I was the oldest son of the family who survived infancy. When I was two years old, my parents left their native State for the blue grass regions of Kentucky; but the uncertainty of land-titles in that State caused them to continue their journey to the valley of the Great Miami, near the town of New Haven. In the Spring of 1805 a great flood dislodged them. The water of the Miami was higher than it has ever since been known, and my parents escaped from their cabin on horseback. This incident caused another movement, and a settlement upon the farm where I have ever since (almost seventy years) resided. The recommendation of the farm was that the tract contained both hill and bottom land, and was well timbered, watered by several fine springs, and out of the way of the floods.

In the opening of this farm the best energies of my early years were expended. My work varied by occasional hunting and fishing excursions, and trips to mill and to market, camp-meetings, huskings, and militia musters, the amusements that the country afforded; and during some brief intervals of very inclement weather, attendance at the Buckeye school-house on Paddy's Run. In 1822 I was captain of the militia; and in the Winter of 1824–25 I visited New Orleans. In 1826 I was elected colonel of the militia of the county, mustering at Millville; and I have, at various times, held the offices of clerk and trustee of my township, and have repeatedly served as magistrate.

November 1, 1827, I was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa Willits, eldest daughter of James Willits, who resided near New Haven. We had four children, two sons and two daughters: Caroline, who died in infancy; Murat and Benton, who are residents of Cincinnati; and Helen, Mrs. John M. Scott, who occupies the old homestead farm adjoining my own.

When the Mexican War occurred I enlisted in the Butler Guards, but inflammatory rheumatism, contracted in Camp Washington, prevented any participation in active service. I have been for over fifty years a pretty regular attendant at the polls in Ross Township, and have been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket.

My earliest distinct recollections of public affairs are of the excitement attending the events of the last war with England; and Butler County, now so highly cultivated, was, within my remembrance, but a wilderness, broken with clearings that occupied comparatively but a small space; and the game we hunted in those days, including panthers, bears, and deer, was sometimes equal to hunting us. I am not aware that any other citizen of the county has lived for seventy consecutive years on one farm, so perhaps I may claim seniority in that particular.

I have outlived nearly all who were with me in early times. My wife, my sisters, my brothers, and, with here and there an exception, the old neighbors, all are gone; and I approach the age of seventy-three, in the enjoyment of reasonable health and strength beyond that ordinarily associated with my years. Colonel Halstead is still alive.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

Murat Halstead was born September 2, 1829, in Ross Township. His father, Colonel Griffin Halstead, a native of North Carolina, removed in 1804 to Ohio with his parents, who, in the following year, settled upon the farm which became their grandson's birth-place. The family of his mother, Clarissa Willits, came from Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers on the Scioto, in central Ohio. Mrs. Halstead, who taught her son to read and write at a very early age, made him a student of history and geography before he ever visited a schoolhouse, and his first school experience began in company with "McGuffey's Third Reader" and an English grammar. About the year 1840, the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, a well known Congregational minister, kept a select school in New London, in which, during two successive Winters, Murat received instruction in the English branches. Afterward, until he was eighteen years old, he attended the common school of his district during the Winters, meanwhile working upon his father's farm through the Summer months. In the Fall of 1848, after a short experience in school-teaching, he entered Farmer's College, at College Hill, whence he graduated in 1851. He at one time attempted the study of law, but having written and contributed occasional sketches to the Hamilton *Intelligencer* and a paper in Rossville, during his college life and while teaching school, he acquired a literary taste and facility in writing, which became the means of introducing him to his career as a journalist. Mr. Halstead's early literary efforts, however, were chiefly in the department of fiction, though he attempted several essays on American antiquities and current affairs. One of his pioneer romances, "A Legend of the Miamis," was published before his graduation, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

In 1852, Mr. Halstead formed his earliest editorial connection as news editor of the daily *Atlas*, published by John D. Caldwell. This was followed by a brief engagement upon the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as assistant local editor, and then as associate editor of the *Columbian and Great West*, edited by W. B. Shattuck. The Cincinnati *Commercial* had already been established for eleven years and was prosperous and influential, when in March, 1853, M. D. Potter, its chief proprietor and editorial manager, engaged Mr. Halstead as one of its corps of reporters. In the Summer following, through the illness and absence of the proprietor, the direction of the paper fell into Mr. Halstead's hands. Then and afterward, as the opportunity was presented, was introduced into its management a feature which before long wrought a marked change in Western journalism. This was a systematic compilation of the news found in the exchange papers. Cincinnati being a central point, and the telegraph then giving but a meager outline of daily news—often nothing more than imperfect market reports—the work that Mr. Halstead was enabled to do was so highly appreciated by Mr. Potter that, upon the reorganization of the firm, in May, 1854, after the death of R. H. Lee, Mr. Halstead (with Henry Reed and John Straus) secured a partnership interest, the firm name becoming M. D. Potter & Co. In this reorganization it was Mr. Potter's express object to give the office stability of management in case of his death, which, however, did not occur until April, 1866, when the firm of M. Halstead & Co. was organized.

Mr. Halstead attributes his success in journalism to his quick recognition of the importance and value of news and his skill in the use of the scissors. He possesses and exercises keen discrimination between such matters offered for publication as have life and interest for to-day and those which can wait for to-morrow. He is, moreover, an indefatigable worker. As a writer, Mr. Halstead is direct, earnest, and forcible, with a large quality of buoyant, masculine vigor, partly the result, doubtless, of his robust bodily health, gained in youth from contact with the earth and air upon his father's farm. In politics, as an editor, he professes and practices honest independence of parties, though, having warmly upheld the Union cause in the war of secession, he afterward preferred the Republican traditions.

Mr. Halstead has visited Europe several times—first, in 1870, when he was present in France during the war with Prussia, and witnessed the battle of Gravelotte; again in 1874, when he also visited Iceland, on the occasion of its millennial celebration, and for a brief period during the French Exposition, in 1878. He married March 2, 1857, Miss Mary Banks, daughter of the late Hiram Banks, and had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, namely: John (who died in 1861), Jennie, Marshal, Clarence, Robert, Albert, Mary, Hiram Banks, Clarissa, and Griffin.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Isaac Anderson, a son of the old Revolutionary veteran, Isaac Anderson, of whom a full account will be found elsewhere, was born in Cincinnati August 29, 1799. His mother was Euphemia Moorehead, eldest daughter of Fergus Moorehead, who had also been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. They were married in November, 1788, and had eleven children, of whom Isaac is the sixth. They came to this county in 1812. Mr. Anderson was married on the 18th of August, 1825, to Margaret Morris, daughter of William and Sarah Morris. They came to this county in 1798. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had seven children. The eldest, William Morris Anderson, who was born August 10, 1826, is dead. He served in the Mexican War, under the command of John B. Weller, and also in the late Rebellion. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Susan Bailey was born February 17, 1829, and Joseph Anderson, February 7, 1831. He is dead. Eliza Jane Lewis was born September 11, 1834, and James Anderson, February 23, 1837. Isaac E. Anderson, who

was born September 5, 1840, was in the service of the United States during the late war, and was killed at the fight of Chickamauga. Willson Anderson is the youngest, and was born July 1, 1845. Mr. Anderson cultivates a fine farm. He has been justice of the peace in Ross Township for twenty years, and is a man of many fine qualities.

James Campbell Andrews comes of one of the oldest families in Ross. His parents came to this township in 1811, and his father the next year after. His name was James, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Rife. She died in 1875. James C. Andrews was born in West Virginia, November 15, 1809. He was married November 26, 1840, to Lydia Dunn. She was the daughter of John Dunn, who died in 1835, being then sixty-five years old, and Letitia McCluskey, who was born in 1779, and died in 1847. They came to this county in 1805. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have had four children: Martha was born August 18, 1841; Letty, July 16, 1844; William, October 25, 1847, and Albert, May 22, 1850. Letty died May 9, 1869. She was married to Jacob Kohler. Martha married John Bercaw, February, 1860. William married Lizzie Pollock. By these unions Mr. Andrews has seven grandchildren living. At the age of sixteen he began work at the blacksmith's trade, following it for sixteen years. Since that time he has paid all of his attention to the farm, and has by industry and good management made for himself and family a good home. His son William was in the hundred days' service, and his uncle, Robert Andrews, was in the War of 1812, and died soon after his return.

James Brown, the head of the Brown family in Ross Township, was born in West Virginia. His wife, Deborah Ryfe, was born in Pennsylvania. They had three children. Daniel was born in 1798, and died in April, 1876. Elizabeth was born in 1801, and William was born March 14, 1803. He is married and lives in Ross Township. Mr. James Brown had prepared to come to Ohio, but died in West Virginia. His widow and three children came on with a colony of nine families, and landed in Cincinnati, in May, 1805. She was married a second time about 1807, her choice being Frederick Whitinger, by whom she had two children, one dying in infancy, and the other, James Whitinger, being born in 1808. He is married, and lives in Rush County, Indiana. Mr. Whitinger's family, three brothers, came to Butler County about 1800. Their names were Jacob, Nicholas, and Francis. Frederick Whitinger was killed in 1810 by a flat-boat falling on him. His wife was well provided for, and brought up her family well. She died in Ross Township, Butler County, about 1864. William Brown was born in West Virginia, March 14, 1805, and was married in 1828 in Hamilton County, to Eunice Willey, who was born there February 29, 1808, and died November 25, 1867. He had thirteen children, seven living, but six dying in infancy. The living ones are Daniel, Richard, Henry, James, Oliver Perry, Walter, and Augusta. Mr. Brown is a self-made man. He began life with nothing, renting at first, in partnership with his brother, Daniel. In 1828 he purchased a small tract of land, part of Allen Fuller's, in Section 32, of thirty acres, where he went to live after he married. He stayed there in a hewed log-house until 1847, when he built his present residence. He has accumulated in his life-time considerable property, owning at one time three hundred and forty acres in Ohio and two hundred in Indiana. He has at present one hundred and thirty acres and considerable personal property. The remainder he has distributed among his children. His son, Daniel, has been justice of the peace three terms, real estate assessor one term, and township clerk thirteen years. His wife's father, Conrad Ryfe, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was wounded in the war.

Bennett Branch is a native of Butler County. He is a farmer, and lives near Millville. He was married May 20, 1860, and has had fourteen children, only six of whom are living. His wife's name is Eliza.

Frederick Bohlender was born in Germany, August 19, 1835. He is the son of George Bohlender and Mary Rerick. He came to this county in 1877. His wife is Mary Peeling, the daughter of Robert Peeling and Elizabeth Weise. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December, 1836. They were married November, 1864, in Montgomery County, and have three children. George W. was born September 21, 1867; Ida M., October 29, 1871; and Edna A., January, 1876. Mr. Bohlender is a farmer and fruit-grower, and now carries on a fruit-farm, consisting of about sixty acres of orchard, besides all kinds of small fruits.

Charles Borger was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1817, and came to this county in 1834. His father was Jacob Borger and his mother Mary M. Long, both now dead. An uncle, Daniel Long, was in the War of 1812. Mr. Borger was married on the 21st of November, 1838, in St. Clair Township, to Hannah Dubbs. Her parents were Henry Dubbs and Margaret Hannan, who came to this county in 1829, remaining here until their deaths. They had four children. Sarah Ann was born October 10, 1840; David D., March 13, 1843; Jacob H., November 14, 1846; and Margaret, March 30, 1851. All these are now living, except Jacob H., who was drowned in the Ohio River, while bathing, on the 20th of July, 1878, at Aurora, Indiana, leaving a widow, but no children, to mourn his loss. Sarah Ann married John A. Overpeck, August 18, 1860; David D. was married March 8, 1863, to Sarah A. Burckhardt; and Margaret was married January 2, 1872, to William F. Berleman. Nine grandchildren are living and three dead. Mr. Borger has, through life, been a farmer.

Daniel Brosius is probably the oldest man in the township. He was born in Northumberland County, Penn-

sylvania, September 24, 1801, and has been a resident of this county for seventy-three years. When he came here this county was nothing but a wilderness. He saw the first steamboat that ran on the Ohio River. His parents were George Daniel Brosius and Elizabeth Yager. They came to the county in 1808. The father died in 1812, and the mother in 1823. Mr. Brosius married Elizabeth Parks, daughter of Arthur Parks and Elizabeth McCloskey, on the 3d of June, 1823, at Hamilton. She was born October 7, 1806. They had eleven children. Elizabeth was born June 15, 1824; William, June 13, 1827; James, September 26, 1828; John, July 9, 1830; Margaret, February 18, 1832; Isabel, December 12, 1835; Daniel, October 9, 1838; Rebecca, December 17, 1842; Eliza Ann, January 16, 1845; Jeannette, July 3, 1848; and Alice, April 13, 1850. Five of these children are dead. James died March 27, 1853; John, January 20, 1861; Rebecca, April, 1881; Eliza Ann, March 10, 1851, and Alice, April 8, 1851. Mr. Brosius has fourteen grandchildren now living. His wife died January 10, 1861. When a young man he learned the cabinet-making trade, following it for a number of years. He then purchased a farm, and until within a few years paid all of his attention to it. Since then he has led a retired life.

Christopher W. Cook is the son of Christopher and Mary Cook. They were natives of Prussia, and there their son was born, June 20, 1825. His wife, Elizabeth Swoope, was born in Bavaria, July 11, 1831. Her parents were George Swoope and Susan Fisher. They are both now dead. They came to Butler County in 1844, and Mr. Cook came here in 1845. Their marriage took place December 7, 1848. They have had eight children. The first was born November 18, 1849, and died four days thereafter. Mary C. was born August 22, 1852; George H. was born February 2, 1855; another child was born April 6, 1858, and died the next day. Frederick William was born October 19, 1860; Margaret was born January 28, 1864, dying March 15, 1864; John was born August 4, 1865; and Anna Elizabeth, December 4, 1867. Mr. Cook has been supervisor one term. He has always followed the calling of a farmer.

John A. Crawford was the son of John A. Crawford, Sen., and Mary Arthurs. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1826, and was married June 6, 1850, to Phebe McHenry, in Hamilton County. Her parents were Joseph McHenry and Nancy Pottenger, and she was born in Hamilton County on the 27th of November, 1830. They had four children. Joseph H. was the eldest. He was born August 6, 1851. Mary E. was born April 15, 1853; Nancy E., August 31, 1856; Sarah B., February 3, 1860, and John N., May 31, 1862. Three of the children have been married. Nancy E. married William Bryant January 10, 1881; Sarah B. married Nathan Bryant January 11, 1881, and Joseph H. married Eliza Delong July 15, 1875. She bore him two children, Leora May, September 8, 1876, and Walter Clarence, January 12, 1879, both still living. Their mother is dead. She died on the 24th of March, 1879. Joseph still lives on the farm occupied by his father, and, with his brother, John W., carries it on. Mary E. also lives at home. She teaches school, as did her two sisters prior to marriage. Mr. John A. Crawford was a cabinet-maker by trade, and generally followed that occupation, while his sons carried on the farm. At one time he was in the mercantile business. This was in the years 1868 and 1869. He was enrollment officer in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, during the late war. Mrs. Crawford's great-grandfather, Van McHenry, was a captain in the War of 1812. Her children's great-grandfather Nichols was also in the War of 1812. He was a sailor for twenty-two years. Mr. Crawford's death occurred January 12, 1880.

David Descombes, son of Jacob Descombes and Lydia Yeakle, was born in St. Clair Township, June 6, 1835. His father was a native of France, and came here in 1810. He died in 1845, and his mother died in November of the same year. Mrs. Descombes was born in this county. David Descombes was married July 4, 1861, to Lydia Garner, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Keiver. They came to this county at an early period. Mr. and Mrs. Descombes have had two children. Minnie May was born June 12, 1863, and George, April 28, 1868. He died June 29, 1869. Mr. Descombes by trade is a wheelwright, as well as a cabinet-maker and carpenter. He has followed these different vocations from boyhood until the past two years, since which time he has paid his attention to the farm. He also makes a specialty of raising fruit—apples, peaches, grapes, and small fruit. He had a brother, Francis, who was in the Mexican War. Mr. Descombes was school director of St. Clair Township for 1872 and 1873.

Captain Samuel Dick, now deceased, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1797. He was the son of Samuel Dick, Sen., of whom a full account will be found near the beginning of this book, and Martha Allen Gillespie. Samuel Dick, Jr., followed the business of a farmer all of his life, living for many years on the north half of a section of land entered by his father about the year 1809, and now owned by his heirs. Captain Dick was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Rhy, who bore him one son, David Howen, who was born August 9, 1832, and died September 5, 1850. He then married in Ross Township, Butler County, on the 20th of March, 1834, Isabella Parks, daughter of Arthur Parks, who was born February 2, 1779, and Elizabeth McCloskey, born April 14, 1784. They died in Hamilton County. The daughter, Isabella, was born March 31, 1817. They had fourteen children. George was born April 2, 1835. Rebecca B. was born October 20, 1836, and died February 18, 1852. Cul-

bertson P. was born July 1, 1838; James, April 16, 1840. Samuel A. was born November 13, 1841, and died June 12, 1871. John W. was born October 6, 1843. Martha was born December 14, 1845, and died May 7, 1877. Robert L. was born April 27, 1848; Jennie, on the 17th of February, 1850; Susan, February 28, 1852; Annie R., December 21, 1853; Effie J., February 5, 1856; Sarah, September 5, 1857, dying October 10, 1880; and Isaac N., August 1, 1860. Eighteen grandchildren are now living, and six others are dead. All of Captain Dick's children have been married except six, and three of those are deceased. He was always a farmer. His death occurred on the 1st of January, 1871.

Bartholomew Demoret was born in Cincinnati, May 30, 1809, and came to Butler County with his parents, Nicholas and Lydia Demoret, in 1816. Bartholomew Demoret has never moved since he arrived in this county. His motto is, that a "rolling stone gathers no moss." He is a farmer, and was married in 1834 to Elizabeth Belser, daughter of George and Rebecca Belser. Their children are as follows: Joseph L., born October 21, 1835; Rebecca, October 22, 1837; Bartholomew, October 30, 1839; Seba Alexander, February 7, 1842; Miranda, December, 1844; George Lee, December, 1847; Nancy Timberman, 1849; Margaret Jane, October 12, 1852. His father was in the war with the Indians, in 1792. Mr. Demoret has accumulated considerable means by his own industry.

Charles Emrick was born in Pike County, Ohio, March 4, 1839. His father was Peter Emrick, and his mother Rosanna Emrick. He settled in this county in 1865. He was married on the 25th of August, 1860, in Pike County, to Mary Ann Swab, daughter of George A. and Susan Swab. The former died December 14, 1856, and the latter July, 1875. Mrs. Swab's maiden name was Fisher. They came to this county about 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Emrick have had six children, of whom John M., the eldest, was born November 6, 1861, in Pike County, as were the next two, Charles A., born September 26, 1862, and Louisa C., born March 12, 1865; Mary C., born February 4, 1871; William H., born September 2, 1872, and George F., born July 24, 1880, are natives of this county. By occupation Mr. Emrick has been alternately a wheelwright and a stonemason, but latterly he has devoted all of his attention to his farm and stock-raising. He had two brothers, Philip and Jacob, in the late war, serving for four years.

Henry Gailey was born in Ross Township, August 2, 1840. He is the son of Baltzer Gailey and Mary Yeakle, who came to this county about 1830. His father was a native of Germany, emigrating to Pennsylvania at an early day. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, but came to this county a few years prior to her husband. He died July 31, 1870, aged seventy-three years, six months, and thirteen days, and the mother died July 31, 1874, aged seventy-four years, six months, and four days. Henry Gailey was married November 26, 1878, to Catherine Schmidler, daughter of Conradt Schmidler and Rosa Schein. They came to this county about 1850. Mrs. Schmidler is still living in this county, but Mr. Schmidler is in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Gailey have but one child, John W., who was born October 12, 1879. Mr. Gailey was supervisor in 1866, and has been school director for seven years. He had a brother Jacob in the late war, a member of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, who died of disease contracted in the service. Mr. Gailey is a farmer, in that following his father, who was also a distiller, although for the last few years of his life paying all his attention to the farm. That now belongs jointly to Henry Gailey and his nephew, Baltzer J. Sarver, the 161 acres being equally divided between them. Mr. Sarver was also born in this county, near Amanda, his mother having died when he was a baby. After this his grandfather adopted him as his own.

Joseph Garver was born in St. Clair Township, November 28, 1812, and is the youngest son of Samuel Garver, who died on the 26th of November, 1869, aged eighty-one years and seven days. Catharine Lingle, his mother, who was married March 7, 1808, died in 1813. Samuel Garver married for his second wife Catharine Lippert, July 21, 1814. He came to this county in 1804, and was drafted in the War of 1812. His brother took his place, and, according to the law, his youngest son should have received eighty acres of land, but has never made any effort to obtain it. Joseph Garver was married on the 20th of March, 1833, in the township of St. Clair, to Miss Hannah Beeler, who has borne him six children. Mrs. Garver is the daughter of George J. Beeler, who died January 3, 1847, aged seventy-five years, and Elizabeth Shafer, who died March 3, 1847, aged seventy-five years. They came to this county about 1821 or 1822. Mr. Garver has followed farming all his life and has met with success. His children are William J., who was born November 10, 1835; Mary E., born September 9, 1837; Sarah C., born October 9, 1840; Samuel B., born September 7, 1843; Joseph J., born August 4, 1850—died December 30, 1850; Emma P., born January 22, 1854.

Mr. Garver has been a school director for fifteen years, and in other places has filled important trusts. He remembers the first wagon his father brought to this country, and also when he and his father had to carry one hundred bushels of wheat to mill on horseback, where they sold it. At one time, desiring to buy a plow, he was compelled to go to Cincinnati three times with grain before he could obtain enough money to make the purchase, and his means were still so small, that had he not goods to bring back he could not have accomplished it. The price of the plow was nine dollars. Mr. Garver built his own wagon, and borrowed a horse from his father, which gave him a full team. Several of his children are

now married. William J. married Elizabeth Seals, February 15, 1878; Sarah C. first married William Starette, October 30, 1862. He died in the service during the late war. She afterwards married, on the 15th of February, 1867, James Mitchell. Samuel married Catharine Riley, February 14, 1866; Emma J. married Millard F. Ritter, December 26, 1878. Mr. Garver has seven grandchildren living; one, Hannah Jane Starette, died October 27, 1860, aged five years, three months and fourteen days. Four of Mr. Garver's children were born in the same house as their father. All the buildings on this place were built by him, he being an excellent mechanic, brick or stone mason, carpenter, blacksmith, and wagon-maker. Mr. Garver has never served as an apprentice. His wife has now a pair of shoes he made for her more than twenty years ago, and they are still good ones. He is also a first-class cabinet-maker, and his tools are all of his own make.

Alfred Hancock, M. D., was born in Reily Township, November 27, 1820. His father was a farmer, and he remained with him until the age of sixteen, attending school and helping him on the farm. After that date he attended and taught school until 1844, when he began the study of medicine under Doctor McAlister, of Oxford, there remaining about a year. He went to Cincinnati and attended the Ohio Medical College, then under the supervision of Professor Harrison, until his graduation. He then returned to Butler County, beginning practice, and has been here ever since, with the exception of a year and a half. His father was Joel Hancock, and his mother Sarah Lintner. He is the second child of his father's first wife, his father being married twice. They came to this county about 1803. His grandfather, John Hancock, was in the Revolutionary War, and his father in the War of 1812.

Doctor Hancock was married on the 23d of January, 1845, to Emeline DeCamp, daughter of Walter DeCamp and Sarah Bird, who came to this county in 1812 from New Jersey, and are still living. She was born in 1828. Doctor and Mrs. Hancock have had three children. Walter was born May 25, 1847; Joel, February 26, 1849; and James, October 5, 1854.

His son, Walter DeCamp Hancock, was born in Hanover Township, Butler County. His early education was liberal, and completed at the Miami University in 1869. He then began the study of medicine under the direction of his father until the Fall of 1870, when he became an office-student of Professor W. H. Mussey, of Cincinnati, remaining under his direction until his diploma was received from the Miami Medical College, on the 29th of February, 1872. He held an appointment as assistant physician to Rose Hill city branch hospital during the small-pox epidemic of 1871 and 1872. He then engaged in general practice with his father, at Millville. In the Summer of 1875 he spent most of his time in Vienna, Austria, attending the clinics and receiving private instruction. He also spent more or less of his time in the medical department of the universities at Munich, Tübingen, Heidelberg, Strasbourg, and Paris, and in a number of the hospitals in London, England. Returning to his home, after a year's absence, his field of general practice has been much extended. He has much skill, and has had success as a physician and surgeon.

John Hölle, of this township, was born in Germany on the 9th of January, 1836. His father was Jerome and his mother Leuria Hölle, both of whom are dead. John Holle learned the carpenter's trade, and generally follows that as his business, but for the past five or six years he has paid all his attention to the farm on which he resides. In January, 1856, he married, in Cincinnati, Frances, daughter of Jacob and Frances (Irencup) Schwartz, both of whom live in Hamilton County. Mr. Hölle came to this county in 1870. He is the father of nine children: William, born July 24, 1867; Jacob, born September 28, 1869; Henry, born November 3, 1870; Joseph, born January 10, 1872; Clara, born May 29, 1873; Peter, born January 2, 1875; Augusta, born July 28, 1876; George, born December 1, 1878; Leuria E., born February 1, 1880. Joseph died January 22, 1872; Peter, January 11, 1875, and George, February 10, 1879.

Dr. Charles C. Hoover was born near Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio, February 21, 1851. When two years old his father, Daniel R. Hoover, removed to Lebanon, the former home of his wife, Susan (Corwin) Hoover, a cousin of Governor Thomas Corwin. Dr. Hoover is a graduate of the National Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio, and read medicine with Dr. J. M. Hunt, of Blue Ball. He attended the lectures of the Ohio Medical College during the Winters of 1875 and 1876, and also of 1877 and 1878, graduating in the latter year, and a few weeks after removing to Venice, there beginning practice. He married, January 1, 1880, Carrie E. Boal, the daughter of Isaac A. Boal, born in Ross Township, September 8, 1857. They have one child, Clarence Boal Hoover. The Hoover family were originally from Pennsylvania, and were among the earliest settlers of Clermont County. The Boal family were old settlers in this county. James Boal came here from Dauphin County, where he was born in 1787, and was married in this county to Susan Anderson, daughter of Isaac Anderson. She and two of her children, Mary and Robert, and a young lady residing with them, were killed by lightning April 5, 1826. There were seven persons in the room at the time. Mr. Boal was a hatter by trade, and started the first hat factory in Hamilton, on the corner of Second and Basin, in 1812. He died very suddenly near Sharon.

Benjamin Hawk was born June 16, 1824. His parents came to this county in 1802, and are now both dead. They were Philip Hawk and Catherine Stonebreaker. Mr. Hawk was twice married. His first wife was Clarissa

Ann Turner, who bore him three children, James, Alfred T., and Noah H. James was born May 30, 1846, and married Catherine Garner in 1870. Alfred was born April 10, 1848, and married Mary Regan in 1868. Noah H. was born October 17, 1850, and died February 5, 1851. His second marriage was to Mahala Wetsel, the daughter of Jacob Wetsel and Magdalena Geidner, April 15, 1852. They came to the county in 1836, and are now both dead. She was born in Milford, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1832. By this wife he had eight children. Lewis C. was born April 20, 1853, and was married to Tillie Barklet in 1880. Edith L. was born August 22, 1854, and was married in 1876 to James Longfellow. Charles H. was born August 26, 1858; he lives in Richmond, Indiana. George E. was born August 28, 1860. Mary V. was born May 26, 1856 and died September 25, 1858. Franklin A. was born December 31, 1863. Harry M. was born November 18, 1867, and died June 28, 1868. Joseph C. was born August 14, 1868. Two of Mr. Hawk's sons were in the War of the Rebellion. James was in for eighteen months, and Alfred T. in the hundred days' service. Mr. Hawk was a school director for two terms, and clerk of the board. Mrs. Hawk had several uncles in the Revolutionary War. He died April 10, 1880.

Andrew J. Lewis, son of James Lewis and Maria Marshall, was born in Hanover Township, February 11, 1833. His parents came to the county in 1808. The father died July 3, 1864, but the mother is still living in Hamilton. His grandfather was in St. Clair's defeat. Andrew J. Lewis was married, January 22, 1834, to Martha J. Dick, daughter of James Dick and Martha T. Gillespie, who was born January 22, 1834. Mr. Dick was born in 1809, in Ross Township, and his wife in the same year. The latter died August 4, 1841, and the former, December 4, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had seven children. Harry was born May 10, 1857; James D., March 3, 1859; Rosa, October 10, 1864; Martha E., May 10, 1865; Anna M., May 25, 1869; Charles G., October 8, 1872; David E., January 5, 1874. Rosa died June 4, 1865. M. Lewis was captain of Company I, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly three years, then being honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the battle at Chattanooga, Tenn. He is now a pensioner. His brother Robert was a member of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, and served about one year at the close of the war. Mr. Lewis has generally followed the occupation of a farmer, but has controlling interests in the Blanche mine, Colorado, and owns and controls four other mines, the Don Pedro, Silver Lake, Divide, and Premier, and spends a portion of his time in that country.

Dr. Robert Pennel Lamb, son of Thomas Lamb and Sarah (Pennel) Lamb was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1822. The family were all physicians. His father and grandfather both practiced medicine at Brownsville. His parents died when he was very young, and he was adopted at eight years of age by an aunt, and taken to Springfield, Illinois, where he was educated. He attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and in Cleveland, and graduated at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, under Dr. Brainard Davis, February 7, 1850. He began the practice of medicine in Springfield, Illinois, but after his marriage there in 1855, he removed to Venice, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, which he continued till his death, which occurred February 27, 1867. He was extensively known throughout the county as a faithful, patient, and steadfast friend, and by his death the community suffered a severe loss. He was married on the 20th of October, 1852, to Mary H. Johnson, daughter of Anthony Ludlow Hedges and Hannah A. Johnson. Her father died when she was young, and she was adopted by her uncle, Andrew Johnson, and took the name of Johnson. The Johnson and Hedges families came from New Jersey at a very early date, settling in Cincinnati, and have long been identified with both Hamilton and Butler Counties. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 26, 1828, and at present resides at Venice.

T. B. Morris was born in Ross Township, Butler County, March 4, 1838. His father, William C. Morris, was born in this county, in 1800, and is still living. He had seven children, six of whom survive, the one who died being forty years old. T. B. Morris was married in Cincinnati, on the 16th of October, 1862, to Angelina H. Harrod. She is the youngest daughter of a family of nine children, of whom four are living. She was born in Hamilton County, September 10, 1842, her parents being John Harrod and Margaret Conway. Mr. Harrod died August 14, 1872; he was born in 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have had nine children. Rosamond E. is the eldest; she was born July 22, 1863; Harry M. was born February 9, 1865; Julia W., December 22, 1867; Arthur B. and Walter S., October 3, 1869; Luella, September 29, 1871; Gertrude, June 23, 1873; Samuel J. and Mary A., December 16, 1876. Mr. Morris is a school director, and has been for the last two years, and has also been supervisor. He has from boyhood followed farming as his vocation, as his father did before him. He has held various offices of trust, and is also vice-president of the temperance society called the Millville Christian Union Temperance Society. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, together with his wife. They exert all their energies in behalf of temperance and the cause of Christianity. Mr. Morris's mother is not now living. Her maiden name was Esther Tullis, and she died April 10, 1881, aged seventy-nine years. His grandfather, William Morris, was in the War of 1812.

Jacob Niederman is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born on the 11th of August, 1811. His

parents were John Niederman, who died August 12, 1877, and Barbara Lydner, who died January 31, 1881. He settled in this county in 1837, and four years after, or on the 30th of December, 1841, he was married to Mary M. Schalk, daughter of John Schalk and Anna Dora Shore, born November 30, 1820. He has been blessed with twelve children. John was born September 26, 1842; Jacob S., January 6, 1844; Abraham, October 6, 1845; David, May 5, 1847; Mary E., February 5, 1849; Lydia B., January 13, 1851; Michael, February 28, 1853; Isaac, February 5, 1855; Wilhelmina Carolina, October 7, 1856; William H., January 17, 1859; Samuel, September 27, 1860; Philippina Catherina, January 7, 1864. Of these only Isaac is dead. This happened on the 14th of August, 1856.

John married Rickey Cowell February, 1876; Jacob married Elizabeth Ruoff in 1867; Abraham married Martha Jane Smith in 1870; David married Mary Lyndner in 1875; Mary E. married J. F. Swain, April, 1867; Lydia B. married Michael Zoller in 1869; and Michael married Elizabeth F. C. Ruoff, December, 1878. Mr. Niederman has now living twenty-one grandchildren. He is a distiller by trade, as well as a butcher. The latter he worked at prior to his coming to this country. He engaged in distilling for eight years after he first came to the United States, but now gives all his attention to his farm.

X. Locker is a native of Germany. He is the son of Benedict and Barbara Locker. By occupation he is now a farmer, but claims that he can wield the ax equal to any one. He was born in March, 1824, and came to this country in 1854. Shortly after coming here in March, 1857, he was married at Hamilton to Barbara Reik, a native of Germany, and daughter of H. and Catherine Bandoler. January 8, 1858, they had a child born to them, Mary, who is married to Henry Fisher. The date of their union was June 11, 1875. She has three children, Frankie, Frances, and Katy, all lively and healthy.

James Riley is a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, where he was born on the 20th of April, 1794. He is the son of James Riley and Temperance Yircus. His father was in the Revolutionary War, and was a pensioner; he was also in the War of 1812. One of his sons was in the War of 1812. The present Mr. James Riley came to this county in 1821, and settled in Ross Township. He was married December 17, 1818, in Warren County, to Christina Fox, daughter of Bonham Fox. She was a native of Pennsylvania. One of their children, Eliza Ann, was born December 6, 1819, before they left Warren County. The next two are dead. Levia was born May 8, 1822, and died June 20, 1879, and Mary was born October 13, 1824, and died October 29, 1824. Bonham F., who was born July 25, 1826, is still living. Temperance was born January 2, 1829, and died October 10, 1830. The next three are all living. Ruth was born March 6, 1831, Martha J., October 21, 1833, and Ophelia E., May 17, 1836. All of his children that are living are married. He has twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. His wife died in March, 1860. Mr. Riley has been a farmer all his life, but has now retired. His son-in-law, J. W. Anderson, carries on the farm.

John L. Schalk, son of John Schalk and Anna Dora Shore, was born in Germany, November 26, 1826. He came to this country with his parents in 1835, while still a small boy, and has ever since lived on the farm he now owns and controls. He has never lived away from the place, and all his children were born in the same house, a building erected by his father in 1852. He has had eleven children. John L. was born September 8, 1859; Mary Ann, October 12, 1863; Elizabeth B., April 6, 1866; Lydia Ann, March 20, 1867; Catherine, October 18, 1868; David G., October 19, 1870; Phebe, November 21, 1871; Jacob L., September 4, 1874; Anna L., July 15, 1876; William S., September 15, 1877; and Arthur F., June 20, 1880. His wife was Anna Barbara Eichler. She was born June 6, 1837, and was the daughter of Michael Eichler and Cormy Hinlein, both natives of Germany, as was their daughter. They were married June 20, 1857, in Hamilton. The father of Mr. Schalk, John Schalk, died August 12, 1877, and his mother died January 31, 1881.

Melancthon S. Wade, son of General Melancthon Wade and Eliza (Armstrong) Wade, was born in Cincinnati, April 4, 1833, and was married October 2, 1858, to Julia H. Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart and Eliza P. Shaeffer. She was born in Cincinnati, March 22, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Wade had three children. Melancthon Smith Wade was born May 5, 1860, and died July 1, 1864. Eliza was born March 27, 1863; and Melancthon Armstrong was born October 10, 1865. Mr. Wade first came to Butler County in 1856, and settled in Ross Township on two hundred and twenty-one acres of land deeded him by his father. He was a man of prominence during his brief stay in this county. He died from the effects of an accident caused in felling a tree. The tree crushed his hand, and he died of lockjaw in Cincinnati, January 15, 1866.

The Rev. George P. Warvel, a farmer and retired minister, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 23, 1825. His father, Christopher Warvel, was born in Virginia, as also was Charlotte Lilly, his mother. He settled in this county in 1856. He was first married to Margaret Ann Oliver. They were united May 16, 1849, and she died November 15, 1851. They had one child, Margaret E., who was born July 12, 1851. He was married September 9, 1853, in Hamilton County, to Eliza Ann Pottenger, born in that county, November 14, 1826. Her father was John Pottenger, and her mother, Sarah Cormick. Mr. and Mrs. Warvel have had five children. John C. was born July 20, 1854; Oren C.,

September 5, 1855; Sarah E., February 18, 1857; Lizzie M., January 3, 1862; and Eddie P., August 21, 1867. John C. died October 28, 1854; Sarah E., March 7, 1861; and Lizzie M., January 3, 1862.

Mr. Warvel has been a minister of the Gospel for a period of thirty-five years, of the denomination of United Brethren in Christ, and paid all his attention to his profession for thirty-three years. For the past two years, however, he has devoted his energies to his farm, together with his son, Oren C., finding that the labors connected with the ministry are too much for his physical frame to endure. He has not, though, entirely ceased preaching. His first experience as a minister was at Greenville, Darke County, where he was two years. Next, he was on the Miami circuit for two years. Then in succession he was at Bluffton, Messina, and Wapakoneta circuit, one year each, and the Dayton and Springfield circuit two years. Mt. Pleasant circuit, Lockington circuit, Seven-Mile circuit were each served two years, and Blanchester circuit one year. Thence he went to Germantown two years, and Millville one year. He was then made presiding elder of the Cincinnati district for one year, afterwards taking the New Haven circuit for one year, and the Cincinnati station for two years. At Millville he labored two years. Next he was at Union City, Liberty circuit, and Colerain circuit one year each, this ending his active exertions. During his labors as a minister, he added twelve hundred members to the Church. He was agent of Otterbein University, Franklin County, one year. He was also at West Elkton three years, New Hope circuit one year, and Mt. Pleasant one year more.

Mr. Warvel did service in the late war. He was captain of Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Thomas Moore's, and also officiated as chaplain. His son, Oren C., is with him on his farm. He has one of the finest collections of Indian relics to be seen anywhere in this section of the State, and the most of them are gathered by himself from their own farm.

Samuel Zegler was born in Hanover Township April 7, 1841. His parents were John and Julia Ann Zegler. He was married in Preble County April 12, 1876, to Florence E. Zegler, born in Preble County, Ohio, August 2, 1850. He has three children. John A. was born March 20, 1874; Major W. Q., May 23, 1877; and Ada J., November 14, 1879. Mr. Zegler is a farmer.

FAIRFIELD.

As stated elsewhere, the Court of Quarter Sessions, at their meeting, on Tuesday, May 10, 1803, established Fairfield as one of the original townships. It lies wholly within Symmes's purchase, and is bounded on the north and west by the Miami River; on the east by Liberty and Union Townships; and on the south by Hamilton County. All the boundary-lines of Fairfield are irregular, except the eastern.

The history of Fairfield Township is very intimately connected with the city of Hamilton, which place, until a few years ago, was a part of the township proper. All the first settlers naturally made Hamilton a trading-point for small supplies, and when provisions or dry-goods were needed in larger quantities, Cincinnati was visited. A load of whisky, corn, wheat, or any other commodity, was always sure to bring a good price in the Queen City.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The north-western corner, or that portion of the township lying along the Miami, is somewhat elevated in places. For a distance of two miles and a half from Pinney's mill, going north-east, the hills follow the river, so as to leave very narrow bottoms. From near Graham's mill the face of the country is level, extending in wide, spreading bottoms, and affording excellent farming facilities. These bottoms, in early times, turned off large crops of corn and wheat.

The north-eastern portion of the township is somewhat broken, but when tilled properly produces good crops. The soil is a loam of from six inches to three feet in depth. From the neighborhood of Flenner's Corner southward the surface is gently undulating. Fine buildings are very noticeable, which are indications of a prosperous community. The country round about Jones's Station, Schenck's Station, and Symmes's Corner is well adapted to all kinds of agricultural pursuits. Barley, corn, and wheat is grown in large quantities, and the acreage is steadily increasing. In the region of the "Big Pond" a deep, black, heavy soil, almost inexhaustible, extends for three miles east and west, and very nearly the same distance from north to south. This, now the richest portion of the township, was once thought the poorest, but has been drained and cultivated, until it now brings a very high price.

ROADS.

Bridle-paths, in the early history of Fairfield Township, took the place of roads. After some clearing was done, and settlers had become more numerous, county and State roads were laid out. The first road of any

importance led from Hamilton to Cincinnati *via* Springdale. The Symmes's Corner road was also of considerable consequence at an early day. The River road, as it was called, follows down the Miami on the east side, from Hamilton to the Colerain pike, with which it unites near the Venice bridge. The Miami Canal, treated in detail elsewhere, is the most important thoroughfare in the township excepting the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. It passes through a fertile tract of country.

No creeks of any considerable size flow through Fairfield, yet it is well drained by natural streams, artificial ditches, and tiling. The lack of large creeks prevented any mills in the interior of the township from running regularly by water power, though along the Miami excellent mill sites were found and utilized. Above Pinney's mill, at the mouth of Bank Lick Creek, a stream which takes its rise in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, and which is very rapid in its current, an "old stone mill" was built as early as 1810. Joel Williams, a Yankee mill-wright from the East, acted as the builder. This stream takes its name from the fact that in the early settlement of the country deer frequented it to drink the peculiar water which in some places flows from its banks. The mill was a stone building about thirty by thirty-five feet, one story high. The grinding machinery was propelled by an undershot or breast wheel; a race carried the water from some distance above. The walls were about twelve feet high and eighteen inches thick; the stone were taken from the bed of the stream. For years this mill called together many of the people in the township. It finally ceased to be a profitable establishment, and for years thereafter stood idle. Some fifteen years ago the building was torn away and now the mill site can hardly be found.

In 1833 Thomas Alston owned and operated a fulling-mill of considerable importance, also a carding-machine, about one-half mile below Graham's grist-mill on the Miami, or rather on a race from the Miami, in Section 15. Pike Alston, his grandfather, had, in 1836, a grist-mill, what in subsequent history was called Graham's mill, on the same race. At the death of Thomas Alston, in 1837 or 1838, the fulling-mill ceased to go on, except in cases of extreme necessity. All traces of the establishment have disappeared.

Graham's mill was built in 1810, or thereabouts, by Jeptha Garrigus. It was subsequently known as Jackson's mill, and then in 1834 or 1835 became generally known as Graham's mill or mills. Mr. Graham at about the same date erected a large paper-mill on the race, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. In 1856 or 1857, Major John M. Millikin bought the mill seat and buildings at sheriff's sale, and one year thereafter sold to M. P. Alston. The grist-mill continued to run up to 1870. The Alston fulling-mill and carding-machine, the Graham paper and grist-mill, were all on the same race. The latter ceased to exist about the same time. They stood almost opposite the old country residence of Isaac Anderson.

John and Henry Traber built about 1818 a two-story frame grist-mill one mile below Hamilton, on the Miami, which continued to run up to 1835. Both of the Trabers were mill-wrights and men of large acquaintance. Peregrine Orndorff had a grist-mill in St. Clair Township, opposite Traber's mill, which, in 1836, belonged also to the Traber brothers. The same dam answered for both establishments, though the St. Clair mill was fed by a race, and was in partial operation in 1855. Both of these mills were built about the same time.

Bigham's mill was built about seventy years ago by some unknown mill-wright, though the father of Thomas McCullough, now of Oxford, was perhaps the original owner. For many years it was the only mill of considerable importance in the north-east corner of Fairfield. Settlers came a distance of ten and fifteen miles frequently to have their corn ground at this pioneer mill; and many of them relate how the half bushel of corn was put in one end of a sack and a large stone in the other, to make it balance. Many customers remained over night at McCullough's (or Bigham's) mill in order to be on time in the morning, or to save a ride through the woods of half a dozen or more miles before sunrise. This establishment stood in the north-west corner of Section 26.

Moody Davis owned a grist and saw mill on the Big Miami in 1815, where the water enters the hydraulic, but the mill-wright is unknown. This mill continued to run up to the time the hydraulic was built. The present is a part of the original dam.

Below Bigham's grist-mill a short distance a saw-mill was in operation at one time, about 1835. It was built by the Bighams, but lasted for only a few years.

In 1812 or 1815, John Allen built a grist-mill on the Big Miami, in the south-west corner of the township. This mill continued to run up to about 1840. Moody Davis and William Dye were among the millers, though not owners. Mr. Allen sold the property to Peter Springer, who partly rebuilt it, and did a good business for about fifteen years. There are a few remnants of the old mill left.

There were no mills in Butler County before 1804 of which there is any accurate knowledge. When it was necessary to have corn ground the hand-mill was resorted to, which in most cases answered the purpose very well. The mortar and pestle were common implements among many of the pioneers, especially those who came from the South. The grater was also found in many a household. It was made by perforating a piece of semicircular tin from the concave side, and nailing its edges to a block of wood. The soft corn was rubbed against the rough edges of the holes, while the meal fell through them on a slanting board and down into a bowl or cloth placed there for its reception. The hand-mill was never used a

great deal by the early citizens of Fairfield. But it was better than the mortar and pestle.

Some of the water-mills were of that description denominated tub-mills. They consisted of a perpendicular shaft, to the lower end of which a horizontal wheel of about four or five feet was attached. The upper end passed through the bed stone and carried the runner after the manner of a trundle-head.

Still-houses were numerous in early times. In 1817 Thomas Hunter owned one of these establishments a quarter of a mile east of Symmes's Corner, which he carried on four or five years. The capacity of this still-house was one barrel per day, or one hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn for the same length of time. Hunter's meal was ground at Alston's mill; the whisky was hauled to Cincinnati by ox-teams, four or six to a wagon. On Major Millikin's farm, sixty rods from the north-west corner of his place, the Sheeleys built a still-house about 1810, near a spring, which they carried on successfully for eight or ten years. Daniel Millikin had another on the island above Hamilton (which he bought in 1816 or 1817, of the St. Clair heirs), which he opened in 1817 and continued to run up to 1825. The house was a frame building.

There was a similar establishment in 1825 near the former residence of A. P. Miller. This building was a log-house.

STREAMS.

Bank Lick is the largest creek, in volume, in the township. It flows through the south-west corner to about the distance of three-quarters of a mile. Pleasant Run is a stream of some size. It takes its head partly in Hamilton County; its current is tortuous and winding; its principal tributary, Pond Run. Symmes's Run enters the Miami just below Hamilton. Two-Mile Run unites with the Miami at the old site of Bigham's mill. The waters in the region of the "Big Pond" flow southward into Mill Creek and empty into the Ohio. On the head branch of Mill Creek, Isaac K. Davis had a saw-mill exactly on the line dividing Fairfield and Liberty Townships, in 1836. There were also two saw-mills in Section 32, one owned by George Kline, the other by William Hall, both in 1836. At the same time there was a steam-mill on the canal where it crosses the line dividing Sections Nos. 35 and 36, owned by M. Brennan. Many Indian murders were committed on these creeks.

SCHOOLS.

Probably the first educational institution in the north-east corner of the township was a subscription school, about 1820. It was known as the Buckeye school-house, as buckeye logs had something to do with the building. Every thing was patterned after the houses of those days—greased brown paper for window-glass, and clap-board roof, held down by weight-poles. This house stood a quarter of a mile east of Major Millikin's present residence. Samuel Wick, son of a Presbyterian clergyman of Pennsylvania, was among the teachers.

In 1807, a log dwelling-house, which stood a quarter of a mile east of Alston's mill, was converted into a school building. The fire-place extended entirely across one end of the house, and accommodated a back-log eighteen feet in length. Nearly all the back-sticks were burned off in the middle, and then pushed towards the center of the fire-place for the finishing process. This house disappeared many years ago. Mr. Fag was among the first teachers. He had a way of punishing the scholars by splitting a stick and then placing the culprit's ear in the middle to have it pinched. The scholars took delight in fastening the teacher out in those days. This building was supplemented by a frame, which occupied a site a little south-east of the log-house, erected in 1819 or 1820. This house was used until the present brick took its place, some ten years ago.

Two hundred yards south-east of the Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, a log school-house was erected in 1820, or thereabouts. It was consumed by fire in 1825. Joseph Work was an early teacher; also Mr. Aikens. There have been two houses at this place. The first stood near the second, and was erected about five years before it.

CHURCHES.

The Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1835 or 1836. For the leading members there were Solomon and Rudolph Flenner, brothers; Alexander McDaniel, David Randolph, and their wives. At the time of its organization it belonged to the Westchester circuit. Before the house was built there were two regular preaching places in the neighborhood. One was at the residence of Solomon Flenner, the other at Mr. Bullion's, who lived on the Randolph farm, one-fourth of a mile north-west of Flenner's Corner. The Rev. John Baughman, a man who figured largely in Methodism in Butler County, was the first regular preacher. The house, with many changes, is yet standing. It is a brick building, and will comfortably seat three hundred people. The mason was Ezekiel Squires. The land was given for this purpose by John Rudolph and Solomon Flenner, men who are among the best of all the early settlers. The Sunday-school was organized as many as forty years ago. This Church has now a membership of about forty, although it suspended for some time. It is in a flourishing condition.

The Fairfield Baptist Church was in operation in 1800, being the earliest church in the township, and the next to the earliest in the county. It was a hewed log-house, capable of seating about two hundred persons, and was placed in the south-west corner of the yard. The land on which the church stood was taken from Moses Lyons's farm and comprised about two acres. Mr. Lyons and James Clawson were among the members half a century ago. The former has been dead these many years.

At one time a division took place in the Church, in common with nearly all other Baptist congregations, which resulted in a New School Baptist Church. This new organization held their services for a good while in the house where John Flenner now lives, but they never built a regular place of worship. After some losses in membership by deaths and removals, another house, a frame, was built on James Clawson's farm. This resulted in the abandonment of the old hewed log-house except for funeral purposes. Mr. Childers, Wilson Thompson, and Mr. Mott were among the early preachers.

FLENNER'S CORNER.

Flenner's Corner took its name from John Flenner, who, about 1850, opened a store at this point, began to deal in grain, and in other ways increase the importance of the place. The firm soon became known by the name of Flenner & Hughes. They were succeeded by Mr. Gardner, who is now at McGonigle's, having left some ten years ago, but who bought the store of Mr. Hughes, Flenner having previously sold out to his partner.

Eli Stickle was the first blacksmith in the village, and was here in 1836. He was followed by George Weaver, David Thompson, Wm. Miller, the latter being in business during the late war. The house in which these men carried on their trade now belongs to the founder of the village.

Among the first landholders in this neighborhood were Moses Line, who, in 1836, owned one hundred and ninety acres in the western half of Section No. 15, upon part of which the Fairfield Baptist Church stood; Henry Line fifty acres in the southern part of the same section. Sarah Randolph, James Davis, and Benjamin F. Randolph each owned over one hundred acres in Section 15, in 1836. Fractional Section No. 15 was owned by John Allen, Benjamin F. Randolph, Vincent Davis, and Nathan Woodruff. These men altogether owned a little over two hundred and nine acres.

Section 10, in Liberty Township, was settled by David Flenner, who owned two hundred and sixty acres; Leonard Swingler, who owned eighty acres; Vincent Davis, who owned eighty, and John Smalley, who owned one hundred and sixty acres. These latter three owned the eastern half of the section. Where the Hamilton and Middletown road crosses the township line, Thomas Clayton owned forty acres, north-west corner of Section 9; east of him was Henry Herr, with one hundred acres, and Sarah Cummings, with one hundred acres. The middle portion of the same section was owned by William Dye, one hundred and fifty acres; Absalom Cummings, fifty acres, and Nathan M. Miller, fifty acres. William Dye, John Line, Levi Moore, Sen., and Levi Moore, Jr., owned the remaining portion of Section 9. These men made up the settlers in the neighborhood of Flenner's Corner in 1836. The Corner is on the county road dividing Fairfield from Liberty Township, which follows the line from Allen's old mill on the Miami, with the exception of about a third of a mile, to Davis's steam saw-mill on the head branch of Mill Creek.

Section 29, of Fairfield Township, was set aside as the ministerial section. It was owned in 1836 as follows: M. Brennan, forty acres; John Woods, forty acres; O. Moudy, eighty acres; John Derrough, one hundred and sixty—all the western half. The eastern half of the section was owned by M. Brennan, eighty; John Gilmore, eighty; Aaron L. Schenck, one hundred and sixty acres. The Miami Canal passes through Section No. 29 from west to east.

FAIR PLAY.

A village was laid out about 1850, at Alston's mill, on the north of the road that leads directly west from Symmes's Corner to the ferry on the Miami, near Isaac Anderson's old residence across the river, in Ross Township. It was known as Fair Play. There are no traces of the village left. There were thirteen lots. At the time Graham's paper-mill was in operation at this point, a store, containing all the knickknacks peculiar to a pioneer people, was carried on successfully. The business was considerable, but when the mills ceased to run the store failed to prosper.

About the time the paper-mills were in full operation a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized near the proposed village. The exact date of its organization is not precisely known, but the best evidence places the time at 1843. There were only a few male members, Joseph Lashorn being the most prominent. It was a branch of the Methodist Church in Hamilton. Five or six years after the society was established, Lashorn removed to Hamilton, from which time the Church began to lose its influence. David Brant was also an early male member. Both he and Lashorn are dead. The house, a handsome brick, was built by the members and by the contributions of the neighbors. John Hageman gave about one acre of land for the church site and burial purposes. In 1876 Rev. F. G. Grigsby, a United Brethren clergyman of the Mt. Pleasant circuit, began to preach at this point. A Church was organized, and the building, which was becoming very much dilapidated, was repaired. The Methodist society has ceased to exist.

Immediately after the Methodists organized a Church at Fair Play, or Black Bottom, a Sunday-school was opened up under the management of Alexander Hunter, who was at that time not a member of the Church. His wife, Nancy, also rendered much valuable assistance. She was a Methodist. Her husband subsequently became one, however. There is a good Sabbath-school carried on at this point at present, and Church services are held with considerable regularity.

Among the owners of land near Black Bottom in 1836 were Michael Hageman, John Hart, Prudence Cook, William Maxwell, Mary Ann Maxwell, Cornelius

Swim, Jane Piatt, James Cornelius, John Spear, the latter three owning the land between the bayou and the river; Thomas Cooper, David Brant, Philip H. Howard, Joseph Grooms, Robert Cooper, and Benjamin Alston.

JONES'S STATION.

Jones's Station, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was so called because the land on which the station originally stood was owned by John D. Jones, a large dry-goods merchant of Cincinnati. Immediately after the railroad was built, Thomas Kirk opened and carried on a country store here. He was also the first station-master. On account of some difficulty, in 1861 he removed across the street, where Louis Huber's saloon now is. He continued the store-keeping business at this place for about five years, selling out to Joel House. He was succeeded by his brother, Jacob House, but the store by this time had become more of a saloon than any thing else. Mr. Bernhardt is the present store-keeper.

For the first school-house, Jones's Station had an old-fashioned frame building, which occupied a site on the ground used at the present time for school purposes. It was there more than fifty years ago. Joseph Walker gave one-fourth of an acre for the school. The house was about twenty-two by thirty feet. It has since been removed, and is now the property of Enoch Chambers, but is occupied as a tenant house.

The second school building was a brick, erected in 1850, or thereabouts, and occupied the same site as the old frame. This house was very nearly the same size as the frame. About nine years ago this building was divided into two rooms, in order to have two teachers, and more thoroughly to advance the village education. It was soon found necessary, however, to build a new house. The present building was therefore erected in 1875, at a cost of $4,500. The accommodations are excellent, and the instruction as good as any in the county.

Mr. Long, a man who was much beloved by the pupils, was, perhaps, the most noted teacher in the old frame. William Mack, a distinguished lawyer and politician of Terre Haute, Indiana, was, in his youth, a scholar in the same building. Many a prosperous farmer and business man and their wives, now of the county, obtained their early education here.

The Valley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church at Jones's Station was begun about 1840 by ministers of different denominations holding meetings in the old school-house. These meetings continued without any decided improvement until in February, 1866, when a protracted effort was made by the Rev. Daniel Griffis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then assigned to what is now called Port Union circuit. Twenty members were added to the Church at this meeting. These, with others, at once made an effort to erect a church building, which was attended with such success that in September following a house was dedicated which cost $1,750.

Two years before this time, under the inspiration of Miss Jennie Cooper (now Mrs. Joseph Mach), a Sunday-school, which proved very prosperous, had been organized.

The large contributors in the building-fund were Enoch Chambers, Thomas Slade, William and Thomas Wall, Jacob Shafer, and others with equally benevolent hearts. The original trustees were Enoch Chambers, S. D. Spellman, William Whitlock. Thomas Slade, and William Wall.

The ministers who have been assigned to this circuit (Port Union) have been as follows: 1. Levi White, in 1859, for two years, at a salary of $450, assisted by Mr. Keck for one year and by Daniel Griffis for one year; 2. G. W. Fee, for two years, at a salary of $470, assisted by William Hartley for one year and D. J. Starr for one year; 3. A. Murphy, for two years, at a salary of $470 per annum; 4. J. P. Waterhouse, one year, at a salary of $400; 5. A. Bowers, for two years; 6. Rev. Mr. Pierce, R. M. Thompson, H. Lawton, W. B. Jackson, three years, at a salary of $700. Rev. W. H. Black served for three years, at a salary of $800; J. S. Wetherby served for one year, at a salary of $800; J. Pierson, for one year, and the same pay. E. Burdsall met the wants of the Church for three years, at $800 per year.

Doctor R. C. S. Reed says: "The teachers in our common schools who have been most appreciated in the busy long-ago were a Mr. Lake, here in about 1840 for four years; D. B. Coates, who continued for about the same length of time; George Winder, for about five years; S. Land, for about four years. Those here for short terms were E. Chase, S. Chase, D. Rogers, and P. Winder."

The Pleasant View United Brethren Church was organized in 1850. Isaac and Joseph Morris and others were among the organizers. The house, a brick, was erected in 1857. This society takes its name from the fact that the church occupies one of the handsomest sites in the county. Revs. Eli Huffman and Wm. Nicholas were the first preachers. Among the early members were Joseph K. Morris and wife, Isaac K. Morris and wife, Aaron Lewis and wife, John Nixon and wife, Mary Byers, Thomas Woods, and Daniel Coleman. There are at present standing over forty members. The Sunday-school was organized in 1852, and has since been a means of much good in the community.

The first school-house was built of logs, about 1835. The second house was built in 1851. The third was built in 1870, and stands just across the road from where the others were.

The greater part of Section 15, upon which Jones's Station stands, in 1836 was owned by a few persons. John F. Carmichael owned two hundred and twenty-nine acres, extending through the central portion of the section from east to west; Sarah Walker owned one hundred acres on the south; Jesse Hunt owned two hundred and twenty-nine acres in the north-western corner; the

north-western corner was divided among Margaret Vannatta, Mary Tolbert, Elisha Carr, and Aaron Vannatta. There were two large springs on this section at the time of the above ownership.

SYMMES'S CORNERS.

This village lies four miles south of Hamilton, on the pike leading to Cincinnati *via* Mt. Pleasant and College Hill, in Hamilton County. Its population in 1855 was one hundred and fifteen, but it now numbers about one hundred and fifty. Celadon Symmes, a nephew of the Judge, purchased the land now known as Section No. 34 of his uncle, in 1795, and made his settlement here in the Fall of the same year. There is probably no better farming land in the county than this section.

The land on which Symmes's Corners now stands was owned in 1836 by Celadon Symmes, James Galbreath, and James L. Beaty. The Corners is situated in Sections 3, 4, 33, and 34. Beaty's land was in Sections 3 and 4; Galbreath's in 33, and Symmes's in 34. William Hunter owned the north-west corner of Section 33 in 1855, and Lucinda Pottenger the north-east corner of Section 3. Section 4 was divided among the Symmeses, or that portion of it which is now a part of the village.

The first house in the town was made of logs. It was built by the contractors of the turnpike for the accommodation of their hands. It stood in the south-western corner of the town, on the Widow Pottenger's farm.

Abram Birch built the second house in the Corners, which was a frame, and stood on the north-west corner of Section 33.

Joseph R. Symmes was the first village store-keeper. His house stood on the site where Benjamin Symmes now lives. This store building was destroyed by fire. Benjamin Symmes erected the brick which he now occupies, and opened the first tavern, or rather house of private entertainment.

Creyton Wilcox was the second man who began to entertain the public, in a frame house in the south-west corner of the village. At that time there was an immense travel passing this way toward Cincinnati. Hog-drivers, whisky teams, four and six horse loads of flour and other merchandise, passed constantly from the neighborhood of Richmond, Eaton, Oxford, and all the interior country beyond.

Daniel Rosebone was a blacksmith where the village now is in 1831. John Hughes was here in 1832. These were the first two mechanics in this vicinity.

The Old School Presbyterian Church, which now stands immediately south of the line which divides Sections Nos. 32 and 26, and in Hamilton County, was organized in Symmes's Corners about forty-five years ago, with Benjamin Symmes, Abram Huston, and John Mesler as leaders in the organization. Rev. Mr. Patterson, who preached here four or five years after the Church was organized, and Celadon Symmes were also active in placing the Church upon a firm foundation. This Church was the outgrowth of the Venice, Springdale, and Hamilton Presbyterian Churches, and was built at the Corners to accommodate a sprinkling of all these societies. The old or first house is now standing. It cost one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars, and was built shortly after the organization of the society. Benjamin Symmes gave the land—one acre—in the village for church purposes. In its best days this Church had some eighty odd members.

In the fifties the church in Hamilton County was built, in order more thoroughly to meet the wants of a majority of the members who lived in this vicinity. It is now used with regularity.

The Sunday-school in the first house was organized by William N. Hunter, now dead, who was the first superintendent. Freeman G. Cary was also an active man in the same cause and office.

Joseph Walker, an early settler on Section 5, two miles and a half south of Hamilton, on the River road, gave the first land for burial purposes at this point. There was about half an acre in the lot. This ground was opened as early as 1805, a child of Mr. Walker's having died and being the first interment. At present there are some forty graves; the yard is seldom used, and is overgrown with briars and bushes.

In 1797 Celadon Symmes and Judge Burnett, of Cincinnati, gave half an acre of land each for burial purposes, half a mile east of the Corners. An infant child of Mr. Symmes was the first interment here. About twelve years ago an addition of three-fourths of an acre was made. There are about one hundred and twenty-five burials in the ground at this time; the yard is not much used now.

Matthew Hueston was the first tavern-keeper in the southern side of Fairfield Township. He purchased the land on which he lived of Judge Symmes. Hueston's tavern was half a mile below Schenck's Station. Obadiah Schenck was in the same business at the same place in 1818, on the Springdale turnpike. In 1825 John G. Redsaker opened, and for a good many years carried on, the tavern-keeping business a mile below Schenck's, on the same road, in a frame house.

Benjamin Moore shot the last black bear in the southern side of the township in 1833 or 1834. The animal had been chased from the east side of the county for a distance of about ten miles, and, having escaped from its pursuers, thought itself safe. It was seen, however, by some one, and the alarm was immediately given, whereupon the entire neighborhood turned out. Bruin took to a tree and was shot there by Mr. Moore, assisted by Wilkinson Beaty.

Two of the oldest dwelling-houses in the neighborhood of Symmes's Corners are the John Walker house and the Joseph Walker house. They were built in 1801. They are now weatherboarded and have the appearance of

frame buildings. The former of these stands in Hamilton County, on the farm of William Hill; the latter in Fairfield, on the property of John Garver.

The Walker brothers were originally from Virginia, and when they came to Ohio were three in number. At their first settlement in the Miami Valley, near the mouth of the river, one of them was killed by the Indians. The perpetrators of the crime were not discovered until some years afterwards. It happened at a barn-raising near North Bend, in Hamilton County. The Indians were at this time on terms of comparative friendship with the whites. At this gathering of the people of the neighborhood, the Indians made it convenient to be present. In the drunken orgies which followed, they unsuspectingly told what a face Walker made and how he acted when he was killed. He was, they said, shot and then tomahawked. John and Joseph, after hearing the story, immediately left the raising for home. They secured their guns, and, while the Indians were leaving the country, dispatched two of them with balls from their rifles. It was said that these men avenged the death of their brother near the spot where he fell.

The killing of the Indians caused some measures to be taken for the arrest of the Walkers. In order to escape, they came to the neighborhood of Symmes's Corners, changed their name to Wilson instead of Walker, and after a few months erected the houses we have described as now standing. Joseph Walker's house is tolerably well preserved. These brothers had a fine hunting dog which they called Walker. They were great hunters and took delight in the chase. After remaining in this neighborhood for a few years they returned again to their old name, by which they were known up to the time of their death. Their descendants are now no longer in this section.

Another village which has existed here for years is Furmandale, more commonly known by the name of Snaptown. It was formerly the seat of a large boarding-school, carried on by Mr. Furman, and at one time there was a distillery here. There is a union Sunday-school, presided over by Thomas Slade.

The swampy region which lies south and east of Hamilton was for a long time a great injury to the surrounding country. This formed the head source of Mill Creek. Many years ago, however, under the direction of John W. Erwin, ditches were dug, and the country drained, enhancing its value tenfold. Many ice-ponds are located in this neighborhood, and the cutting and sale of ice has caused the investment of much money.

The postmasters have been:

Symmes's Corners.—Thomas R. Waterson, April 10, 1843; Benjamin R. Symmes, April 29, 1844. The name was changed to Union Corners May 31, 1861, and restored to Symmes's Corners January 28, 1864. Robert H. Cook, January 28, 1864; Samuel Krider, January 8, 1866; John H. Mesler, January 11, 1869; John J. Linn, January 28, 1876; John Brinkman, December 11, 1876; Henry Kehun, Aug 19, 1878.

Union Corners.—Robert H. Cook, May 31, 1861.

Winton.—Reuben T. Butler, March 14, 1850. Discontinued November 12, 1856.

Furmandale.—Nathaniel Furman, December 12, 1857. Discontinued October 1, 1858.

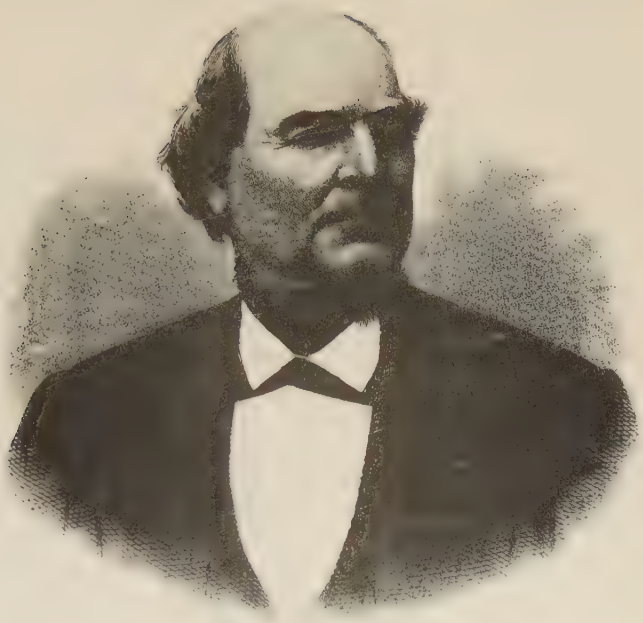
The justices of the peace in Fairfield Township have been Celadon Symmes, Jacob Lewis, Isaac Stanley, Joseph Hunter, John Vinnedge, Matthew Hueston, John Cassiday, Joseph Gaston, James Heaton, William Patton, Joseph Latta, Samuel Kennedy, Obadiah Schenck, Ezekiel McConnell, Dennis Ball, James O'Connor, John Burk, Jonathan Pierson, Thomas Mitchell, William Hunter, Stephen Millikin, Richard Easton, Moore Vinnedge, John Hunter, Benjamin R. Symmes, William Sheeley, Jacob Piatt, M. P. Alston, Milton Cooper.

JOSEPH EWING McDONALD.

Joseph E. McDonald, late Senator from Indiana, was born in Fairfield Township, on the 29th of August, 1819. His father, John McDonald, was of Scotch extraction, a native of Pennsylvania, and by occupation a farmer. He was a man of sterling worth, determined, industrious, and self-sacrificing. He died when his son was still in infancy. His mother, Eleanor (Piatt) McDonald, was a Pennsylvanian. Her ancestors were French Huguenots, who located first in New Jersey, and afterwards settled permanently in Ohio. She was a woman of a superior order of intellect. She was a woman of refined tastes, a pleasant writer, and, for the amusement and advancement of her children, wrote many sketches and scraps of song. She and her husband were both earnest members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Several years after the death of John McDonald she was married to John Kerr, of Fairfield Township. Mr. Kerr was a native of Ireland, a frugal, industrious farmer always out of debt, a just and courteous neighbor, a firm but kind parent, and the father of seven children, four sons and three daughters. He moved with his family to Montgomery County, Indiana, in the Fall of 1826, entered land and opened a farm. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He died in 1856.

Joseph was seven years of age when, in 1826, his parents located in Montgomery County, then an almost unbroken forest. He remained on the place until the age of twelve, excepting two years spent at Crawfordsville attending school. Such spare time as he could command from his labors on the farm was occupied in pursuing a course of study which aided much in laying the foundation for the eventful future in store for him. At an early age he conceived a strong love for the law, and when ten years old he had determined upon making that profession his life work, at the cost of any personal hardship or sacrifice. In his twelfth year the ambitious aspirant for future honors at the bar became an apprentice at the



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H. H. Donald

saddler's trade at Lafayette, Indiana. In that capacity he served five years and nine months, except three months spent in attending school. For fidelity to their interests his employers released him from the last three months of his apprenticeship, which time he spent in prosecuting his studies.

Following the resolution made before going to learn a trade, he pursued his studies with vigor at such times as he could snatch from work or rest. He had already become quite proficient in the English branches and rudiments of learning. His favorite study was history, in which he became well versed. During his apprenticeship he had access to the extensive and well selected library of Doctor Israel T. Canby, who was then receiver of the public moneys of the land office at Crawfordsville, Indiana. This opportunity was well improved, and he was prepared when leaving there, in 1838, to enter upon advanced fields of knowledge.

At the age of eighteen he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and began the study of the higher branches of learning with success, supporting himself mainly by plying his trade at such times as it was possible to do so. He continued his studies at college till the Spring of 1840, except for a short period in the Spring of 1839, when he acted with the engineer corps of the State of Indiana, who were then surveying the bed for the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1840 he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and remained six months, returning to Crawfordsville, where he was the rest of the year, and taught school one term. In the Spring of 1841, he went to Williamsport, Indiana, taking a position as clerk in the store of James McDonald, his brother, being there one year.

In the Spring of 1842 he began the study of law at Lafayette, Indiana, with Zebulon Beard, one of the first lawyers in the State, as his preceptor. He advanced with rapid strides, his quick and firm grasp of its principles being remarkable. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Indiana, consisting of Judges Blackford, Dewey, and Sullivan, in the Spring of 1843. He was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney before he received his license to practice, and was elected to that position at the August election following, over Robert Jones, a Whig, and a prominent member of the Lafayette bar. This was the first election of that class of officers by the people, they having formerly been chosen by the Legislature.

On the 25th of December, 1844, he was married to Nancy Ruth Buell, at Williamsport, Indiana. She was the daughter of Doctor Buell, a practicing physician and surgeon. The issue of this union was Ezekiel M., Malcolm A., Frank B., and Annie M. McDonald, afterwards Mrs. Caldwell, who died June 2, 1877.

He was re-elected prosecuting attorney over Robert Evans, a prominent lawyer and politician, in August, 1845, serving in all a period of four years. In the Fall of 1847 he moved to Crawfordsville and entered on the practice of the law, where he lived until 1859. He was elected to the Thirty-first Congress from the old Eighth District in August, 1849, and served one term. In 1856 he was elected attorney-general of Indiana, being the first chosen to this office by the people, and was re-elected in 1858, serving in all four years. He was not a candidate for a third term.

In the Spring of 1859 he removed to Indianapolis, forming a partnership with Addison L. Roach, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1864 McDonald was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic State Convention, and made a joint canvas with Oliver P. Morton, the Republican nominee. At the election he received six thousand more votes for Governor than the Democratic State ticket did in 1862, when the entire Democratic State ticket, together with a majority in both branches of the General Assembly, was elected. Mr. Morton was elected, however, by nearly twenty thousand votes.

In 1868 E. M. McDonald became the law partner of his father, and the next year Addison L. Roach retired from the firm. E. M. McDonald died January 1, 1873. Frank B. McDonald, his youngest son, has since become the law partner of Mr. McDonald.

Senator McDonald's wife died on September 7, 1872. On the 15th of September, 1874, he married Araminta W. Vance, of Crawfordsville, who died February 2, 1875. He has lately been married for a third time.

Throughout his entire life he has strictly adhered to his resolution to follow the law and make a success of his profession. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases that have been tried in the State since his admission to the bar. He was of counsel for the defendants in the celebrated case of the United States vs. Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, tried for conspiracy and treason by a military commission at Indianapolis, and sentenced to be hung. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where several important constitutional questions arose as to the relation of the general government to the States, the war power of the government, and the rights of the citizen. The defendants were released by the Supreme Court. He was of counsel for defendants in the noted case of Bebee vs. The State, in which the Supreme Court decided that the enactment which was known as the Maine liquor law was unconstitutional. He was one of the attorneys for the parties who assailed the constitutionality of what was known as the Baxter liquor law. In the Supreme Court of the State and the federal court he has taken an active part in many important cases, one of the most important being the case of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. The Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, in which was involved a network of railroad interests and large sums of money, depending upon the validity and construction of a ninety-

nine years' lease. He made the principal argument for the objectors in the count of the electoral vote of Louisiana before the Electoral Commission appointed to determine the result of the Presidential election of 1876. Mr. McDonald thinks that the creation of this commission was the exercise of a doubtful power in a case of apparent necessity.

Joseph Ewing McDonald was elected to the United States Senate for six years, to succeed Daniel D. Pratt, and took his seat March 5, 1875. He was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and the second member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and ranked as one of the best lawyers of that body. He is, and has always been, a firm, consistent Democrat, of the Jefferson school, as personified in the political life of Andrew Jackson. He was a member of the Senate committee which visited New Orleans to investigate the count of the vote of Louisiana in the contest of 1876. He was also on the Teller-Wallace committee to investigate frauds in elections in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1868, and of the Democratic State Central Committee during the campaigns of 1868 and 1874.

As an orator, both at the bar and on the hustings, he is cool, logical, and forcible; as a citizen, he has the confidence and respect of all who know him, regardless of political creeds. He has traveled extensively in his own country, and is thoroughly acquainted with its institutions and people. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is regarded by all parties as a statesman of acknowledged merit. His views are broad and comprehensive on all questions of public interest; not a man of expedients, but stating his views clearly and boldly, leaving the result to the candid judgment of the people. The opinions of his most bitter opponents are never treated with disdain. Few men have enjoyed the uniform confidence of their fellow-citizens to the extent that he has.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Elbert Armstrong, M. D., was born August 22, 1849, in Franklin County, Indiana. He studied medicine in Cincinnati under his brother, Clinton L. Armstrong, police surgeon, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1875, practicing in Sandborn, Knox County, Indiana, for one year. In 1876 he came to Butler County, settling at Symmes's Corners, where he still remains. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Henry Case, and his two brothers, were soldiers in the Revolution, Henry being wounded in the thigh. He died in Springdale, Hamilton County, years afterwards. John Armstrong, his grandfather on his father's side, was in the War of 1812. His brother, Clinton L., was in the war of the Rebellion, in the Eighty-second Indiana Regiment, Company D, and was wounded in the thigh at the assault on Vicksburg, while placing the ladders for the scaling.

James Beard, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1777. He was married in 1798, and had four children: John Beard, born December 21, 1810; Jane Sample, born October 9, 1806; Jacob Beard, December 14, 1802; Perry Beard, July 11, 1821. He moved to this county in 1807. His wife's name was Peggy, and she was a native of Virginia. John, Jacob, and Perry live on the same farm that their father originally entered, and have been fortunate in life. W. L. Beard was in the military service, both in the Mexican War and during the Rebellion.

James Blackburn, first sheriff of the county, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1757, and was married to Sarah Lytle, born in the same State, in 1784. They came out to this country in 1800. Mrs. Blackburn's father was Sanderson Lytle, and her mother Margaret. Mr. Blackburn had five children. Alexander lives in Fairfield; Margaret is the wife of James Buchanan, and lives in Indianapolis; Sarah lives in Fairfield; Mary Ann Hamilton lives in Fairfield, as does Rachel, the widow of Israel Lake. Mr. Blackburn was one of the leading members of the community. He held the office of sheriff and served on the school-board. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, being for seven years in the transport service. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. By occupation he was a farmer, owning three hundred and twenty acres of land in this county. He died in 1842, and his wife died in 1856.

Hector Basson was born in France in 1817, settling in this county in 1865. His wife, to whom he was married in Hamburg, Germany, in 1844, is a native of Hanover, where she was born in 1817. Her maiden name was Caroline Luike, and her parents were William and Louisa (Ludeike) Luike. They have had six children. Charles is married and lives in Liberty Township; Joseph lives in Richmond, Indiana; Hector is in Moline, Illinois; Antoinette is the wife of Aaron Symmes, of Fairfield Township, and Caroline and Hortense are at home. Mr. Basson has held the office of township trustee in Cumminsville, and also in Fairfield. He was elected Captain in a company of Texas Rangers during the Mexican War, but owing to sickness was prevented from going out. His parents were Frederic Christophe and Antoinette (*née* Lepaux) Basson. When he first came to the United States he settled in Galveston, Texas, and remained four years, coming in 1848 to Ohio, and settling in Mount Pleasant, Hamilton County, where he began business as general store-keeper. In 1865 he moved to Symmes's Corners, where he kept a store, and in 1876 moved to his present residence in Furmandale, following the same business. Frédéric Christophe Basson, his father, was the oldest officer in the British army at the time of his decease, being a major of infantry, commanding a battalion of French legitimists at the battle of Waterloo. He was also a colonel of cavalry during the Peninsular War. His father was a French Protestant,

and emigrated from France to Westphalia, in Germany, where his son was born.

James Clawson was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and was married for the first time in 1816. His wife was Rebecca Vail, born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and dying in Butler County in 1869. He had twelve children, eight of whom reached maturity and married, and four of whom are still living. Stephen V. is married and lives in Liberty Township. He was born December 26, 1819. Jephthah is married and lives in Fairfield Township. He was born June 3, 1823. Wilson T. is married and lives in Liberty Township. He was born November 21, 1829. Frederick D. is married and lives in Hamilton. He was born in 1841. Mary, wife of James Hancock, lives in Hamilton, and was born in 1843. Henderson is married and lives in Hamilton. He was born in 1846. John is single and lives at home. He was born in 1852. Jennie, widow of Frank Hair, was born August 17, 1855, and lives at home. Deziah, wife of Salem Pocock, was born April 13, 1857, and lives in Hanover Township. Mr. Clawson was married a second time in 1869. His wife was Eliza Weaver, born in Butler County, in 1812, and dying in 1870. He was married the third time in 1871 to Mary A. Devou, widow of George W. Louthan, born in Hamilton September 17, 1819. She is still living. Mr. Clawson came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1802, and settled in Lemon Township with his father. He is a self-made man, having nothing when he began but a horse. He rented for the first three years, and bought a lot in Middletown, which he built on, and afterwards traded for twenty-five acres in Liberty Township, which was his first farm. He has steadily added to this till now he owns six hundred and fifteen acres in Butler County, besides other property to a large amount. He has also assisted his children much. He is a member of the Baptist Church, having been so since the year 1812.

Freeman Grant Cary was born in Cincinnati April 7, 1810. His father, William Cary, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1803, and settled on a farm he had purchased at the head of Main Street, Cincinnati, where he resided until 1814, when he removed to College Hill. His thirty-two acres in Cincinnati were sold, and he bought Section 30, in Mill Creek Township, now College Hill, where he resided until his death, March 25, 1862.

In this place Freeman G. Cary, with his two brothers, William Woodward and Samuel Fenton, received his early education. He afterwards attended college at Miami University, and graduated with honor in the class of 1831. This was more than fifty years ago, and since that time Mr. Cary has left a marked impress of his character for good, which, in the history of the times, is inerasable. He has devoted more than thirty years of his life to teaching. He established Cary's Academy and originated Farmers' College, into which the academy was merged; also originated for females what afterwards became the Ohio Female College. These institutions were eminently successful until after he resigned the presidency, the Farmers' College at that time numbering three hundred students. The Female College was likewise successful.

Mr. Cary's strong point was in government, and he was also a successful teacher. During his presidency he associated with him men of ability in the various departments of his institution. In the first period of its existence under him, he educated, to a greater or less extent, some three thousand young men, many of them occupying distinguished positions North and South, in the ministry, the bar, or as physicians or business men. Mr. Cary's character is marked by a combination of striking traits; being possessed of a strong constitution, temperate habits, and good health, giving him physical ability to accomplish successfully whatever he attempts.

He has made his own place in society, and is known to be persistent and energetic in all he undertakes. He has filled all the duties that have fallen to his charge with ability and tact. He is thoroughly conversant with all the branches of natural science, especially those appertaining to agriculture and horticulture, of which he has acquired both a practical and theoretical knowledge. He has connected with his residence an admirably arranged conservatory and greenhouse, on his own plan, in which he spends much of his time in experimenting for his own gratification. He established and edited an agricultural periodical, the *Cincinnatus*, which for five years had a wide circulation, and only ceased by reason of the Rebellion. He was one of the distinguished early leaders and supporters of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, being several times its honored president. Mr. Cary is not only an adept in the natural sciences, but is also a good classical and mathematical scholar, his education and ability eminently fitting him for marked prominence. He was selected as one of two to represent the great State of Ohio, under Buchanan's administration, in a congress of the States for the promotion of agriculture, with Marshall P. Wilder at its head. After over a quarter of a century's labors in the schools originated and constructed by him he retired to a farm in Butler County, where, with his wonted zeal and industry, he devoted himself to rural pursuits, leading a quiet and retired life. His residence, planned by himself, is a model of taste and fine architecture, combining as many conveniences as any structure in the world. His place is set with the choicest fruits grown in the climate, and his house is completely encircled by evergreens and deciduous trees, all being in keeping with the intelligence of the man. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for over forty years, and its active, zealous supporter.

His first wife was Malvina McCan. He was married to her on the 4th of April, 1833. She was a native of Chillicothe, and the daughter of an old pioneer, who was

a man of fine education and was an extensive surveyor. She died in the month of January, 1872. By her he had eight children, five of whom survive. His second wife was the widow of Dr. James Richardson, and daughter of Clark Bates, one of the earliest pioneers of the West. He was married to her March 6, 1873. His mother, Mrs. William Cary, now ninety-one years of age, intelligent and still active, lives with him. Notwithstanding her advanced years she enjoys all her faculties of mind. William Woodward, named after William Woodward, the founder of Woodward College, died in 1847. He was a farmer, a man of sound judgment and mathematical education. General S. F. Cary, of world-wide renown as a lecturer and popular author, is the youngest of the three brothers. The Cary sisters, the celebrated writers, were his cousins, and were greatly aided in their first efforts by the subject of this sketch. Few men, in an independent and unaided life, and on their own resources, have exerted a more extended influence than F. G. Cary.

Thomas Cooper was born in Liverpool, England, about 1785, and died in Fairfield, in 1858. He married in England and had seven children, one only surviving—Robert, born in 1812 in England. Mr. Cooper came to the United States about 1815, and settled in the South, near Natchez, but in 1820 moved to Ohio. In 1823 he moved to Fairfield, in this county, where he resided till his death. He was educated for a surveyor, and followed it for a few years. He taught in a high school in Cincinnati before he settled in Butler County. His son, Robert, married Eliza Jane Howard, born in Hamilton County in 1821. They had eleven children, eight of them being living. Mary Belle is the wife of Calvin Burridge; William is married; Electa is the wife of Richard Applegate, M. D.; George; Jennie, wife of George Vandergriff; Anne Eliza, wife of Isaac B. Rice; Benton, and Jessie. Mr. Cooper is a farmer, and one of the representative men of Butler County, owning over eleven hundred acres of land, all of which he made himself, commencing life with nothing.

Enoch Chambers, who lives near Jones's Station, was born in Maryland, on the 21st of July, 1805. His parents were Henry and Perslia Chambers, who came to this county in 1812. He was married March 16, 1839, to Mary Ann Moore. They lived together until 1864, when Mrs. Chambers died. They had seven children. Francis Marion was born November 10, 1839; Harriet Moore, November 26, 1840; Orpha Trender, April 28, 1843; Emma Rebecca Duson, May 30, 1845; Lydia Ann Mills, December 5, 1847; Sarah Jane Miller, May 17, 1850; and Laura Cornelia Sweet, April 17, 1850. The two last named live in Kansas, and Lydia is dead. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Chambers has remained on the farm with his daughter, who is assiduous in his care. He has a fine farm of one hundred acres, with every thing convenient. His first vote for President was cast for Andrew Jackson, remaining with the Democratic party until the Kansas imbroglio, since when he has voted the Republican ticket. When he bought the place he now lives on, only thirty acres were cleared. Mrs. Chambers was the daughter of William and Ruth Moore, who came out here in 1830.

Vincent Davis, son of Joshua, was born in New Jersey, about 1785, and died in 1872. He married Anna Smalley, born in New Jersey in 1788, who died in 1875. They had twelve children, six of whom are still living. Mary, the widow of Mark Moore, lives in Indiana. Joshua, born June 7, 1808, is married, and lives in Fairfield; Jemima, wife of William Sleith, is in Indiana; Amy and Emma Jane are single, and live in Fairfield Township. Francis is married and lives in Missouri. He came to Ohio in 1805 with his father, and settled in Middletown, where he worked in the Middletown grist-mill, owned by his father. He married about 1806, and settled in Monroe, where he recommenced farming. He purchased land, and about 1813 moved to Liberty Township, where his father-in-law gave him sixty acres in the woods, which he cleared and lived on till his death. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but sent a substitute. His son Francis was captain of a cavalry company during the late war. His son Joshua was born January 7, 1808, and was married the first time in 1839, to Mary Cummins, born in Butler County in 1800. She died in 1873, leaving no family. He was married the second time in 1875, to Emma Bellchambers, born in Sussex, England, September 28, 1847. They have one child, Joshua Dunham, born February 19, 1881. He has been township trustee for one term, director of the school board, and lieutenant of the Butler County Light Horse.

William S. Gilmore was born on Long Island, in the State of New York, January 8, 1808, and was married the first time about 1833. His wife was Jane Brogden, born in Springdale, Ohio, about 1818, and dying in September, 1870. By her he had six children, five of whom are living. One died in infancy. John is married and lives in Hanover Township; Margaret, widow of Elva Spellman, lives in Hamilton; Jeremiah is married and lives in Fairfield Township; Mary is the wife of Jacob Bonnell, and lives in Columbus, Pennsylvania; and Laura is the wife of Ross Lockwood, and lives in Franklin, Ohio. Mr. Gilmore came to Cincinnati with his parents about 1824, where his father started in business as an auctioneer, the first in Cincinnati. He removed to Pittsburg after three years, remaining there four years. About 1830 he returned to Cincinnati, where his father and uncle Gordon had established a banking business, and he acted as clerk in their office. About 1833 he was married, and went on a farm, now part of the corporation of Cincinnati, which his father and uncle had purchased. He remained there until 1840, when he moved to Butler County, where he settled in Union

Township, on land which had previously been purchased by his father. He received at his father's death four hundred and fifty acres, and on this ground he has spent the best part of his life. He was married again on the 22d of December, 1871. His wife was Elizabeth Boyd, widow of Charles Moore, born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, September 15, 1815. He is a stockholder and director of the Sharon pike, owning one-half of it, and has always been one of the prominent citizens of Butler County.

Gottlieb Gressle, now deceased, was born in France. Coming to this country he was married June 13, 1856, in Hamilton, to Mary F. Custer, daughter of Frederick Custer and Maria Bolter. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1838. They had four children. Edward was born December 22, 1862; Esther E. was born January 24, 1865; Eugene, August 13, 1867, and Bertha M., May 5, 1871. Esther E. died March 17, 1866, and Mr. Gressle March 24, 1881.

John Garber was born in Lorraine, on the borders of France and Germany, about 1799. He was married the first time to Barbara Springer, born in Lorraine in 1797, and dying December 13, 1867. By her he had three children, of whom two are living. John was born April, 1838; Magdalen in 1835, dying in 1859, and the other child was Christopher. Mr. Garber emigrated to America about 1825, settling in this county. He was first at Trenton, working for Christian Augspurger, and then rented a farm near that place, afterwards going to Fairfield Township, and renting the Wurmzer farm. About 1836 he bought sixty-six acres of land in that township, the same now owned by his son John, for which he paid thirty dollars an acre. He came to this country with sixty dollars, and by dint of his own industry and perseverance accumulated a large property, becoming one of the wealthiest men in Butler County. He owned, at the time of his death, twelve hundred acres in this county, and six hundred and forty in Missouri. He was married a second time in 1868, to Barbara Engel, a native of Lorraine, and had two children, both deceased. Mr. Garber died in 1875. His property was divided among his children at his death. They live in Fairfield Township. John was married to Rake Garber, born in Champagne, in France, in 1843. They have two children, Mary and Amy. He owns four hundred and fifty acres in Butler County, and six hundred and forty in Missouri.

Robert Gray was born in Ireland in 1744, and died in 1843 in Fayette County, Indiana. He came to the American colonies in 1763. He joined the American army in the war of the Revolution, having taken the oath of allegiance, and was in several engagements. He served under General Putnam, first in the militia, and afterwards in the regulars at Sandy Hook. He also served under General Watts in Captain Jonathan Robinson's company, and received his discharge from General Putnam. After his discharge he settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Agnes Gray, born in Pennsylvania in 1753, who died in 1851, in Fairfield Township, in this county. He had eleven children. James, who died in infancy, was born March 13, 1776; James, the second, was born March 1, 1777; William, July 20, 1778; Richard, October 29, 1780; Robert, April 17, 1783; Mary, April 10, 1785; James, the third, May 7, 1787; John G., August, 1789; Hugh, May, 1792; Jonathan, January 14, 1794; Martin, November 4, 1796. Mr. Gray came to this State about 1814, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Fairfield Township, where he lived till the time of his death. He taught school for some years, his sons carrying on the farm. Of his children, Jonathan was the only one who remained in Butler County. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 14, 1794, and was married in 1825 to Mary Woods, born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1803. They had six children, of whom four are living. Alexander and Marilla are dead; William is married and lives in Chicago; Mary H. is the wife of Andrew Ritchie and lives in Cincinnati; Johanna lives in Fairfield; and John is married, living in Fairfield. Jonathan Gray was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death, and had been a member of the Associate Reformed Church previous to joining the other. He died in 1870, in Fairfield, and his wife died in 1880.

Manning Hathaway was born in New Jersey on the 6th of April, 1788, and died in Butler County, March 29, 1861. He married, December 7, 1812, Sarah Beach, born in New Jersey, August 26, 1793, who died June 9, 1868. They had seven children, of whom two are living. John, born April 23, 1814, died May 2, 1844; Eliza, September 25, 1815, died September 22, 1819; Catherine, widow of James Graham, October 2, 1817, lives in St. Louis, Mo.; Calvin, born January 10, 1819, died October 27, 1819; Alpheus, July 24, 1821, died June 6, 1822; Amanda, April 12, 1824, died December 16, 1850; and Silas, February 8, 1832, lives single in Fairfield. Manning Hathaway moved to Ohio about 1812, and settled in Fairfield Township. He was a millwright, and followed this vocation as long as he was able. He began with nothing, but saved enough to buy sixty-eight acres, which was divided among his children, and which is now owned by his son Silas. The latter is a member of the Butler County Grange, and has held the office of secretary to the Grange for three years.

Ezekiel C. Hamilton was born in Portland, Maine, in 1812. He came out here in 1842, and settled in Fairfield Township, being married in 1848 to Mary A. Blackburn, born in 1821, and daughter of James Blackburn and Sarah Lytle. They had nine children. Sarah Augusta is the wife of Albert Huston, who lives in Hamilton County; Charles is married, and lives in Fairfield Township; Arthur is dead, and the others are Albert, Ettie, Ida, Kate, James, and Lillie. Mr. Hamilton was justice of the peace, real estate assessor, personal prop-

erty assessor, township trustee, and school director. He died in 1880.

Johnson B. Haythorne was born in Hamilton County, December 17, 1842, and was married in 1867 to Rachel A. Divley, a native of this State, where she was born December 30, 1845. They had four children, of whom three are living. Lulu S. was born October 30, 1868; Clifford P., May 11, 1873; Melvin and Milton, twins, January 2, 1875. The latter is dead. Mr. Haythorne came to Butler County in 1876, and leased the farm of William Beatty, one hundred and twelve acres. Previous to this he lived in Newton, Hamilton County. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is the superintendent of the Sunday-school at Furmandale, of which he was one of the founders. The school was organized in April 1881, and at present averages about seventy attendants. During his residence in Hamilton County he was secretary of the Sabbath-school for several years. His wife is also a member of the Baptist Church.

Cornelius House was born on the 22d of October, 1798, in Virginia. He is the son of Jacob and Susan House. He was married in 1823 to Rachel Cregor, who was born in West Jersey, on the 3d of February, 1803, and has borne him eleven children. William was born June 23, 1823; Susan Bill, August 18, 1828; Elizabeth Ayers, August 19, 1830; Jacob, October 5, 1832; George, February 10, 1835; Isaac, April 10, 1837; Joel, August 17, 1839; Alexander, June 30, 1842; and Albert, July 13, 1845. Alexander House was killed in the last battle of the war, at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 15, 1865. He was aged twenty-two years, eight months, and thirteen days. He was brought home on the 28th of December and was buried on the 31st, at Greenwood Cemetery. One of the children, Cregor, died at eight years of age; but with this exception all his children have lived to maturity. He and his wife have lived together for sixty years. She was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Cregor, who came to this county in 1808. Mr. Cregor served in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. House have lived on the farm they now occupy for the last forty-six years, and own a fine farm on the Springdale pike, consisting of one hundred acres. It is near Jones's Station.

David B. Huston was born in Fairfield Township, January 7, 1840, and married in 1864 Clara Stout, born in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, August 6, 1839. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Grace, Lily, Edgar, Ethel, Mabel, Ralph, and a baby not named. Ethel is dead. He is a member of the Hamilton Grange, holding the office of master; is a member of the school board, and clerk of the district, and collector. He is a member of the Republican Central Committee.

Robert Kennedy belonged to one of the oldest and largest families of the Ohio Valley. His immediate ancestors came from the vicinity of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and were among the first settlers of Covington, Kentucky. The grandfather of Robert, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, when he came West, purchased and owned for a number of years the entire tract of land upon which Covington, Kentucky, now stands. At an early day he removed to this place and erected a dwelling and other buildings upon it, among them what is now known as the "Old Stone House," which is still standing in Covington, on the bluff overlooking the Ohio and Licking Rivers, and is the oldest house in that city, having been built in 1790. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, who may be considered the head of the Kennedy family in the West, brought with him his family, consisting of four sons and one daughter. They were Joseph, born January 13, 1768; Samuel, born May 19, 1770; Thomas, Jr., born August 21, 1775; Robert, born May 4, 1777, and Hannah, born April 15, 1773. Mr. Samuel Kennedy was married to Miss Jane Richardson, February 10, 1796, and these were the parents of twelve children, among them Robert Kennedy, the subject of this sketch. They were Dinah and Betsy, born January 15, 1797; Hannah, born February 1, 1799; Rebecca, born October 26, 1801; Robert, born January 18, 1804; Edmund and Thomas, born July, 1806; Eliza, born October 5, 1808; Nancy, born February 11, 1811; Samuel, born October 16, 1813; Porter, born August 18, 1816; and Jane, born November, 1819.

Mr. Samuel Kennedy, the father of Robert, in the year 1796 purchased from Jonathan Dayton, an associate of John Cleves Symmes, a tract of two hundred and sixteen acres in Section 21, in Fairfield Township, Butler County, Ohio, and soon after settled upon it. At that time the entire tract was covered with heavy timber, and is now part of the homestead farm owned by the Kennedy family. Upon this farm, in 1804, when but few white settlers had established themselves in this section, and the Indians were yet occasionally seen, at the very beginning of the county, Robert Kennedy began life, and amid scenes of hardship incident to pioneer life grew to manhood.

While a young man Robert removed with his father to Covington, Kentucky, and dwelt in the "Old Stone House" for about three years, and then returned to the farm in Butler County, and remained there until after his father's death, which occurred in 1834; after which Robert purchased the old homestead and lived upon it until 1849, when by changes in his family he was required to move to Covington, and take charge of the Cincinnati and Covington Ferry, which had been in their hands for two generations. Mr. Kennedy, during his fourteen years' management of the ferry, a time of great activity and growth in business and population in Cincinnati and Covington, and prior to the building of any bridges, so conducted that interest as to accommodate the public and make but few enemies. Especially did he manage the ferry with great discretion during

the trying times of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1863, and when he left it to return to his farm in 1863 it was with the sincere regret of both employés and the public.

Mr. Kennedy was a man of sterling qualities in all the relations of life. As a business man he was prompt, honest, and fair in his dealings. He was twice married, first to Miss Harriet Adams, February 8, 1826, by whom he had one daughter, who died while quite young. His wife died March 24, 1829. On December 6, 1832, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Joan Minor Millikin, daughter of Doctor Daniel Millikin, one of the oldest and most respectable physicians of Butler County. Of the second marriage there were seven children, four of whom are living—three sons, Joseph M., Daniel M., Samuel Porter, and a daughter, Joan M.,—while Mary M., Robert M., and Jane K. are deceased.

Mr. Kennedy united with the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, Ohio, in early life, and always maintained the character of a consistent and faithful Christian, amid all the pressure and perplexities of business, not a little trying on Christian patience and principle. He was always in his place when not absolutely required to be absent; was liberal with his means in advancing every good work, and endeavored to carry the influence and power of his religion down into every-day business.

His membership, with that of his excellent wife, was transferred to the First Presbyterian Church of Covington, Kentucky, in 1851, and in January, 1861, he was elected a ruling elder in that Church. Accepting the office with great distrust of his fitness and ability, and only at the earnest solicitation of those who knew him best, it is the testimony of all who served with him during those troublesome years of war and excitement that he did his work faithfully and well, and tried to meet every obligation laid upon him.

Mr. Kennedy had long been sick, and approached death by slow and measured steps. In all his sickness he was sustained by that grace he so constantly sought, and when death came he was ready.

He died at "Oakland Farm," the name given the Kennedy homestead, near Hamilton, February 9, 1877, being a few days over seventy-three years of age. His funeral was attended in the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton by the pastors of the two Churches where his life had been spent, and his memory honored and departure mourned by a very large concourse of the oldest citizens from every part of the county. His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery, and his memory is cherished among many who loved him long and well on earth.

Benjamin Line came to Butler County in 1797. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was there married. He brought his family with him, consisting of a wife and nine children, all of whom are deceased. He died in 1815. Of his children, Moses was born in Pennsylvania, Washington County, in 1790, and was married in 1811 to Elizabeth McClellan, born in Kentucky in 1795. They had nine children. James, born in 1817, is married and lives in Fairfield Township. Mary Jane, the wife of Samuel Stevenson, born in 1819, lives in Hamilton. Robert, born in 1831, is married and lives in Fairfield Township. Moses Line came to this county when seven years old, and after his father's death purchased the family estate of the heirs. It consisted of one hundred and eighty-one acres, and during his lifetime was cultivated by him. His son James now owns it. He was a soldier of 1812, for which he received a land warrant. He died in 1853, and his wife in 1876. James was born August 18, 1817, and was married in 1870 to Elizabeth Brewer, widow of John Niggis. They have one child, James C., who was born February 24, 1875. James Line has held several offices. He was infirmary director for seven years, justice of the peace six years, county commissioner from 1870 to 1875, and a member of the school board. Robert Line was born in Fairfield Township, on the old farm, March 9, 1830, and was married September 5, 1867, to Nancy Agnes Slipher, born in St. Clair Township, June 27, 1843. He had four children. Carrie E. was born August 7, 1869; Charles R. was born November 11, 1870; Laura B., April 22, 1874, and Lula Jane, July 11, 1877. Mr. Line and his brother purchased the place on the death of the former, being in partnership till 1865, when he bought the place where he now lives, of eighty-five acres. He was drafted twice in the late war, and paid six hundred dollars for substitutes. He owns at present one hundred and twenty-two acres in Fairfield Township, and ninety-five in Clinton County, Indiana.

Isaac K. Morris was born in Sussex County, Delaware, November 21, 1819. His parents were Joseph and Zipporah Morris, both now dead. They came here in 1838. Mr. Morris has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Hinkle, daughter of Benjamin and Barbara Hinkle, to whom he was married December 26, 1844. His second wife was Mary Thomas, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Thomas. He was married to her January 3, 1861. By these he had eleven children. Mary Angelina was born December 12, 1845; Oliver Perry, April 22, 1848; Sarah Jane, December 26, 1849; Margaret Isabel, September 4, 1852; Joseph Anthony, December 12, 1856; Benjamin Lewis, November 16, 1862; Clara Edith, February 12, 1865; Christina May, May 17, 1867; Zipporah, June 2, 1869; Jessie Gray, June 24, 1872; and Mary, November 12, 1880. When 'Squire Morris came to this county, besides his parents, there were four brothers and three sisters, himself being the oldest of his father's family. Mr. Morris, Sen., died in 1846, and the mother in 1852. The two youngest sisters died in 1845, and his brother, L. D. Morris, in 1862. One sister and three brothers are now living. The sister is in Lee County, Iowa, the eldest brother in Fayette County, Indiana, and the other two in this

county. Mr. Morris was a justice of the peace from 1853 till 1859, infirmary director from 1860 to 1864, and justice of the peace from 1872 till 1878. He is a strong temperance man. His father was in the War of 1812.

John P. McCormick was born in New York City in 1800. He married first Deborah Griffin, born in Westchester County, New York, about 1802, and died about 1843 in Butler County. She had six children, of whom two are now living. Alexander was born July 13, 1824, and is married and lives in Fairfield Township. Ann Mary, widow of Thomas Cooper, was born in 1826, and lives in Fairfield. Mr. McCormick married the second time about 1846, Mary Smith, widow of Mr. Fry, who was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1798. They had no children. Mr. McCormick moved to Ohio about 1830, and stayed in Cincinnati and Dayton for a few months, and in 1831 or thereabouts he moved to Butler County, and settled in Fairfield Township. He was a paper-maker by trade, and worked at Graham's paper-mill in that township for ten years, off and on. He then rented a small farm of twenty acres, and commenced to raise broom-corn. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in 1871. His wife's father, Mr. Griffin, was in the Revolutionary War. Two of his sons, Benjamin and James McCormick, were in the late war. Benjamin was in the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F. He enlisted in 1862, and was killed in 1864, at Laurel Hill. James was in Guthrie's Grays. Alexander McCormick was born July 13, 1824, in Westchester County, New York, and married December 25, 1852, Ann Eliza Emerson, born in Fairfield Township in this county, September 4, 1831. They had six children, three of whom are living. Edwin was born February 7, 1859; John P., October 8, 1862; and Algernon S. B., January 26, 1866. He rented a small farm of twenty acres, when he was twenty years old, and commenced raising broom-corn, having since made that a principal part of his business. He has also learned broom-making.

Richard Magie was born in Butler County, and was married early in life, to Jane M. Flemming, by whom he had two children. Henry Franklin was born February 14, 1847, and was married in 1868 to Laura Gorsuch, born in Monroe Township, in 1846. She died May 5, 1872, leaving two children, Anna and Lulu. He was again married in 1873, to Hannah Catherine Symmes, widow of George W. Vinnedge, born November 2, 1848. She has one child, Henry W. Vinnedge. Mr. Magie owns and farms one hundred and fifty-seven acres. He is a member of the Masonic order, being master of Washington Lodge, No. 17, of Hamilton, and is a director of the school board. In politics he is a Republican.

Daniel Rogers was born in New Jersey, September 7, 1805, and married March 8, 1837, Lydia Parker, born in New Jersey, October 28, 1812. He had six children. William was born March 12, 1838; Mary, born March 16, 1839, died June 29, 1839; Isaac, born May 31, 1840, is married, and lives in Hamilton, where he is deputy sheriff; John Henry, born November 14, 1841, is married, and lives in Fairfield Township; Elizabeth was born August 1, 1843, and is the wife of Henry Moser, living in Hamilton; James P. was born January 31, 1845. Mr. Rogers came to Butler County in 1836, and settled in Liberty Township. He was in the hardware business in Warren County, and was captain of a canal-boat for many years. He was a blacksmith by trade, but never carried it on in this county, but followed farming until his death, which occurred September 24, 1845. He was a very well-known member of the Methodist Church. His mother came to this county with him. His father was a soldier, who lost his life while defending the Jersey shore from invading English. Mrs. Rogers came to Butler County with her mother in 1835. Their son, William, was out in the late war, enlisting in the Spring of 1862, in the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and serving as a private till the close of the war, in 1865. He was discharged in Galveston, Texas. The family have an interest in ice-houses in Liberty Township, operated under the name of Frederick Kauffman & Rogers.

Jacob Rupp was the first member of the Rupp family that came to Ohio. He was born in Prussia in 1804, and died in 1874. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in that country in 1804. He had eleven children, nine of whom are living. John is married and lives in Fairfield. He was born in 1825. Peter was married and lives in Kansas. Mr. Rupp was one of the first Germans that came to Butler County. He emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Hamilton. He brought about two hundred dollars with him, with which he bought a lot and log-house, which he repaired. It was the oldest house in Hamilton, being of two stories, and had formerly been the court-house. It was the building described in the last paragraph of page 35. He worked at day's work, and about 1842 moved to Fairfield Township, where he purchased a farm of L. Davis of sixty-two acres. About three years after he bought fifty-three acres more of A. P. Miller, farming the two tracts until his death. He also owned several houses and lots in Hamilton. He was very industrious. He was a member of the German Protestant Church. His son, John, was born in Prussia, January 1, 1825, and was married in 1852 to Catherine Bridge, born in Prussia, March 5, 1829. They had six children, five of whom are living. John was born April 25, 1854; Jacob, January 4, 1857; Erasmus, January 7, 1859; George, September 10, 1861; Katy, October 26, 1864; and Peter, July 1, 1860. The latter died July 25, 1860. John, the eldest, is married. Mr. Rupp is a member of St. John's German Protestant Church. He has a large quarry, the largest in the county, turning out an excellent quality of limestone. It was opened

first in 1844 by John Woods for the Hamilton Hydraulic, and in 1851 Mr. Rupp bought the farm of fifty-one acres and the quarry, having owned it ever since. The quarry contains about fifteen acres, and over $2,000 worth were taken out last year.

Henry G. Ross, superintendent of the county infirmary, was born in Milford Township on the 28th of July, 1845. He was married December 24, 1864, to Kate Williams, who was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, December 31, 1841. They have had two children. William Henry was born October 19, 1865, and Harry Olby, July 28, 1876.

Christopher Ruoff was born October 4, 1813, in Wittenburg, Swabia, and married in 1841 Margaret Deincer, born October 17, 1818. She came to Ohio with her father, George Deincer, in 1837. By her he had two children. Christina, the wife of Charles Damm, was born February 7, 1842, and lives in Fairfield Township; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Niederman, born February 3, 1850, lives in Hamilton, and came to Butler County in 1852. He settled in the pork-packing business in Hamilton, and accumulated considerable wealth. He purchased two hundred and forty-eight acres in Fairfield Township, which he farmed, becoming one of the wealthiest citizens of the township. He died December 6, 1866. He was also a partner of Peter Murphy for two years in the distillery at Hamilton. He was a strong Democrat.

Benjamin Randolph Symmes is the son of Celadon Symmes, an early magistrate of this county, son of Timothy Symmes, and nephew of John Cleves Symmes, the patentee of the lands lying between the Little Miami and Great Miami. His mother was Phebe Randolph. Benjamin R. Symmes was born in Fairfield Township, on the 6th of September, 1802. He was married on the 30th of March, 1826, to Eliza Gaston, daughter of Joseph and Martha Gaston, who was born February 16, 1807. She bore him one son, Peyton Randolph Symmes, who was born March 10, 1833. On her death in that year he again married, this time to Jane Paulley, daughter of James and Margaret Paulley, who was born October 12, 1804. By her he had three children, one of whom survives. Celadon Hutton Symmes was born October 27, 1836; James Rigdon Symmes was born January 8, 1841, and Joseph Erskine Symmes was born June 12, 1845. Peyton R. Symmes was in the military service from 1861 to 1865. Benjamin R. Symmes was for six years a justice of the peace, treasurer of the ministerial section for twenty years, and postmaster for twenty-two years and six months.

Franklin Raleigh Vinnedge was born March 18, 1834, in Fairfield Township, Butler County, and was married March 24, 1858, to Martha Ann Van Cleaf, born in Liberty Township, April 7, 1840. He had five children, four of whom are living. Incy Ann was born April 10, 1860; Thomas Dunmore, February 14, 1862; Clara Irene, May, 1864, now dead; Lillie Maud, April 10, 1868; and Raleigh Van Cleaf, September 2, 1872. Mr. Vinnedge is essentially a self-made man, receiving no assistance from his relatives. He began business for himself when twenty-five years old by renting a small farm of forty acres. He rented until about 1864, when he entered into partnership with W. V. Clark, in the Mason farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres in Fairfield Township, which he sold in 1866, and in 1867 moved to Port Union, where he went to store-keeping under the firm name of F. R. Vinnedge, and in the purchase of grain and produce, under the name of Beatty, Vinnedge & Lippelmann, in which he remained until 1869, when he gave up the store and dissolved partnership, buying grain and produce for himself and renting the farm of Hiram Smith, in Union Township. In 1873 he purchased the farm where he now resides, of two hundred and sixty-seven acres. He is at present engaged in farming for himself, and purchasing grain and produce with J. V. Spellman & Son, of Port Union, under the name of Spellman, Vinnedge & Co., and with J. C. Symmes in Hamilton, under the name of Vinnedge & Symmes. In the Lake Erie Ice Company he owns one-fourth of the stock in connection with S. D. Fitton and others, in Union, and also in Fairfield, under the name of Vinnedge, Schlosser & Clark. Mr. Vinnedge has held the office of township justice for four terms, and township treasurer for two years. The latter position he now holds. He is one of Butler County's best citizens, owning considerable property in the shape of town lots in Hamilton and Lockland. In 1864 he cleaned out the Union Township's portion of the Butler County ditch, and has also been largely instrumental in grading and building roads. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, joining them in 1867. He has taken all the degrees and has held all the different offices. He was also trustee of Union Township two years, and is a member of the United Workmen Society.

Thomas Van Cleaf was born in Butler County in the year 1809, on the 9th of January. He is the son of Benjamin Van Cleaf, who was born in New York, September 5, 1765, and died March 5, 1830. His mother was Alcha Vanderveer. She was born November 16, 1771, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and died March 1, 1851. They were married in New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1805, settling in Franklin. The present Mr. Van Cleaf was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, and was married March 17, 1836, by the Rev. Mr. McFarlan, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Kyle and Martha Long. She was born August 26, 1815. They have had four children. Alice Seward was born March 7, 1838, and died May 22, 1874; Martha A. Vinnedge was born April 7, 1840; Sarah J. Van Cleaf was born July 8, 1844; and Hannah M. Van Cleaf was born June 19, 1850. Mr. Van Cleaf's grandfather, Teunis Van Cleaf, was in the Revolutionary War.

David Urmston, Jr., was born in this county in 1810. His parents were David Urmston and Mary Enyard, the former being from New Jersey. David was married in 1839 to Nancy Stone, born in 1817, daughter of Thomas Stone, a native of Ireland, and Elizabeth Martin. They had seven children. Mary Ann was born in 1842; Nancy Jane, in 1847; B. E., in 1849, and Emma Frances in 1855. Three children are dead. Mr. Urmston has served three terms as infirmary director. Thomas Stone, his father-in-law, was out in the War of 1812, and Thomas Stone, Jr., was in the Mexican War as captain.

Edmund Kennedy Urmston was born in Springfield Township, Hamilton County, June 25, 1840. He is the son of Benjamin Urmston and Rebecca Kennedy, who live in Hamilton County, but were formerly of Butler County, coming here about 1801. He was married in 1869 to Margaret Butterfield, daughter of Elijah Butterfield and Mary Jones. Jeremiah and Mary Butterfield, the first of the name who settled in Hamilton County, were the parents of Elijah Butterfield, who was born there in 1815. With his wife, Mary, Elijah settled on Paddy's Run, near New London, in the Spring of 1842, and remained there until the Spring of 1870. He was elected justice of the peace in Ross Township in the Spring of 1850, serving eighteen years in succession, and during that time never had a transcript taken from his docket excepting in criminal cases, which were to be decided in a higher court, and in one railroad case. All suits were settled by him, or referred to arbitrators, whose decision was always concurred in. He served as school director in the same district for thirty years in succession, and was a successful farmer. To Margaret Urmston, his daughter, were born four children. Benjamin Kennedy was born February 17, 1872; Rebecca, August 15, 1874; Willie B., August 8, 1876; Mary May, June 25, 1879. Mr. Urmston has held the office of township assessor in Hamilton County, and has been a member of the school board in Butler County for six years.

Thomas Wall was born in Bristol, England, in 1800. His father, John Wall, and his mother, Phebe Wall, were natives of that country. Thomas came to America in 1832, and was married in Hamilton, in 1844, to Hannah Waller, born in this county, in June, 1810, daughter of Levi and Rhoda Waller, who arrived in Butler County about the beginning of the century. He was in the War of 1812, and Asahel Waller, the grandfather, was in the Revolution. They had nine children: William, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Edward, Perry, Salmon, and Louis. Mr. Wall followed the occupations of farmer and brass-founder. He went across the ocean thirteen times after first coming to this country, dying October 19, 1880, and leaving considerable property.

LIBERTY.

The highly cultivated farms, the good houses, the many pikes and other improvements in this township speak favorably of the thrift and enterprise of its citizens and the character of its agriculture.

Of the early settlers in this section of the county may be mentioned the names of John Nelson, John Beatty, David Williamson, Ephraim Baker, Thomas Hunt, John Morrow, Duran Whittlesey, Thomas Kyle, David Griffis, Cornelius Murphy, the Elliotts, Hugheses, Voorheeses, Lowerys, Kains, Howards, and others.

The principal towns are Princeton, Bethany, Jericho, and Huntsville; none having attained much size, nor being in importance what they were years ago.

When all was a wilderness, and before any of the sturdy oaks had been felled, John Nelson moved into the township, and cleared the first farm. This was where Jasper Rose lives now, and prior to 1796. John Beatty came in 1797, and found him snugly fixed in his pole cabin. He had come with his father David Beatty to Port Union, in 1795. The father died soon after this event, a very old man, and was buried at Tylersville, the second burial in the township. A child of McMahon's was buried here prior to that time, and was the first event of that kind. John Beatty had two sons, John R. and James, and one daughter, afterwards Mrs. Stewart. John R. Beatty married Miss Nancy Stewart, and raised a family of seven children, all of whom are dead now but Mrs. 'Squire McLean.

Mr. John Beatty settled just above where Bethany is now, and his house was probably the second in the township. He subsequently started the "Beatty Tavern," which was also the first house of that kind in the township. This tavern was carried on for a long period of time; first before his death by Mr. Beatty himself, then by his widow, and subsequently by his son, John R. Beatty. David Williamson next came to this part of the township and settled on a farm adjoining that of John Beatty, building his house where 'Squire McLean's house stands. This was in 1798, and was the first house built in what was afterwards Bethany. His brother, Peter Williamson, had come just previous to this time, and settled in the north-east part of the township. Peter and David Voorhees came this year also, but settled in Huntsville. William Lowery came prior to 1800. His

brother, Samuel Lowery, dug the grave for John Beatty in 1816.

The first marriage in the township occurred December 25, 1798. The parties contracting were Miss Mary Howard, of New Jersey, and Samuel Kain. Mr. Kain bought land just above Bethany, where Drake now lives.

John Morrow was settled on land now owned by David Swearingen, before 1803. His brother, Jeremiah Morrow, was governor of Ohio. John Morrow was the first justice of the peace in Liberty Township, and served in that capacity for eighteen years. He was followed by 'Squire McLean, who held the office twenty-four years, and following him was Silas Williamson, who is, and has been, 'squire for fifteen years. Each of these three men have been peace-makers in the strict sense of that term.

Silas Williamson's grandfather, David Williamson, married Mary Vandyke in 1787, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in June, 1797, and from Kentucky to Ohio, settling on Section 14, of this township, in 1798. He had four sons: George, born 1788; John, father of Silas, born 1790; David V., born 1795, and Peter, born in 1801. 'Squire Williamson has also been township clerk, elected in 1865, and held the office many years. He was married to Christiana White in 1843.

John McLean was born in 1810. In 1843 he married Miss Sarah Clayton. She died in 1847. In 1850 he married Miss Mary Ann Beatty, daughter of John R. Beatty.

Bethany was laid off into lots, four by eight rods, in 1822, by Samuel Lowery. Five of these lots were surveyed by Nesbit, and were on the east side of the street. A man by the name of Crawford built a house just opposite where 'Squire McLean lives now, and kept a grocery; it was a small affair at first, there not being ten dollars' worth of goods in his house. The first blacksmith's shop was in the woods at that time, and just opposite where Mr. Legg now lives. It was kept by Mr. Busby. He was followed by Mr. Garrett, and he in turn by Peter C. Dilley. This was before 1822.

John McLean, of Bethany, is descended from the McLeans of Scotland. After the rebellion of 1715, a portion of that clan emigrated to Ireland, and after a considerable sojourn, to America. They settled in York, now Adams County, in Pennsylvania. The McLean who was the ancestor of John McLean, of Bethany, had seven sons, all surveyors. Their names were Archibald, Moses, William, Samuel, John, James, and Alexander. Each and all of them took an active part in our Revolutionary struggle. Archibald and Moses were both members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Moses was also a captain in the Eleventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania line. Samuel McLean, the grandfather of John McLean, of Bethany, moved to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and left two sons, William and John. The latter remained in Fayette County, while the former removed to Butler County, in 1808. He was a farmer, and had six sons and three daughters. His sons were Samuel, born December 24, 1799; Elisha P., born March 3, 1802; Stephen, January 7, 1804; William, December 21, 1805; Elizabeth, September 25, 1807, the widow of William Goudy; John, born February 13, 1810; James, born September 25, 1811; Sophia, born December 8, 1813; and Sarah Ann, April 13, 1816. Samuel, Elisha P., Stephen, William, James, and Sophia are dead.

Mr. McLean came to Butler County in 1808, and settled on Seven-Mile, Wayne Township, where he purchased a hundred acres of land. He came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat. He traded his farm in Pennsylvania for castings and sold them in Cincinnati, and with their proceeds purchased here. He died in Union Township, September 12, 1824, and his wife died September 27, 1834, in Springfield Township, Hamilton County. His son, John McLean, was born February 13, 1810, in Wayne Township, and married first, January 3, 1843, Sarah R. Clayton, born in Liberty May 5, 1813, and died September 19, 1847. They had one child, Anna Isabella, born November 3, 1844. She died June 3, 1846. He married second, November 20, 1850, Mary Ann Beatty, daughter of John R. Beatty and Nancy (Stewart) Beatty. She was born in Liberty, December 29, 1814. By her he had three children, one being now alive, Lewis. He was born October 18, 1852, and is married. John A., born January 7, 1855, died an infant; and William C., born March 6, 1860, died August 5, 1881.

Mr. McLean is one of the most prominent citizens of Liberty Township. He has held several township positions, and, in fact, has always held some township office. He was appointed assistant revenue assessor in 1865, an office he has held two terms; has been justice of the peace for eight terms, omitting one term, or a total of twenty-four years, from 1836 till 1864. He was also postmaster at Huntsville, and is at present notary public, serving his sixth term. He has acted from 1864 till the present time without interruption. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow both, but of late years has not attended. He held the office of recording secretary in the Odd Fellows. His uncle, Colonel Alexander McLean, was out in the Revolutionary War, being a colonel of frontier rangers. He also served in McIntosh's campaign of 1780. He was also one of the surveyors engaged with Mason and Dixon in running the division line between Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, in 1766 and 1767, and in 1782 and 1783 he, in connection with Joseph Neville, carried out the southern boundary from where Mason and Dixon stopped at the Indian warpath.

Mr. Samuel Kain carried on wagon-making for many years, beginning as early as 1823 or 1824. We read of the Kain wagons receiving the first premiums in the Butler County Agricultural Society. On October 13, 1836, Mr. Kain received three dollars premium on the

best wagon manufactured. The shop was afterwards turned into a buggy and carriage factory, and was such for many years, and is now a factory for the manufacturing of the Kain harrows.

Doctors Stephens, Samuel Withrow (a steam doctor), Casley, and Armstrong were the first physicians.

The first brick house in Bethany was built by Peter Williamson, in 1839. It stood near where the Presbyterian Church now is. The next brick structure was the first brick house erected for David Lee, in 1841, in Jericho. The brick was burned and the building erected by 'Squire McLean. 'Squire McLean carried on brick-making for a period of five years, and during that time burned a million of brick. He became the proprietor of the first saw-mill in Jericho, in 1850, and conducted it for eight years. He sold the mill to Benjamin Boyd, who finally transferred it to other parties, and it was by them taken down and removed to Lebanon.

The Beatty Tavern was the principal stopping-place for travelers, but there were other houses, also, subsequently. Mr. Williamson had a good tavern for many years, as also did Robert Carter. The amount of travel was enormous. Old residents say that it was not uncommon to see four and six horse teams, a dozen at a time, stopping over night in this place. Houses of entertainment were along the highways every few miles, and necessarily so, to accommodate the traveling public. As soon as the railroads sprang up the hotels went down.

The mail was carried, prior to 1834, by Dr. Stephens, on horseback, from Brookville to Lebanon. Abner Ross had the contract also, and sometimes went with his oxen, making the round-trip in one week. He went by the way of Lasourdsville and Hamilton, to Brookville, Indiana, and would return by the way of Hamilton, Princeton, and Huntsville to Lebanon. Dr. Stephens had the office up to 1834, 'Squire McLean to 1841, at which time it was moved to Bethany. Peter Williamson then took it and kept it a long time.

The Methodist people of this place formerly worshiped at private houses, and frequently met at the Beatty Tavern, where they were always welcomed. The Rev. Samuel Parker was presiding elder when the popular and youthful Rev. John Strange served as their first minister, in 1809. The first Methodist Episcopal Church building was a frame, erected in 1849, and is standing yet, doing duty as a town hall. The present brick was erected in 1876. The Bethany people attended the Huntsville Methodist Episcopal Church from 1817 up to 1849, at which time this Church was removed to Bethany. The Cumberland Presbyterians built here in 1875. The society has forty members.

HUNTSVILLE.

Among the early settlers of this vicinity were the Hunts, Voorheeses, Wm. Elliott, Elijah Hughes, John Harden, John Holden, John Malally, Charles Legg, and others. The place was named from Thomas Hunt, who died June 25, 1814, aged sixty-eight years, nine months, and twenty-eight days. He came here prior to 1800. His wife, Anna Hunt, lies by his side in the old private grave-yard. Duran Whittlesey and his wife, Ruth, also lie in this yard; he was buried September 26, 1823, and was forty-eight years old. She died September 24, 1855, at seventy-five years of age.

Prominent among the early events of this place was the building of the Spring meeting-house, the first Methodist Church in the county. The Elliotts especially were greatly interested in this work. The Rev. Arthur Elliott, the pioneer Methodist preacher, took the matter in hand, and his brother, Joshua Elliott, gave the ground for both the building and the grave-yard.

The country was then under heavy timber, and when a daughter of Charles Legg died in 1816, the trees and brush had to be cut away to make room for the digging of a grave. She was the first person buried in that yard. The next year the hewed log-house owned by Joshua Elliott, a half mile distant, was moved bodily through the woods to the allotted place, and was known as the Spring meeting-house. The building stood some twelve years, when a brick church was built. This last Church building was used as such until 1849, when the society moved to Bethany, since which time there has been no Church in the place.

Mr. Charles Legg was the first class-leader in this Church; he came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and settled first between Huntsville and Bethany. The Rev. John Waterman was the first preacher. Samuel West, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Matthews were also early missionaries in this field.

The New Lights were numerous in this place at this time, and had a building of their own where the old grave-yard is now. It was made of brick, and erected about 1831 or 1832. Ira Hunt at that time burned brick, and had the first brick-yard in the township. He and his sister, Phœbe, were leading spirits of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Simonton was one of their principal pioneer preachers, and the Church society was very large. It was not then thought far for the beaux and their girls to walk two or three miles to attend one of those night meetings, and usually a large congregation would assemble. Nor was it an unusual thing to have a noisy time of it. The sight of a hundred new converts, clapping hands, shouting, singing, praying, yelling, confusing noise itself with deafening cries, was not uncommon, and was often witnessed there.

Ira Hunt moved West, finally, and the Church gradually went down. He did much for the town with his brick-yard and mill. Nicholas Curtis had a distillery in the place, and Joseph Curtis the pioneer store. This house was just opposite where Alexander Dykes now keeps one. Zebedee Akers has been a blacksmith in this town for forty years or more. The Voorheeses were set-

tlers here prior to 1800, and this is where Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, was born.

Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Senator from that State, was born in Liberty Township, not far from the old Spring meeting-house, September 26, 1827, and was only two months old when his parents removed to Fountain County, Indiana, where they now reside. His father, Stephen Voorhees, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, 1798, and emigrated when quite young to Butler County, and in December, 1827, moved to the farm in Fountain County, Indiana, which he now occupies. His grandfather, Peter Voorhees, was born in New Jersey, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, emigrated to Kentucky. Peter Voorhees's wife, whose maiden name was Van Arsdale, was born at Brant's Station, then a fort. Her father, Luke Van Arsdale, fought at the battle of Blue Licks, and distinguished himself there and elsewhere against the Indians under Daniel Boone. His other grandfather, Stephen Voorhees, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and fought at Princeton, Monmouth, and other celebrated historic fields. His paternal ancestors came from Holland, the original name being Van Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees's mother, Rachel Elliott, born in Maryland, of Irish ancestry, was married in 1821, and still survives. Daniel W. is the third child, and was brought up on a farm about ten miles from Covington, Indiana, remaining there until 1845. In 1845 he entered Asbury University, whence he graduated in 1849.

Soon after graduating he entered the law office of Lane & Willson, at Crawfordsville, and the following Spring settled to practice at Covington, the county seat of Fountain County. Here E. A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator, having heard him deliver a "Fourth of July" oration, made proposals for a law partnership, taking effect in April, 1852. In June, 1853, Mr. Voorhees was appointed by Governor Wright prosecuting attorney of the Circuit Court, in which position he soon established a fine reputation as a criminal lawyer, and broke up a nest of desperadoes whose headquarters were at Lafayette. In 1856 he was nominated by acclamation Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated by two hundred and thirty majority in a district previously Republican by 2,600. In November, 1857, he removed to Terre Haute, the county seat of Vigo County, and the ensuing April, 1858, was appointed United States District Attorney for the State of Indiana, by President Buchanan, in which position he increased his reputation as an orator and lawyer. He was elected to Congress in 1860 and 1862, and in 1864 was again a successful candidate, but in this last election his majority was contested by his opponent, Henry D. Washburne, who obtained the seat. In 1866 Mr. Voorhees refused the nomination, but in 1868 he was elected, and again in 1870. In 1872 he was defeated by Morton C. Hunter.

As a precursor of the late war the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in which John Brown and others were concerned, and for which they were convicted and hung in 1859, will always stand prominent in the history of the country. At that time the gifted A. P. Willard was governor of Indiana, and the champion of the Indiana Democracy, and it was with sorrow and dismay that his friends learned that Colonel J. E. Cook, arrested with "Ossawatomie Brown," was a brother of Governor Willard's wife. Governor Willard was not the man to turn his back upon a brother or a friend. His first thought was of "Dan Voorhees," who was then at Vincennes arguing a case before Judge Michael F. Burke. Governor Willard sent a message to Vincennes, and Judge Burke continued the case while Mr. Voorhees immediately started to consult with Governor Willard. Several gentlemen advised him not to undertake the defense, but he emphatically declared his resolution to defend his friend's brother regardless of consequences. He went and took part in that celebrated trial. The result is known. John Brown was convicted of murder and treason, but Mr. Voorhees succeeded in having a Virginia jury convict Cook of murder only, thus bringing him within the pardoning power of the governor. Governor Wise, however, refused to pardon, and Cook was executed with the others. This was, however, the beginning of Mr. Voorhees's national reputation. His speech was listened to by the vast audience with rapt attention, and met with unequaled approbation. He was the recipient of enthusiastic congratulations, and his speech was published all over the country and in Europe. From this time forward he has occupied a conspicuous place in the eyes of the public. At the bar, on the stump, and in the halls of Congress, he has been a man of mark. Mr. Voorhees's political career and principles, his powers as a parliamentary orator and a statesman, are now a portion of the history of the nation.

From the sobriquet of "the tall Sycamore of the Wabash," so often and familiarly applied to Mr. Voorhees, it will be inferred that he is of tall stature. He stands six feet and one inch in height, and weighs over two hundred pounds.

In 1850 he married Miss Anna Hardesty, of Greencastle, Indiana, and they have four children.

Mr. Voorhees was appointed November 6, 1877, to succeed Governor Morton in the United States Senate. The issue in the election of 1878 in Indiana was whether he should be elected by the Legislature to succeed his appointment. On this issue the Legislature pledged to his support was elected by a majority of over thirty thousand over all opposition. During his term of service in the Senate he has been assiduous in his attentions to the public needs. He is always present, and allows no measure of his political opponents to pass without the severest scrutiny. With him vigilance is the price of liberty. He has recently shown his power of breaking

old shackles by speaking for protection to American industry.

JERICHO.

Jericho is virtually a suburb of Bethany, and nigh unto it, hence its name. It has but four or five families, the oldest resident being Vincent Wyle, who came there twenty-four years ago. 'Squire McLean built the most of this town, the first house being David Lee's, just opposite Mr. Wyle's. This house was erected in 1841. Mr. Wyle was born in Maryland in 1815, came here in 1838, and married Miss Jane Curtis in 1843. She died in 1851, when he married Mrs. Jane Perrine, of New Jersey, formerly Miss Kyle, daughter of James Kyle, who came in 1803.

KYLE'S STATION.

Kyle's Station is on the Short Line Railroad, and is the place where Thomas Kyle settled in 1803. He came from near Cookstown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, bringing his wife and son, James, who was then thirteen years old, with him. And here he lived until his death. He struck an ax into the first tree ever felled in this neighborhood by a white man, and endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life. James Kyle became a subscriber to *Liberty Hall*, now the Cincinnati *Gazette*, fifty years ago. He married Esther Clarke, April 16, 1816, and by this union had six children, all of whom are dead, except Mrs. Wyle, of Jericho. His wife died in 1832, and in 1834 he was married to Elizabeth Conover, by whom he had three children. He died April 19, 1879. He was born in Pennsylvania, September 17, 1791, and was never sick save during the few days of his last illness which ended his days. B. F. Kyle lives on the homestead at Kyle's Station.

HUGHES'S STATION.

Hughes's Station is also on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, and was named after Joshua Hughes, who owns the land on which the town is built, and was the first postmaster of the place. He was born there June 6, 1822, and on December 6, 1847, married Miss Mary Ann Legg. He owns a good farm, on which is a fine country residence, and is a representative citizen.

Early among the first arrivals in this part of the township was Cornelius Murphy, the father of Peter Murphy. He settled near here as early as 1800, and lived till a comparatively recent period.

Among the oldest settlers of the county now living is Daniel Griffis. His father, David Griffis, who was a Revolutionary soldier, subsequently moved to the banks of Shady River, Virginia, where, after clearing up a farm, he found the title to his lands worthless and left, going first to the Ohio River, where he took passage on a flat-boat for Cincinnati. He here bought a dumpling of a pony, a small pair of oxen, and a rickety two-wheeled vehicle, and after loading up all his effects made out for the wilderness.

After reaching a point about a mile north of Princeton his cart broke down. He then made his way alone to Lasourdsville—leaving his wife and infant son, Daniel Griffis (born August 9, 1800,) then but nine months old, where he stopped. At Lasourdsville he found Abram Freeman, who persuaded him to settle where he broke down. He then went to Cincinnati, and made arrangements with Judge Symmes for land that is now a part of Daniel Griffis's farm, and here it was he settled and opened up the first blacksmith shop in the township. Mr. Griffis had but few neighbors. Peter Murphy lived near, as also did Brice Virgin. James McLean then lived where Luman Griffis now resides.

David Griffis erected a pole cabin, and in this house Daniel Griffis lived to manhood. He went to school when not large enough to pick brush. This was a mile and a half south-east of Princeton, the first log school-house in the township. There being no roads at that time, the trees were blazed to indicate the direction to and from school. The second school-house cabin was built near Lewis Murphy's, on the hill, and was made of buckeye logs. John Holden then lived on the west side of Gregory's Creek, one mile and a half south of the old Lebanon road. He came prior to 1797. Thomas Fisher was the second teacher in the township. Mr. Griffis had two sons who were preachers, one of them now being dead; one who is a dentist in Hamilton, and two farmers.

Peter Murphy is the son of Cornelius Murphy and Eleanora Windsor, now both dead. His parents were early settlers of Liberty Township, and moved there when Cincinnati was but a mere village, and the pike now leading from Cincinnati to Dayton was nothing but an Indian trail. Mr. Murphy volunteered in the War of 1812, but was wounded in the knee with a tomahawk while drilling, and was discharged. Peter Murphy was born in Liberty Township, on the 1st of October, 1820, and was married in 1844, to Cyrena Van Gorden, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Van Gorden. She was born in March, 1820. They have six children. Sallie Maria, the eldest, was born in 1845; Lewis D. was born in 1847; Cora E., in 1851; Willie E., in 1857; Harry, in 1859; and Clarence, in 1862. Sallie Maria, Cora E., and Willie E. live in Preble County, and the rest in Liberty Township. He was sheriff of Butler County from 1851 to 1855, four years, and was State senator from 1871 to 1873, in the Butler and Warren district.

PRINCETON.

Princeton, now known as Clawson Post-office, was laid out by Samuel Enyart, in 1812. Benjamin Enyart built in this town prior to 1820, and his house is still standing. He kept tavern up to about 1830, and subsequently this house was occupied by Dr. Hitchcock

Dr. Opdike was here previous to Hitchcock. There are two physicians now in the place.

Princeton was a lively business center in early times. Mr. Cummins owned a tanyard that brought its quota of custom. A carding-machine was in full blast before 1820. Here were some distinguished personages. Benjamin Van Gorden came here in 1810, served as justice of the peace full forty years, and represented the county two terms in the State Legislature. He was also county collector for several years. Christopher Hughes represented the county in the Lower House of the Legislature at the same time Peter Murphy did the Senate. Benjamin Van Gorden and Daniel Woodmansee represented the county in the Legislature as early as 1825.

The first brick house was built as early as 1830. It was erected by William Carroll, who burned the brick, laid them into walls, and did the carpenter work himself. James Clawson, now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, was the first shoemaker in the town. He was also a weaver. His son Stephen lives in the town, and is in the sixty-third year of his age. The Russells were also early settlers in Princeton. Baldwin and Gowdy packed pork here in former times, and then sent it off in wagons to Cincinnati. Whisky was also a large product of the township.

The Princeton Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1835, Samuel Bayliss being the grantor to Benjamin Van Gorden, Thompson L. Bring, Alexander McDonal, Robert Doty, Solomon Flenner, William B. Peck, and James Bullion, trustees. In 1848 a revival brought into the society about seventy-five additional members. The new brick was erected in 1859. The lot for this building was formerly owned by Pearson Carl, who bought it from the county when sold for taxes.

The Universalist Church in Princeton was built in 1851. Uriah Walter donated the ground. The trustees are Richard Sewell, Christopher Hughes, and Elias Stickle; David Bascom is pastor. The membership is small, and during the war the services in this church were suspended.

Auburn Church was built on Rudolph Flenner's land after the erection of the Methodist Episcopal building in Princeton, but owing to some dissensions it is now abandoned, and there has not been a Sabbath-school in the place for twenty years. A successful revival was held there last Winter.

The list of the justices of the peace of Liberty Township does not include all who were elected from that township, as prior to 1823 the justices of Liberty were also those of Union, as both townships were then one. We have given, in the list of Union Township, those who were then residents there.

Isaac Swearingen, William Hays, Peter Williamson, John Ayers, Michael Ayers, Benjamin Van Gorden, James Cummins, John Morrow, Joseph Worth, John McLean, Linus Parkhurst, John Gibson, David Pearce, Stephen B. Squier, Richard Sewell, Joseph Breaden, Silas Williamson.

Below will be found a list of the postmasters of the township:

Huntsville.—John Hunt, April 1, 1817; Eliphalet Stevens, April 3, 1826; John McLean, August 12, 1837; Elijah Elliott, October 4, 1841. Changed to Bethany June 24, 1844.

Bethany.—Peter Williamson, June 24, 1844; Elisha G. Lesourd, May 10, 1870; John Lesourd, March 8, 1880; Isaac P. Clark, December 28, 1881.

Fontana.—James R. Kyle, August 22, 1872; B. F. Kyle, August 18, 1879. Changed to Kyle's, August 29, 1879.

Kyle's.—Jesse P. Little, August 29, 1879; Stacy B. Brant, May 30, 1881.

Princeton.—Samuel Bayliss, December 27, 1816; Benjamin Van Gorden, April 24, 1826; Cyrus Osborn, January 8, 1830; Samuel Hitchcock, April 17, 1832; Benjamin Van Gorden, October 27, 1848; Stephen B. Squier, November 25, 1854; Joseph Breaden, May 25, 1857; Charles S. Drake, May 16, 1860; James H. Kronmiller, 1864. Changed to Hughes's Station, December 9, 1872.

Hughes's Station.—Elmore T. Anderson, December 9, 1872; Joshua E. Hughes, April 22, 1873; Augustus E. Williamson, June 9, 1875; Samuel W. Stewart, April 30, 1877; Augustus E. Williamson, January 26, 1880. Changed to Hughes, September 19, 1881.

Hughes.—Augustus E. Williamson, September 19, 1881.

Clawson.—John W. Cornell, December 20, 1881.

Jericho.—Robert Steele, March 8, 1852. Discontinued December 28, 1855.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John Anderson was born in Kent County, Delaware, and was married in Butler County, about 1811, to Maria Hagerman, who was born in New Jersey. They had ten children. One died an infant, seven reached maturity, and two died at seven and nine years. George lives in Indiana; William is in Liberty Township, and Adrian lived in Miami County. Jane, the widow of Daniel Brewer, is in Missouri; Simon is in Miami County; Sarah Anne is the wife of David Staats, and lives in Miami County. Mr. Anderson came to Ohio from Delaware about 1809, and settled in Liberty Township on ninety-two acres belonging to his wife in Section 7, where he resided until his children were all grown up. He had very little means when he came here, and the land was in the woods. There was not a stick cut. He was a man of good common sense, and for the time had a very good education. He was a school director for many years. He was also very quiet and unobtrusive, and consequently did not push himself forward, but worked hard to clear his farm and rear his large family respect-

ably. All the clothes worn by the family for many years were grown and spun or woven on the premises by his wife. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Anderson was drafted for the War of 1812, but sent a substitute. His son William was born in Liberty Township, February 10, 1816, and married February 6, 1839, Maria Elliott, born in Liberty, in October, 1817. They had five children; one died in infancy and four are living. Elmore S. was born in July, 1841; the others are John, Elliott, William, and Caroline. The latter is the wife of Louis C. McLean. Mr. Anderson learned the carpenter's trade in Bethany under Charles C. Legg, being bound an apprentice to him and serving for five years, from sixteen to twenty-one. He then launched out for himself, and carried on his trade for about fourteen years. He then bought sixty acres and went to farming, also working more or less at his trade. He has held the office of township trustee for about twenty-five years, with the exception of two years; also serving on the school board. He has been connected with educational interests since 1840. He was a member of the Odd Fellows for some years, and passed some of the chairs, but drew out during the war.

Ephraim Baker was born in New Jersey, in Essex County, on the 4th of March, 1779, and died September 9, 1845. He married, in 1801, Nancy Easton, born in New Jersey, February 28, 1786, who died May 21, 1831. They had nine children, of whom one is living, Clark Baker. Ephraim Baker came to Butler County in 1802, and settled in Liberty Township. His father had purchased two hundred and seventy acres of John Cleves Symmes, and gave ninety acres of it to him, and ninety acres each to Matthias Brant and John C. Long, his sons-in-law. He was drafted for the War of 1812, but sent a substitute. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and his brother David was pressed with his team. He was only fourteen years of age, and was taken to drive the horses. His son, Clark Baker, was born in Liberty Township, August 8, 1807, and married in Shelby County, Ohio, to Sarah Lawrence, a native of Liberty Township, where she was born, March 12, 1312. He had seven children, of whom four are living. Ephraim V., Clark L., and Moses E. are married and live in Liberty Township. Margaret is the wife of Clark A. Baker. He received a little property from his father, but he has since acquired two hundred and twenty-eight acres in Butler County. He now resides on the farm his father settled.

John Baker was born in Essex County, New Jersey, March 14, 1774. He was married in that State, on the 22d of March, 1795, to Jeannette Hand, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Morgan) Hand. She was born in Essex County, June 5, 1772. They had six children, of whom only one is living, Rachel, wife of William Van Scoyk. He moved from New Jersey to Maryland in 1795, and remained there about eight years, coming, in 1803, to Butler County. He settled on Elk Creek, in Madison Township. In the Fall of 1805 he removed to Liberty, and settled on the farm where his daughter Rachel still lives. He had means when he came here, and purchased a quarter of Section 22. He was a member of the regular Baptists for many years, and was repeatedly a delegate to their yearly associations. He died January 4, 1852, and his wife died November 27, 1851. He came overland to Pittsburg, and floated down the river to Gallipolis on a flat-boat.

John Peter Becker was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, November 6, 1826, and was married in the city of Hamburg in April, 1856, to Henrietta (Arnhold) Miller, widow of Armand Miller. She was born in Beckow, Prussia, April 8, 1824. She had two children by her first husband, one of whom is deceased. William is married and lives in Mississippi. She had three children by Mr. Becker, two of whom are living. Henrietta, born September 6, 1858, is dead; Matilda, born June 11, 1863, and John R., born August 6, 1865. Mr. Becker emigrated to America in 1856, and came to Hamilton, where he remained about two months, working a few weeks at wagon-making. He then moved to Furmandale, Fairfield Township, where he worked as a hand in wagon-making and blacksmithing for three months. He then began business for himself in the same line, and remained there about three years. He then removed to Woodsdale, and carried on a cooper's shop, saw-mill, and wagon-maker's shop. He also went into the canal business, owning boats, and buying cord-wood and shipping it to Cincinnati. He stayed there two years, and in 1863 he rented of William B. Smalley the farm he now owns, and which he purchased in 1865. There were one hundred and sixty acres to the tract then, but it is now enlarged to two hundred and forty acres. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Adam Bender was born in Nassau, Germany, on the 8th of March, 1821. He was the oldest son of Anthony Bender and Margaret App. He was educated in the public schools in Germany, receiving a fair education. At fifteen he commenced an apprenticeship of three years at the baker's trade, which he thoroughly learned, afterwards being employed as a journeyman in various places in Germany for some twelve years. He was married on the 3d of November, 1848, to Katrina Ernst, born May 23, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Bender were the parents of four children, of whom but one is living, Katie, who was born April 18, 1874. After marriage he remained in Germany for four years, and came to America in October, 1852. He arrived in this county in January, 1853, having come here from Cincinnati. He conducted the farm then owned by David Girard for one year, then buying a horse and wagon and engaging in huckstering for some six months. He carried on the David Shepherd farm for four years, and then occupied the James

Becket farm for eight years. In the Spring of 1867 he purchased the place where he still lives, the Sharp farm. He has on this a handsome family residence and ample farm buildings. He owns one hundred and thirteen acres of finely improved land. He had some start in life, but has been industrious and economical. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Hamilton.

William Curryer was born in Maryland, July 24, 1778, and was married January 24, 1804, in Maryland, to Sarah Pocock, also of that State, where she was born June 6, 1787. They had six children, only two of whom are living. Edward F. was born December 15, 1805; Elizabeth S., December 10, 1806, marrying Stephen Scudder; Charity, December 28, 1808, marrying William Lincoln; Rachel, January 31, 1811, marrying William Smith; Daniel, June 25, 1813; and Sarah, October 2, 1814, widow of Stephen Scudder. The four former are dead. Mr. Curryer came to Ohio in the Fall of 1812, and settled in Liberty Township, where he purchased a quarter of Section 22. His son, Daniel, has just purchased a part of the old homestead. He volunteered for the War of 1812, but was not called out, as the war ended soon after. He died in Liberty Township, April 8, 1814, and his widow died September 17, 1857. His father, William Curryer, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He was an Englishman, coming over with the British troops, and stayed in America after the close of the war.

Daniel, the son of the second William, was married November 10, 1836, to Phœbe D. Hunt, born in Huntsville, Liberty Township, August 9, 1817. She died in Shelby County, Ohio, July 31, 1848. She had five children, three of whom are living. Joseph C. was born November 7, 1857, in Shelby County, Ohio. He is a dentist, and lives in Minnesota. Ira H. was born August 23, 1842, and William F. was born June 5, 1845, and lives in Thorntown, Indiana. He is a dentist. Mr. Curryer was married the second time March 22, 1849. His wife was Rachel Squier, who was born in Lemon Township, May 14, 1817. She died July 2, 1855, having had two children, of whom one died an infant. The other, Mary C., who was born September 12, 1852, is the wife of George C. Smith, and lives in Liberty Township. Mr. Curryer was married for the third time to Rachel J. Carl, widow of Samuel Simpson, who was born in Butler County, August 22, 1826. They had six children, four of them living, and two of them dying in infancy. John S. was born September 6, 1856; George W., July 10, 1859; Annie B., December 11, 1861; Charles V., January 13, 1865.

Daniel Curryer's father died leaving his business unsettled, and his widow lost considerable money by the bank breaking. She had to sell the original purchase, and bought sixty-two acres, on which she reared her family of six children, so that Mr. Curryer was obliged to begin for himself pretty early. He received only a common-school education. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade when he was about seventeen years of age, and stayed at it four years. In 1834 he began cabinet-making in Huntsville for himself, being thus engaged for two years. Then he removed to Shelby County, following the cabinet business till 1842. He purchased eighty acres while in Shelby County, and on his return to Butler County bought a portion of his mother's farm, which he owned till her death. He then sold it and divided the proceeds among the heirs. He has traveled over a large portion of the United States, and has been to the Pacific slope. He has held the office of township trustee, and been school director for seventeen years. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Curryer is a strong believer in spiritualism, although in early life he was a skeptic. His daughter, Mary C., in 1866, developed signs of a medium, which convinced him of its truth. She is one of the principal test mediums, and has given many extraordinary manifestations in Cincinnati, Hamilton, and other places. Other members of the family have also become mediums. His son John, when twelve years old, was a medium, and also George W.

Abijah Cheeseman was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, August 1, 1798, and was married in that State to Hannah Parker, daughter of William and Sarah (Shepherd) Parker, on February 5, 1821. She was born November 24, 1803. They had eight children. Sarah was born May 13, 1823, and is the wife of William Kyle, who lives in Lemon; Anna, born October 8, 1825, is the wife of Stacey Brant, and lives in Liberty; Lewis, born October 13, 1827; Elizabeth, born September 16, 1830, is the wife of Peter Shafor, and lives in Liberty; John, born February 15, 1833, is married and lives in Lemon; Lydia, born November 7, 1836, died March 31, 1849; William, born December 13, 1841, is married and lives in Lemon; Mary Jane, born February 18, 1845, wife of Samuel Mulford, lives in Lemon. Mr. Cheeseman left New Jersey in 1835, forming a party of his mother, brothers, and sisters, and his wife's mother, brothers, and sisters, fourteen in all, in four wagons, and came overland the whole way, taking four weeks on the road. They spent that Winter near Franklin, Warren County, Ohio. In the Spring of 1836 he purchased one hundred and two acres in Liberty, where he has resided ever since. He had a farm of two hundred acres in New Jersey which had belonged to his father, which he sold to divide among the other heirs, and with his share, amounting to about two thousand dollars, settled in Liberty. He has been a school director for many years, and also township supervisor. His father, William Cheeseman, was born September 24, 1753, in New Jersey, and was married April 11, 1781, to Lydia Dey, also born in that State, September 20, 1863, and had eight children: Lawrence, Margaret, Reuben, Mary, Enoch, Sarah, Abijah, and Joseph, all now dead but Abijah. Enoch came

to this county and returned to New Jersey, and Sarah died here. William Cheeseman died in New Jersey, July 6, 1834, and his wife died in Liberty Township, November 5, 1844. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was promoted to lieutenant. His wife received a pension till her death.

Andrew Clawson, the son of Cornelius Clawson, father of James, and grandfather of Stephen, was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1766, and removed to this county in 1802. His wife was Mary Russell, who was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1776. They were married in the latter State in 1794, and were the parents of nine children. James is still living in Fairfield Township; Rachel died in Indiana; John died in Missouri; Joseph lives in Morgan Township; Elizabeth died in Lafayette, Indiana; Nancy lives in Liberty Township; Martha and Mary died in this county; and George is living in Hamilton County. The first three were born in Pennsylvania, and the others in Butler County. When he first came here he settled in Madison Township. He died in Liberty Township in 1852, at the residence of his son James, at the age of eighty-six.

Almon Davis was born in Vermont, September 4, 1811, and was brought hither by his parents in 1816. They were Moody and Rebecca Morgan Davis. Almon Davis was married on the 7th of April 1841, in Westchester, to Maria Harr, daughter of Henry Harr, born in Lancaster County in 1802, and Elizabeth Brewer, born in Maryland in 1819. They came to Butler County in 1826. Mrs. Almon Davis's grandfather (John Brewer) was a captain in the War of 1812. Moody Davis was at Lake Champlain, but too late for the engagement, as he was delayed in returning by the illness of his mother. A brother of his was in the battle, being on Commodore McDonough's vessel.

Mr. Davis, in 1819, built the mill known as the John Allen mill, and in 1821 was given the use of it for two years for building it. Within that time he loaded a boat with flour, and started for New Orleans. It had only gone a small distance when it struck a snag in the middle of the river, about half-way between the mill and Hamilton. John Line and David Vinnedge were the pilots. After getting it off, they ran it near the bank, all jumping off except Moody Davis and Seneca Sweet. Going a little further, when nearly opposite Millikin's Island, now known as Campbell's Island, the craft struck a stone in the river and broke one of the gunwales in two, filling with water to the edge. All control of it was lost. When it was within half a mile of the Hamilton milldam, Mr. Davis swam off, Mr. Sweet remaining. It went over the dam and they pulled it ashore with ropes. The flour was repacked in a warehouse, where J. Morgenthaler's carriage shop now stands. Mr. Davis built a new boat, or rather finished one already begun, loaded it with new flour, and again set forth on his voyage. The flour was sold in Natchez at four dollars per barrel, affording a good profit, as the four hundred bushels of wheat had been purchased from Nicholas Curtis for twenty-five cents a bushel. This was all thrashed out with a flail. Major William Elliott, of Westchester, now living, hauled this grain to the mill. Every barrel of the damaged flour had to be emptied, and was sold to a starch manufactory. After drying the barrels, the other flour was packed in them. While the repacking and reloading was going on, Joseph Hough boarded the men at his own house as an act of friendship and accommodation.

Joshua Elliott was the first member of this family that settled in Butler County. He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, January 24, 1782, and was married in that State in September, 1807, to Betsy Hughes, who was born March 3, 1786, in the same county. They had eight children. Elijah was born in 1810, and died in 1877; William, in 1812, and died in 1848; Sarah, in 1814, and died in 1816; Arthur, March 2, 1817; Betsy Ann, in 1819, and died in 1878; Joshua, born in 1822, and died in 1826; John Taylor, March 26, 1835; and Daniel, in 1827, and died in 1858. Mr. Elliott was induced, by representations made by his brother, the Rev. Arthur Elliott, to move to Ohio, and about 1810 he and his family, consisting of a wife and one child, together with his father and mother and five brothers and three sisters, came out here, and settled in Liberty Township, near where the old Spring Church has since stood. At this time there was not a stick of timber cut, so he began by clearing the land sufficiently to build a house. He first purchased about one hundred acres, finally acquiring upwards of five hundred acres in all in this county, and four hundred in Indiana. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and his house was always a stopping-place for the Methodist ministers. He brought out with him a slave and a copper still. The slave, after serving out his time of two years, was freed, and went to Liberia. The still he never put up, being a strong temperance man.

Of his children Arthur is the only one living in the county. He was married January 15, 1840, to Emmeline Van Gorden, who was a native of the township. She was born February 7, 1819. They had seven children: James Corwin, born in 1841, is married; Joshua, born in 1843, died in 1846; Newton, born in 1847, died the same year; Benjamin F., born in 1848, is married; Elmore T., born in 1852, is married; Arthur E., born in 1858, died in 1859, and Mollie, born in 1861, died in 1867. Mr. Elliott has been a township trustee, and a member of the school board for several years. He is a farmer and stock breeder, and owns over four hundred acres, which his sons farm.

David Flenner came to Ohio before any of the other members of the family. He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, 1769, and was there married to Susannah Brewer, also of that county, where she was

born about 1772. They had nine children, four of whom are living. Daniel, Solomon, and Betsy are dead. Susan, the wife of Jonas P. Clark, resides in Indiana; David is dead; Rudolph was born November 20, 1809; Polly is the widow of Peter Brewer; Cynthia is dead; and John is married and lives in Liberty Township.

Mr. Flenner left Maryland about 1801, and went overland to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, to where Maysville now is, in Kentucky. In 1803 he came to Ohio and settled in Liberty Township. He purchased three hundred and five acres of land and went to farming. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1811 he and his wife started overland on horseback to Maryland, accomplishing the entire distance, seven hundred miles, in that manner, changing horses every other day. They bought a carriage in Maryland, and drove back in that in 1812.

His father, Rudolph Flenner, also came to Butler County, bringing his wife and seven children, the remainder of his family. He settled in St. Clair Township, where he purchased a large tract of land and gave each of his children a farm. They were a prominent and wealthy family in Maryland. He died about 1810, and his wife survived him about ten years.

Rudolph Flenner was born in Liberty Township, November 20, 1809, and was married the first time in 1833, to Mary Miley, born in that township May 3, 1818, who died July 21, 1875. By her he had thirteen children, eight of whom are living. Harriet is the wife of William Scudder; Martha, of William M. Rooke; Emma, of J. Davis; Mary, of Samuel Thompson. Dustin is married; Laura is the wife of Whittemore Hughes; Marion is married, and David is single at home. Mr. Flenner was married the second time on the 3d of May, 1877. His wife was Ada Meighan, who was born in Warren County, January 21, 1837. He has been a member of the school board for sixteen years, township supervisor, captain of the first company, first cavalry squadron, first brigade, State militia, under Governor Vance. His commission was dated November 10, 1837. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has held the office of steward for forty years. He is also a class leader.

Robert Fitzgerald was born in Ireland, December 14, 1770, and married Letitia Roby, born in Virginia, October 9, 1772. They had six children, three now being alive. Sarah was born May 21, 1803, and is the widow of Ledstone Roby; Nancy was born October 22, 1809, and is the widow of William Dorn; Prior, born December 22, 1810; William, born August 26, 1801; Samuel, June 13, 1807; and Edward, February 26, 1812. The last three are dead. Prior Fitzgerald was born December 22, 1810, in Clermont County, and was married April 7, 1822, to Catherine Van Scoyk, born in Lemon Township, November 21, 1822. They had seven children, of whom five are now living. Taylor W. was born May 8, 1843; Emily, February 1, 1846; Bruce, February 3, 1848; Charles, March 13, 1858; and Clement L. Vallandigham, June 9, 1863. Mr. Fitzgerald came to Butler County with his father, and when he was fourteen years old he commenced to earn his own living, working by the month on a farm for ten or twelve years. He then farmed on shares and traded stock until he had accumulated some capital, and in 1840 he purchased eighty-nine acres in Liberty Township. He now owns about one hundred and ten acres in the county, and considerable personal property.

Peter L. Gorsuch, son of Thomas Gorsuch, was born in Liberty Township, March 23, 1841, and was married February 4, 1864, to Hannah Williamson, daughter of David Williamson, who was born April 30, 1842. He had seven children. Mary Hattie was born May 30, 1865; Lerna Loretta, September 15, 1867; Ida Myrtle, October 5, 1869; Ellison Lee, January 3, 1873; Ethel Laura, April 11, 1876; Bertha Jane, May 1, 1878, and one unnamed, January 17, 1881. He worked his first year after he was twenty-one for his father for $100, and that was his first start. He then rented twenty acres, and farmed, planting corn, and when he had time worked by the day. In the Winter he cut cord-wood. He continued to rent different farms, among others his father's, till the Spring of 1872. In that year he purchased ninety-five acres of George Smith, part of the old Anderson farm, paying $8,217 for it. There is another deed for the same farm now in his possession, which shows when it sold for only $250. Mr. Gorsuch is a self-made man. He contributes much to the support of the churches in his neighborhood. He gave largely to the one in Bethany, and is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of that place. He now owns 153 acres, and considerable personal property. He was drafted three times during the war, and sent a substitute. He is a Democrat.

Thomas Gorsuch was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, October 14, 1816, and was married in Pennsylvania, August 18, 1836, to Mary Lesourd, also of Baltimore County. She was born January 17, 1814, and had ten children. Nicholas was born July 12, 1837; Susannah, June 27, 1839; Peter L., March 23, 1841; Sarah A., January 11, 1843; Elisha, June 1, 1846; Edmund, July 18, 1847; Charles W., March 6, 1849; Mary E., December 20, 1850; Thomas B., September 30, 1853; Rebecca, August 4, 1855. Nicholas, Susannah, Elisha, Edmund, and Rebecca are dead. Sarah A. is the wife of William G. Lesourd, and Mary E. is the wife of Alfred Lowe. Mr. Gorsuch came to Ohio in 1836, settling on Slade's farm, in Liberty Township. He brought some capital, and in 1839 began business with his wife's uncle, Benjamin Lesourd, at Lesourdsville, where he remained about eighteen months, losing all his money. He then rented a farm and tilled it for several years, and about 1846 he purchased thirty-

six acres. From that he has steadily improved, until he now owns two hundred and ten acres, part in Butler and part in Warren Counties. He has considerable personal property, and two town lots in Bethany. He has held the office of township treasurer for six years. He was elected in 1873 and took the office in 1874, remaining in till 1880. He has been a member of the school board for ten years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined while a boy in Maryland. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for General Jackson.

Samuel and Sarah Gregory were born in Virginia. They had ten children. James, John, William, and Samuel are dead; Elizabeth married Josiah Carr; Martha married William Hartley; Mary married Fergus Mitchell; Sarah married William McClure; Charlotte married Lewis Clark son; and Annie married William Kincaid. Mr. Gregory came to Ohio about the same time as the Woodmansee family, and purchased a section of land. Samuel Gregory, son of the above, was born in Liberty Township, September 20, 1813. He was married December 25, 1834, to Dolly Torbett, born November 29, 1812, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. They had seven children. Sarah J. was born August 20, 1835, and is the widow of Joshua Chambers; Joseph, born June 30, 1837, is married, and lives in Texas; Thomas, born May 10, 1839; Catherine, born April 24, 1841, is dead; Elizabeth A., born February 5, 1843, is the wife of Samuel H. Smith, and lives in Cincinnati; George W. was born February 11, 1845. Mr. Gregory received one hundred and fifty-two acres of land from his father, and spent his time improving it. He was one of the prominent citizens of Liberty Township. He died June 28, 1848, leaving a widow and six children.

Charles Gorsuch was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, June 13, 1789. He was married for the first time in that State, and had five children. He was married again on the 24th of December, 1840, to Hannah Gorsuch, born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 1, 1799. They had one child. Elisha was born September 26, 1832, and died February 16, 1874. He was married March 29, 1855, to Sarah E. Stubler, a native of Maryland, where she was born August 6, 1831. He had four children. Raper D. was born May 1, 1856, and Edgar B. was a twin with him. Charles W. was born August 3, 1867, and Ella, March 5, 1861. Mr. Gorsuch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding the offices of steward, trustee, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. His widow lives in Liberty Township.

John Griffis was born in Liberty Township April 22, 1804, and married first, December 27, 1827, Anna Smalley, born in Liberty Township, July 6, 1811, who died September 17, 1832, leaving one child, Lovina, born May 18, 1829, who died January 22, 1866. He married second, May 30, 1833, Nancy Clawson, born in Madison Township, April 14, 1808. They had six children. Sarah Ann was born October 18, 1834; Martin and Marcus were born December 22, 1836; Milton, born July 30, 1839, is married, and lives in Liberty Township; David, born August 28, 1841; and Martha, born January 26, 1844, the wife of Robert Louthan, who lives in Liberty Township. Only the latter and Milton are now living. Mr. Griffis was a member of the Baptist Church. He died July 26, 1855, in Liberty Township. Milton Griffis, son of the above, was born July 30, 1839, and married December 22, 1863, to Eliza Sheard, daughter of Elisha Sheard and Eliza (Booth) Sheard, who was born in Hanover Township, May 22, 1842. They have three children. George W. was born October 17, 1864; Mary E. was born July 28, 1867, and Emma A. was born March 26, 1864. He is a farmer, and owns and farms 136 acres, inherited from his father.

John Harper, the ancestor of the Harper family in Liberty Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1786, and was married three times. Mary Rees, his first wife, was born in Westmoreland County, November 8, 1785, and died about 1841, in Liberty. She had seven children. James was born January 14, 1807, in Liberty Township, where he still lives; Elizabeth was born February 16, 1809; David, February 16, 1812; William, June 5, 1814; Mary, May 10, 1817; Hannah, November 5, 1819; Ruth, August 5, 1825. Hannah is living, but the others are dead. His second marriage was to Hannah Blue, who was born in Ohio. She had one child, which is dead. In his third marriage he was united to Milly Brundridge. He came to Ohio in 1810 and settled in Liberty Township. About 1825 he purchased forty-seven acres, previous to which he had worked out and rented. He was a self-made man, and had nothing when he came here, but acquired considerable property in the course of time. He was drafted for the War of 1812, but was prevented from going by sickness. His first wife's father was a soldier of the Revolution and served in all the war. Mr. Harper was a member of the Campbellite denomination, and the church was built on his farm. He was one of its liberal supporters. He died about 1861, in Wayne Township. His son, James, was born January 14, 1807, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was married March 10, 1830, to Hannah Moore, born in Butler County, November 14, 1805, and died in 1843, in Liberty, leaving no children. He then married, December 11, 1844, Ruth Peake, who was born in this county, March 19, 1814. She died January 23, 1873, having had one child, Elizabeth Ann, who was born January 3, 1848. She is the wife of Clinton Clawson, who lives in Liberty Township. Mr. Harper has held the office of township trustee, supervisor, and constable. He was elected a justice of the peace, but would not accept the position. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joshua E. Hughes, retired farmer, was born in Liberty Township, on the 6th of January, 1823. He is the youngest child of Elijah Hughes and Sarah Muchner, the former of whom was born in Maryland, November 4, 1777, and the latter May 5, 1780. They were married in Maryland about 1800, and had as children Eliza, born October 9, 1803; Daniel, June 27, 1805; Micajah, January 25, 1807; James, June 3, 1808, dying when small; Mary, February 18, 1810; Elijah, March 15, 1812, died when little; Christopher, December 12, 1813; Rachel, October 9, 1815; Elizabeth, June 3, 1817; Philip, October 19, 1820, and Joshua. The latter was married to Mary Ann Legg, in December, 1848, and has two children. Frank M. was born May 22, 1849, and Charles L., born May 23, 1851. Mrs. Hughes was born May 18, 1828. Frank was married to Christiana Swearingen, who died, and then he married Hannah Shafor, the daughter of Peter Shafor. He had two children by his first wife, Mary Mabel, and the other is dead. Charles married Florence Deneen, and has one child, Lola May. Mr. Hughes has always lived in this neighborhood; has been a supervisor for fifteen years, and school director. Mr. Hughes's father was of Welsh descent, and his mother of German. He subscribed liberally during the war for the relief of those who had been drafted, and none went from the township who did not desire to.

Few of the citizens of Butler were better known than Christopher Hughes. He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, December 12, 1813, being the sixth child in a family of eleven children of Elijah Hughes and Sarah Muchner. As will be seen elsewhere, the family came to Ohio at the close of the second war with Great Britain, and settled in Liberty Township. Christopher Hughes was married to Eliza A. Young on the 6th of February, 1838. He speedily became noted as a political leader, and fought strenuously for his party, the Democratic, from the time of his majority till his death. He was endowed with more than ordinary natural abilities. Clear in his judgment, and decidedly firm in his convictions, enterprising and public-spirited, he acquired great influence, and for many years occupied a prominent place in social and political circles. He was of the Jacksonian type. He was four times elected to the Legislature, serving eight years. During the civil war he was a staunch opponent of the policy of the administration, yielding nothing to popular clamor. He took especial delight in agricultural pursuits, and for many years was connected with the county agricultural society, and for a long time was a county commissioner. He took an active part in securing the location of the Short Line Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati. He possessed high principles of honor, and, though strong in his likes and dislikes, was by no means revengeful. He was very determined in his efforts to accomplish any object which he believed to be right, but whenever unsuccessful he took his defeat like a philosopher. He was a sincere and steadfast friend, and a very highly esteemed citizen.

Elijah Hughes was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, about 1777, and died about 1838. Before leaving Maryland he married Sarah Muchner, born in the same county about 1780, and dying about 1831. Mr. Hughes learned the trade of blacksmith, serving his full time in Maryland, and carrying on the business for about ten years. In 1816 he purchased a tract of one hundred and seventy acres in Liberty, this county, from Peter Lesourd, moving on it in 1817 with his family. He came overland on wagons, and immediately on his arrival went to work as a blacksmith, laboring at this occupation for about seven years. He also farmed a little, and at the expiration of the period just mentioned, gave up his forge, and turned his attention entirely to farming and stock dealing. He was a prominent man and well liked by his neighbors, very industrious and of good judgment. He was a pioneer member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Philip Hughes was born in Liberty Township, October 19, 1820, and was married on the 5th of May, 1847, to Elizabeth Rose, daughter of Isaac Rose and Charity (Garwood) Rose, who was born in Liberty Township, February 26, 1827. They have had two children. Rosa was born September 4, 1845, and is the wife of Linus P. Clawson; Emma was born May 12, 1852, and is at home. Mr. Hughes is one of the prominent citizens of Liberty, has held the office of township clerk two terms, and township trustee several years. He is a member of the school board in Fairfield Township, and also in Liberty Township. He began life as a farmer, and remained so until his marriage, since which time, although owning farms, he has never conducted them himself, but has devoted his time to breeding stock. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and at present owns enough stock to act as director, an office he now holds. He was one of the organizers of the Butler County Fire Insurance Company, and served as a director until it closed up. He was a stockholder and director for some time in the Union Central Life Insurance Company in Cincinnati.

Michael Iutzi was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, August 14, 1777, and married there Maria Holly, born April 23, 1783. They had three children and came to America with them. John was born in Hesse Cassel, November 13, 1803, and died in June, 1868, in Liberty Township. Elizabeth, born about 1805, died in 1879, in Illinois. She was the wife of Daniel Brennerman. Jacobina was born June 19, 1807, became the wife of Leonard Allendorf, and died December 30, 1853. John Iutzi married Elizabeth Schantz, who was born February 20, 1809, in Nassau, near Wiesbaden, Germany, on the 26th of October, 1828, in Hesse Cassel. They had ten children. Christiana was born October 29, 1829; George, August 11, 1831; Helen, September 25, 1832; Freder-

ick, December 22, 1834; William, April 27, 1837; Mary, September 19, 1839; Elizabeth, February 18, 1842; Jacobina, September 8, 1844; Joshua B., June 14, 1847; John, July 14, 1853. Christiana and George died in Germany. Helen is the wife of Killian Kennel. Elizabeth is the wife of Simon Tweedel. Mr. Michael Iutzi came to America in 1832, and in April, 1833, removed to Liberty Township, settling on the farm where the family now reside. He was a farmer in Germany, and his son, John, brought some means when he came to this country. He purchased two hundred and three acres where he settled. He died December 5, 1840, and his wife died April 29, 1853.

Benjamin Franklin Kyle was born in this township in 1837. His father was James Kyle, who was born September 17, 1791, and died April 19, 1879. His mother was Elizabeth Kyle. She was born February 22, 1796, and died September 24, 1865. They came here in 1803, from Pennsylvania. Benjamin F. Kyle was married, in 1868, to Helen Leighter, daughter of Samuel K. Leighter and Henrietta Caroline King. The former was born in Maryland, and the latter in Stark County, Ohio. Their daughter was born in Stark County in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle have had three children. Henry Leighter was born July 5, 1870; Blanche, June 29, 1873; and Walter Smedley, June 28, 1875. Mr. Kyle is a member of the school board. James D. Kyle was born on the 27th of September, 1839. He is the son of James Kyle, who had by his first wife, Esther Clark, one child, Sarah, wife of Vincent Wyle. By his second wife, Elizabeth Deardoff, he had three children: Maria Ann, born April 11, 1835, the wife of A. C. Martin, of Hamilton; James D., and Benjamin F. Mrs. Elizabeth Kyle was one that formed the first Methodist Society in Monroe. James D. Kyle married, February 16, 1869, Mary M., daughter of Alexander Carr. She was born in Clermont County, February 27, 1843. They have four children, as follows: Julia Irene, Elizabeth Olive, Clarence J. A., and Mary Lenetha. He was a member of Bethany Grange, and is a member of the Methodist Church, as is also his wife.

Adam Linn was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, about 1740. He married a Miss Dickerson, and had nine children. John, James, and Adam were the first three; Sarah married James Gilbreth; Isabel married Jeremiah Wakefield; Margaret married William Patterson; Nancy married Jacob Powers; Mary married Enoch Thompson; and Jane married John Patterson. He came to Ohio in 1804, and settled in Liberty Township. By occupation he was a farmer, and served in the Revolutionary War. He died about 1810, his wife dying about 1815. Of his children, Adam was born in 1785, in Westmoreland County, and married Jane Patterson, born in the same county about 1790. They had eight children, three of whom are living. Anne, deceased, was born in 1806, and Samuel, born in 1808, is dead; William was born in 1810; Mary, deceased, was born in 1812; Margaret, born in 1814, is the wife of Louis Roff, and lives in Sidney; Nancy was born in 1817, and is the widow of Joseph Boggs, living at Rialto, in Union Township; Jane, born in 1819, is dead; Charlotte was born about 1824. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a soldier of 1812, under Captain Shaw, volunteering in place of a drafted man. He died in 1846, and his wife died about 1847. Of his children, William, born in 1810, married Jane Davison, who was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1819. They had one child, Dr. William D. Linn, who was born in 1840, and is now deceased. At his second union, William Linn married Rebecca Jones, who was born in Warren County in 1824. They had six children: Henry G.; Jane, wife of Joseph Lesourd; Mary, wife of Dr. C. W. Stedom; Aletha A., James F., and Joseph M. Mr. Linn owns and farms one hundred and two acres. He is a self-made man. He originally learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for thirty years, but upon the failure of his eyesight he purchased the farm.

Charles Legg was born in 1767, in Montgomery County, Maryland. He married, in 1787, Rachel Wilcoxon, born about 1764 in the same county, and had eleven children, three living. Elizabeth was born about 1788, and is dead. Polly, born December 18, 1789, the widow of Aaron Burdsall, lives in Liberty Township. John, born in 1791; Rebecca, in 1793; William, in 1794; Walter, in 1796; Nancy, in 1797; Sarah, in 1799, are dead. Charles C., born July 12, 1801, is living; Arthur, born 1803, is dead; Amos, born September, 1805, is married and lives in Union Township. Mr. Legg moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, where he resided about five years, and in 1805 he came down the Ohio on a flat-boat, and landed at Cincinnati. He moved at once to Butler County, where he settled in the present limits of Union Township, and entered eighty acres of land in Madison Township. He afterwards moved to Liberty, on the farm now owned by Simeon Rosencranz, and in 1811 he leased the ministerial section, to which he moved Christmas-day, where he stayed ten years. He then bought eighty-eight acres in Union Township, where Amos now lives, and where he remained until his death, which occurred September 4, 1864; that of his wife happening about 1857. His son, William, was a soldier in 1812. He went to Detroit, Michigan, and returned after a brief service, sending a substitute. Mr. Legg was a member of the Methodist Church, which both he and his wife joined early in life. His wife's brother, Amos Wilcoxon, and his brother, Arthur Legg, were out in the Revolution. Charles C. Legg was born in Washington County, July 12, 1801, and married Sarah Kain, born in New Jersey in 1801. They have had one child, Mary Ann, born May 18, 1828, the wife of Joshua Hughes. Mr. Legg has been school director and township supervisor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert McClellan, who was the son of Daniel, was born in Lemon Township, in 1809, and married Eleanor Sutphin, also a native of that township, where she was born in 1811. He had two children. Daniel was born in 1836, is married, and lives in Liberty. Maria was born in 1834, and died in 1852. Mr. McClellan died about 1859, his widow afterwards marrying John Webster. They had four children, three still living. Letitia, wife of Charles Bedell, lives in Dayton. She was born in 1849. John and Robert, twins, were born about 1855. They are married. John lives in Newport, Kentucky, and Robert lives in Shakertown, Warren County. The mother died in May, 1874. Daniel McClellan came to Liberty Township when he was about ten years old, and lived with his mother on the old Webster farm, and farmed for her until 1862, when he purchased his present place of 105 acres, the Reuben Davis farm.

Peter W. Shepherd, banker and farmer, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, January 28, 1804, being one of twelve children, six boys and six girls. He is the son of Joseph Shepherd, a native of New Jersey. His ancestors were wealthy people, down to and including his grandfather, who lost his property through bad management and the treachery of other people. That left his father in a bad condition to make any thing. At that time and in that country it was a hard matter for a poor man to acquire property, and he consequently left his children much in the same position in which he began life.

When Peter W. Shepherd was between seventeen and eighteen years of age he went as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, at which he soon attained a good proficiency. After the completion of his term he worked in various parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio. To this State he came in December, 1829, crossing the mountains in a farm wagon. Arrived at Wheeling, he found the roads almost impassable, and took passage for Cincinnati in a steamer. From that place he went to Middletown, in this county. He still remembers the muddy appearance of the roads. From Middletown he went to the neighborhood of Jacksonburg, remaining there the rest of the Winter, but in the Spring going to Franklin, Warren County, where he entered into an agreement with Lemuel Moss, a contractor on the public works, to go with him to Portsmouth, and there to take charge of a smith's shop. Mr. Moss was engaged in the construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal, and needed just such a man as Mr. Shepherd with him. There the latter wrought for three or four years, receiving the highest pay ever given in that portion of the country for similar work, one dollar twelve and a half cents per day. There was then no ten hours' or eight hours' rule, and no strikes or organized trades-unions. Men began work soon after daylight and continued till dark. One of the years which he was there he only lost one half day, in which he went to a circus. When the account came to be settled up at the end of the year Mr. Moss declared that he would make no deduction; a man who worked as close to a whole year as that should be allowed the full twelve-month. When the contract was finished Mr. Moss erected a large flouring-mill at the locks, a short distance from town. In the basement machinery was put up for sawing stone, of which there was a splendid quarry close at hand.

Mr. Shepherd was offered a partnership in an edge-tool factory to be conducted there as soon as the canal contract was finished, but declined. He went to Cincinnati, beginning work for Adonijah Peacock, who was carrying on the plow business, and remaining there until the cholera year, when he left the city, going to Franklin. There he bought some property, put up a shop, and began business on his own account. He then purchased the farm upon which he now lives, and came to Butler County, selling his property in Franklin. This was in 1836. His farm was of one hundred and fifty-three acres, and he succeeded in getting good crops from it. But he did not neglect his trade. He put up a shop and carried on business for six or seven years, when he sold out to one of his journeymen.

A little while before his removal to Butler County his father died in New Jersey. He was eighty-three years old. The mother and two single sisters came out here about the year 1840, with his brother-in-law, Addi Chamberlin. Mrs. Shepherd made her home with Mr. Chamberlin until her death, which took place April 1, 1848, being then eighty-four years old. Three brothers and one sister died in New Jersey, aged respectively eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-two, and sixty-one. Those who died in Ohio were respectively aged seventy-six, eighty-four, sixty-two, seventy-four, and seventy-one, and in Indiana, sixty-four, and sixty-one. Mr. Shepherd is now the sole survivor of his family.

Mr. Shepherd continued farming until 1872, then selling out his stock and farming implements, and since has been engaged in various enterprises. He now owns two farms in the Miami Valley, containing two hundred and sixty acres, and a half interest in eleven hundred acres of first-rate cotton land in Bolivar County, Mississippi, adjoining the Mississippi River. Mr. Shepherd has been an active and industrious man his whole life. He began with no advantages, and by his own hard knocks has wrested success from fortune. He formerly owned a half interest in the Hamilton woolen-mills, in connection with Israel Williams, and sustained a heavy loss when the mills were burned down. He has a third interest in the Hamilton Bank, in partnership with Joseph and A. D. Curtis. He has been a township supervisor and school director. He is now, in spite of his advanced age, hale and hearty.

Peter Shafor was born February 5, 1825, in Lemon Township, and was married in Liberty Township, on the 6th of December, 1849, to Elizabeth Cheeseman, daughter

of Abijah Cheeseman. She was born in New Jersey, September 16, 1830. They have six children. John P. was born February 23, 1851, and is married to Hattie B. McClure; William was born January 25, 1855, and lives in Lemon Township; Hannah J. was born December 18, 1856, and is the wife of Frank W. Hughes; Mary E. was born January 30, 1860; Ira R., September 2, 1861; and Lewis C., October 10, 1863. Mr. Shafor commenced life for himself. He is the son of an old soldier of the War of 1812, who lived to near a century, and of whom a full account is given under Lemon Township. Peter Shafor went to farming in 1846 for Mrs. Lydia Rogers, and remained there for nearly four years, and in 1850 he rented the farm of John Hankins for nearly two years. He then purchased seventy acres in Lemon Township, part of the John Gregory farm, where he remained four years, and then bought the old Randolph farm, in Fairfield, of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, where he resided about nine years. During his residence there he served as township trustee for about seven years. He then sold out, and about 1865 moved to his father's old farm, which he rented for two years. He then purchased his present farm of Peter W. Shepherd. It consisted of one hundred and fifty acres, to which he has since added another hundred. He now owns two hundred and fifty acres in Liberty. He has held the office of township trustee for thirteen years, and is one of the directors of the county infirmary, an office he has held for twelve years. He has also been a member of the agricultural board for six years. Mr. Shafor is a self-made man. He received nothing from his father until his death, and the estate is not yet divided. He is one of the leading citizens of this township.

Benjamin Scudder came from Elizabeth, New Jersey, about 1814, and purchased a section of land in Liberty Township, which he gave to his four grandsons, the children of his son Jesse. He also bought fifty acres besides, which he gave to his granddaughter, also the daughter of Jesse. She married Aaron Simpson. He then returned to New Jersey, where he died. Jesse, his son, accompanied his children, and lived and died in Butler County. He was married to Keziah Marsh. They had five children: Benjamin, Hezekiah, Enoch, Stephen, and Jemima, wife of Aaron Simpson. Hezekiah Scudder was born in New Jersey in 1790, and died August 29, 1842. He married, in New Jersey, Jane Wade, born in that State about 1796, dying in Liberty Township about 1873. They had nine children, six of whom are living. Hannah, the widow of Pearson Carl, lives in Milford Township. Hetty, married to Stephen Squires, died, leaving two children in Illinois. Harrison is married and lives in Shelby County, Indiana; William, born August 20, 1824, is married, and lives in Liberty Township; Charity Jane is the wife of Wilson Rosencranz, and lives in Shelby County, Indiana; Hezekiah is married, and lives in Shelby County, Indiana; Eli is married, and lives in Liberty Township; Harriet was married to Stacey Hunt, who is now dead; Enos was killed in the late war. Mr. Scudder came to Ohio about 1816 and settled on the quarter section given to him by his grandfather. He was a prominent citizen of Liberty Township for many years. He was a farmer, and spent his time in improving his land. He was an old-time Whig, but objected to holding office. The party came overland from New York in wagons, three in number. When they arrived they built log-cabins, with puncheon (split slab) floors, and having no boards, used quilts for doors and windows. They were often disturbed by the wolves. His son William was born in Liberty Township, August 23, 1824, and was married March 19, 1851, to Harriet Flenner, who was born December 25, 1833, in Liberty Township. They had three children. Louisa M. was born January 26, 1852, and is the wife of Charles Wadsworth, who was married November 12, 1874. They have one child, Alice, born January 14, 1876. Flora May was born August 2, 1859, and died October 24, 1862. Eddie F. was born November 30, 1864, and died January 6, 1865. Mr. Scudder has been a member of the school board and school director in the district. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife also. He is a farmer and owns and farms one hundred and ten acres in Liberty Township. In politics he is a Republican.

Isaac Vail was born in Pennsylvania, where he was married and had six children. William was born about 1803. He is married and lives in Indiana. Moses was born February 10, 1807, and died July 31, 1876. Nathan was born about 1810, and is dead. Desire married Aaron Clawson; Parmelia married James Rupple; Huldah married Benjamin Murphy. The three latter are all dead. He came to Ohio about 1803, and settled in Cincinnati, and about 1808 moved to Butler County, settling in Union Township, where he rented. He moved to Darke County afterwards and purchased, dying there in September, 1860. His wife died about 1850. Moses Vail, his son, was born February 10, 1807, in Cincinnati, and married, about 1828, Elizabeth Vail, daughter of Henry Vail and Parmelia (Bridge) Vail. She was born in Madison Township, February 24, 1813, and had eight children. Franklin was born July 31, 1829; Ellen, who was born September 23, 1831, is the wife of Elias Smalley; Sarah, born December 19, 1833, is the wife of Nelson Murphy; Linus, born July 12, 1836, is married, and lives in Liberty Township; Fanny M., born March 25, 1839, is the wife of Samuel Enyart; Martha B., born February 12, 1842, is the widow of Joseph Kinikin; Henry L., born February 22, 1845, is married, and lives in Illinois; Eliza Jane, born May 7, 1849, is the wife of Thomas Peak. Mr. Vail settled after his marriage in Liberty Township, where he purchased forty acres. His son Linus now lives on the old homestead. He acquired a large property of two hundred and ten acres in this

county, seven hundred and fifty acres in Illinois, and two hundred and forty acres in Indiana, and considerable personal property. He filled the office of township trustee and school director. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist Church. He died July 31, 1876. Linus was married January 1, 1857, to Emmeline Jeffries, daughter of Thomas Jeffries and Sarah (Mervis) Jeffries, who was born in Union Township, November 6, 1835. They had five children. Rosa was born August 3, 1858; Ella, February 27, 1860; Jessie, October 20, 1863; Charlie, November 6, 1865; and Hubert S., September 7, 1873. Rosa and Jessie are dead. Mr. Vail is a school director, and owns and farms one hundred and sixty acres.

John Van Scoyk was born in Redstone, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1780, and after coming to this vicinity married, in Lemon Township, Elizabeth Freeman, daughter of John Freeman, who came to this county before 1800. She was born May 13, 1789. They had nine children, three of whom are living. William is married, and lives in Liberty; James is married, and lives in Hamilton; Catherine is the wife of Prior Fitzgerald, and lives in Liberty. Mr. Van Scoyk came to Ohio in 1806, with his widowed mother, and the remainder of the family, consisting of seven children, five boys and two girls. He settled in Lemon Township, near Amanda, and went to work at his occupation, that of a cooper, continuing at this till his death. He brought no means with him, but accumulated a large property, which he was unfortunate enough to lose, chiefly by bailing his brother-in-law. He was drafted for the War of 1812, but hired a substitute. He died March 4, 1829. His son William was born in Lemon Township, October 27, 1817, and was married September 6, 1853, to Rachel Baker, daughter of John Baker and Jeannette (Hand) Baker, who was born January 21, 1811. They have had no children. He is a self-made man, and was a carpenter by trade, working at it eight years, but when he married he settled down on the farm where he now lives, which was formerly owned by his wife's father, John Baker. Mrs. Van Scoyk has never moved but once in her life, and that was from the old house she was born in to the one she now lives in, which was built after her marriage, and which is about one hundred and fifty yards from the old one. John Freeman, Mr. Van Scoyk's grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and served under Washington during the entire contest. He died in Miami County at the age of 96.

Brice Virgin was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and after a long service in the Indian wars, during which he distinguished himself, settled in Union Township, at the beginning of 1796. He came to Liberty Township in 1804. He had eleven children, of whom he reared ten. Cassandra, Thomas, Mary, Jeremiah, William, Rezin, Matthew, John, Priscilla, and Hiram are dead. Elizabeth was born April 9, 1800, in Hamilton County, where she still lives. She is single. He was a farmer, and owned about one hundred acres of land. He died about 1821, and his wife about 1814. His sons, Thomas, William, and Rezin were in the War of 1812. He was a Freemason.

Silas Williamson's father, John, was born in 1790, and was eight years old when he came out here with his father, David. They were of Holland descent. David Williamson, the grandfather, married Mary Van Dyke in 1787, and emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in June, 1797, and from Kentucky to Ohio in November, 1798, and settled in Liberty Township, in Section 14. He had four sons: George, born 1788; John, father of Silas, born 1790; David V., born 1795, and Peter, born 1801. In 1797 there was a settlement formed on Beatty's place. Beatty was the first, and Voorhees the next. It is said this township owed its name of Liberty to old 'Squire John Morrow, who had formerly lived in Liberty, Pennsylvania, and that he went to Hamilton expressly to have the name given. There was a hand-mill at Mr. Beatty's place, and the stone was afterwards put under the corner-stone of a barn. Mr. Williamson was born in 1819, on the farm where he now lives, in Section 15. He was married to Christiana White in 1843, and has two children, Cordelia, born in 1849, and Milton, born in 1810. The latter was married to Ada Beatty in 1878. Mr. Williamson's mother's name was Christina Brewer. She was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1798, married in 1817, and died in 1843. She had seven children: David, Silas, Mary Ann, Jane, John T., George W., and Margaret. Silas Williamson was elected township clerk in 1865, and has held the office ever since, with the exception of two years. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1865, and has held that office ever since. He has been for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, as were his father and grandfather before him.

Augustine E. Williamson, son of David B. Williamson and Betsy (Elliott) Williamson, was born January 29, 1842, in this township, and was married in 1865 to Eliza Ann Swearingen, born October 12, 1846, in Warren County. They have three children: Mineola, born October 8, 1866; Bertha, February 13, 1870, and Grace, January 18, 1875. He is engaged in the purchase of grain and stock, under the firm name of Kyle & Williamson. He owns two hundred and fifty acres of fine land, and has been an important and influential man in this community.

The first of the Woodmansees who came to Butler County was Daniel. He was born September 22, 1777, in New Jersey, and was married in 1801, in Pennsylvania, to Rachel Cushman, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 18, 1778. They had seven children. Hannah was born March 3, 1802; Asa, July 12, 1804; Lorenzo Dow, November 16, 1806; Julia, March 25, 1809; Sarah, December 18, 1811; James, April 20, 1814, and Mary,

March 15, 1818. The last is the wife of the Rev. Charles Ferguson, and lives in Clinton County. Lorenzo D. is married, and lives in Minnesota; Julia is the widow of Hiram Jones, and lives in Illinois, and Asa is dead.

Mr. Woodmansee came to Butler County in 1809, and settled in Liberty Township. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he lived till the time of his decease, and which his son, James, now owns. He and his wife were both very prominent members of the Methodist Church, and, in fact, during its early years in their neighborhood, were its chief support. Their house was used as a meeting-house, and also for entertaining the ministers and congregations afterwards. He was a very hospitable man, and a prominent man in political circles. He represented the county both in the lower house and the Senate for a period of ten years. He was also a very prominent man in his own district, acting as law adviser for all the neighborhood, and doing the work of a justice of the peace, although refusing to be elected. He also held several other important offices in the county and township, and, in fact, held office all his life long. He came down the river to Cincinnati in a flat-boat, which he loaded with iron castings, sugar-kettles, etc., which he disposed of in Cincinnati. His father, James Woodmansee, and mother, Hannah Worden, came with him, and in a few years he sent for his brothers and sister to come. They were Samuel, James, Thomas, and Hannah, with her husband, John Gray, and their children. They all came and settled in this county, except the Grays, who went to Preble County. James Woodmansee, the father, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He went out with the first hostilities and was soon made a corporal. He was afterwards promoted to lieutenant, serving all through the war. Daniel, the son, died in 1842. His last vote was cast for Harrison. His wife died September 7, 1875, and is buried in the Woodmansee Cemetery, in Sugar Valley.

James Woodmansee, the poet, was born April 20, 1814, and was married in October, 1874, to Fanny Sampson McGowan, born in Urbana, Ohio, February 24, 1844. They have three children: Cicero, Pauline, and Lethe Lois. Mr. Woodmansee received a good education, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits. He early developed a fondness for verse, and has written two epic poems: "The Closing Scene, a Poem in Twelve Books," and "Religion, a Poem in Twelve Books." The subject of the first poem is the great war between Gog and Magog, ending "with the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds." The second shows religion from the time the "spirit brooded o'er the water's face" to the millennium. Besides these poems he has written "Wrinkles from the Brow of Experience;" "Poetry of the Seasons, a Poem in Four Books, Descriptive of Every Month in the Year," and "The Prodigal Son, a Drama in Five Acts." "The Closing Scene" and "Wrinkles" are already published, and have received the highest praise, both in Europe and America. A previous writer says: "Thomas Noon Talfourd, the great critic and judge of Westminster, said: '"The Closing Scene" rivals the "Divina Commedia" of Dante;' and Samuel Rogers, the author of 'Pleasures of Memory,' says: 'I call "The Closing Scene" the "Paradise Lost" of America.'" Mr. Woodmansee has traveled in Europe and America, but now pays the most of his attention to study and literary composition. He is at present living in Hamilton.

OXFORD.

Oxford is bounded on the north by the county of Preble, on the east by Milford Township, on the south by Reily Township, and on the west by the State of Indiana.

The township once formed a part of Milford, and before that of St. Clair. The boundary lines were fixed as they now exist in 1811. In 1820 the population was one thousand six hundred and fifty-three; in 1830, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight; and in 1840, three thousand three hundred and eighty-eight inhabitants.

The justices of the peace have been Joel Collins and Levi Lee, in 1811; James M. Dorsey, in 1813; James Beck, in 1815; James M. Dorsey, in 1816; James Beck, in 1818; James M. Dorsey, in 1819; Daniel Strickland, in 1820; Abraham Martin, in 1821; James M. Dorsey, in 1822; Abram A. Chittenden, in 1823; Abram Martin, in 1824; James M. Dorsey, in 1825; A. J. Chittenden, in 1826; Abram Martin, in 1827; James Crawford, in 1827; A. J. Chittenden, in 1828; James Ratliff, in 1830; James Crawford, in 1830; Abner H. Longley, in 1831; Gideon S. Howe, in 1832; Peter Sutton, in 1833; James Crawford, in 1833; Gideon S. Howe, Peter Sutton, and Wales B. Bonney, in 1835; Gideon S. Howe, Peter Sutton, and Wales B. Bonney, in 1838; Joseph Hills, in 1839; Wales B. Bonney and Peter Sutton, in 1841; E. A. McArthur, in 1842; James Crawford, in 1844; and William A. Irwin, in 1845.

The old inhabitants of the township were named Beeler, Collins, Keely, Dorsey, Morris, Ludlow, De Witt, Alger, Minor, Bond, Wadley, Hughes, Chittenden, Aus-

tin, Adams, McCullough, Greer, Chancy, Temple, Blackleach, Hoag, Weller, Horner, Freeman, Crawford, Ratliff, and Doty. Most of these have passed away.

Oxford Township presents a variety of soils and surfaces. The land is generally elevated and well adapted to grazing, the growing of wheat, and produce of all kinds. Farms are small, and the agricultural population large for the territory embraced. With the exception of two or more sections, the land belongs to the Miami University, the trustees of that institution leasing the land for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, subject to the annual payment of a quit-rent of six per cent on the purchase money.

Indian Creek runs through the south-west corner of the township, and in places the banks are high and precipitous. The stream here is quite rapid, and in early times afforded many excellent mill-sites.

Four-mile Creek flows through the township diagonally from north-west to south-east. The country bordering this stream is hilly, and in some places almost wholly unfit for agricultural purposes. Bottoms of some width and fertility follow the stream, on which fine crops of corn, wheat, and barley are usually grown. Four-mile has streams flowing into it of considerable size, among the most important of which are Cotton's Run, with a bevy of tributaries from the west, Harker's Run, from the north, likewise with many small branches, and other streams of more or less importance from the north. One of the remarkable features of Four-mile Creek is that it is larger in the township of Oxford than in St. Clair. The old settlers tell us it has ever been so, and that probably the water sinks into the sandy soil as it approaches nearer and nearer the Miami, or Seven-mile, into which it empties.

The late Colonel Thomas Irwin, of Butler County, was appointed commissioner to lay out and make a road, which was accordingly executed during 1804 and the following year. James Heaton, who was the county surveyor of this county, assisted in the undertaking. The road terminated at the center of the township, and the timber was cut to that point, but soon grew up in bushes. When the town of Oxford was laid out, in 1810, and began to improve, the direction of the road was changed from a point some distance east of the township, and laid out to the town.

The commissioners of Butler County, at their session in December, 1808, made an order for laying out a road from Rossville to the west boundary of the college township, nearly opposite to where James Crooks then lived, in the State of Indiana. The persons appointed for the work—Samuel Dick, William Blackburn, William Crooks, viewers; James McBride, surveyor; Benjamin Davis and Cyrus Timbrel, chain-men, and Hampton Adkins, ax-man and marker—accordingly met at Rossville on the 9th of February, 1809, and proceeded with their duty. This was the first county road laid out in Oxford Township. For many years it was traveled a great deal by the counties that lay west of the State line.

The December commissioners of 1808 appointed the same viewers to lay out a road from Joel Williams's mill at Millville, to the west boundary of the county and State, at the west side of Section 6, township 4, of range 1.

The next public road laid out was in March, 1811, from Derrough's Ford on the Miami River to the town of Oxford, and thence north-easterly in a direction for the town of Eaton, in Preble County. Joseph Walker, Charles Bruce, and John Maxwell were appointed viewers; James McBride, surveyor; John Walker and Darius C. Orcutt, chain-men; and Harp Tietsort, ax-man and marker.

The north boundary of the county was struck about thirty-five chains west of the north-east corner of the township. The whole length of this road was twenty-one miles and a fraction.

In January, 1830, the Legislature of Ohio passed a law incorporating a company with a capital of $150,000 to make a turnpike from Hamilton, Ohio, to Richmond, Indiana. At the evening session of the Legislature of Ohio, the law was modified and amended so as to authorize the company to make a turnpike road from Hamilton to the north-west corner of the College Township. The directors or managers appointed by the act were John Woods, William Taylor, Daniel Millikin, Robert Hewes, Abraham J. Chittenden, and Joel Collins, who organized themselves, and on the 29th of August, 1831, opened books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the company.

In the Summer of 1832 about seven miles of the road was located and staked out by Samuel Forrer, civil engineer, who then resided in Cincinnati. On Saturday evening he came home to see his family, and the cholera having broken out in the city, he did not return. Afterwards, in consequence of the difficulty in raising money and other embarrassing circumstances, no further progress was made, and the prosecution of the work was finally abandoned.

The history of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Society is obscure. In 1832 John Stewart, pastor in charge, organized the first Church at the house of Peter Butler, one mile and a half east of where the chapel now stands. The first leader was Isaac Crume, son of the Rev. Moses Crume, who was presiding elder of the district in 1817 and 1818. At the time of the organization, or soon thereafter, the Church consisted of the following members: Isaac and Jane Crume, Peter Butler and wife, Mary, Joshua Leech and wife, Miller and Ann Dorsey, Lucretia Procter, James Finkbine, John Duke and Eliza his wife, and Mr. Keely and wife. The chapel was built in 1834 or 1835. A local preacher by the name of Wetherby seems to have been more active in the enterprise than any one else.

In 1829 Elijah H. Fields, pastor, organized the first

Church in the neighborhood of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, at the house of Elisha Fay, and appointed Broomfield Boone the first class-leader. In 1834, during the pastorate of C. W. Swain and John Waterman, a log church, "old Zion," was built, three-fourths of a mile west of the present church. On the 2d of March, 1843, the log church was burned to the ground, the origin of the fire being unknown. In the same year the present house was commenced, and was completed in about one year from the time the first house was burned. On the 22d of March, 1844, the new house was dedicated by Zachariah Connell, pastor in charge. At this time the society was very prosperous, but for the last twenty years it has been on the decline. There is no Sabbath-school, no class-meetings nor prayer-meetings, and very small congregations.

The Christian Church in the Doty settlement, three miles and a half north of Oxford, was organized in 1844 by Herrick Burdsell, who was the most prominent of all the early members—Samuel Doty, Job Smith, Samuel Ware, Mrs. Joseph Morris, and others as members, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell and Joel Collins as principals. For the business men of the Church the society had Samuel Doty and Judge Collins. John Griggs, a reformed man, came in some time after the first permanent organization, and in after life won the esteem and confidence of his brethren. Solomon Keller was also among the first of the members. The frame church, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, which is now standing unfinished and rarely used, was erected a year or more after the Church was organized. Job Smith donated one acre of land for church and burial purposes, on which there are considerable numbers buried. The grave-yard is in a good condition, quite unlike the church. This congregation never had a regular pastor, but the Rev. Henry Prickett, a son-in-law of Herrick Burdsell, preached here for some time after the organization.

Fifty-five or sixty years ago, a Baptist church was erected on Section No. 31, a few feet distant from the old Girton school-house. This house was a frame building, and is now standing—removed from its original site—on Section 29. The house was, however, used for worship by all the denominations who chanced to be without a church in this neighborhood. The Rev. Firm Vanness, now a Methodist minister in Indiana, was one of the early preachers. Ebenezer Stibbins was also a local preacher and an early member. The Rev. Wilson Thompson, and, in fact, all those who preached from time to time at the Indian Creek Baptist Church, in Reily Township, administered to this people. John Burress was one of the first and most influential members, a man of many good motives and actions.

Christopher Girton's mill, on Indian Creek, in Section 31, was built sixty years ago by Mr. Barnum, a Yankee mill-wright. This flouring establishment passed from the father to son, Jacob Girton, and twenty-eight years ago became the property of Thomas McCullough, a leading citizen of Oxford village. The first mill, an undershot frame, is yet standing, but is now propelled by a turbine water-wheel, and has two sets of buhrs. Thomas McCullough is the son-in-law of Jacob Girton.

Christopher Girton had a still-house about three hundred yards west of the mill, with a wooden still, fifty odd years ago. This pioneer establishment continued to run for a good while, but finally went down. About seventy-five feet north of west of the still-house there was a private burying-ground. A buckeye tree marks the site of this ancient burial place exactly. A Mr. Bake had a still-house on Section 18, on Indian Creek, thirty-five years ago.

While Jacob Girton was in charge of the mill, he also carried on a country store. He continued in this branch of trade for more than twenty years. The house in which the store was kept is now standing, and is owned by Mr. McCullough.

Kennedy Brooks's brother, an Irishman, sixty years ago built a saw-mill on Four-mile. This mill was run for about ten years, and then sold to Mitchell & McClure, who erected a new undershot establishment. For six or eight years the firm did a considerable amount of sawing, but finally the mill went down on their hands. Mr. Mitchell was a son-in-law of McClure, whose given name was John.

There was a fulling-mill above the Brooks saw-mill, on the next farm, owned by James Lee. This manufactory was propelled by water-power, and the building was a frame. Lee sold the farm on which the fulling-mill stood to Mr. Orr. North of this mill a fourth of a mile Robert Marshall had a frame tread-wheel still-house, propelled by ox-power. All these three last mentioned establishments were in operation at the same time, and all have passed away.

Fifty years ago, on Section 31, a school was taught east of Girton's mill, on the top of the hill, by Maria Burris, a single lady, who now resides in Oxford. Miss Burris afterwards taught in Cincinnati for twenty years. She was an excellent teacher. The second house, which was also a frame building, was erected thirty-five years ago. Colonel French and Jacob Girton, who were the largest tax-payers in this section of country, with others, combined and built the building. Elizabeth, Christopher, Adam, and Phebe Girton were among the scholars. Christopher Girton was afterwards a member of the Legislature in Indiana for two or three terms, and also a county commissioner. Among the other scholars who obtained an education here were Robert Riggs and sisters and Colonel Dickinson's children. Judge Fisk, now of Brookville, Indiana, was a scholar in the first frame. Four of the Wardwell brothers were also scholars. Mrs. Isaac Wardwell, whose husband is dead, celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday on the 15th of April, 1882, surrounded by over one hundred relatives and friends.

Near the Doty Christian Church a log school-house was built fifty years ago, on Levi Goodwin's farm. Goodwin was a chair-maker by trade, and many of the old chairs and tables, bedsteads and stands in this township are specimens of his workmanship. The house was removed in 1846 or 1847, after having been in use for ten or twelve years. Some of the early teachers were Robert Orr, who was from Union County, Indiana, Andrew C. and David McDill, all men of much respectability. A one-armed man by the name of Smith was also among the first teachers. The Martins, Adamses, and Dotys were the scholars.

The frame house was built in 1847, one-fourth of a mile south of the church. William Swan and Jay Procter were early teachers in this house. The present brick house was built eight or ten years ago on the foundation of the old frame building.

The township, in 1845, was divided into ten school districts, and about one thousand dollars was annually collected from the citizens and appropriated for educacational purposes.

The first frame house and barn erected in the township are now to be seen. These two buildings were put up in 1817 by West Bonney, the father of Wales B. Bonney, of Oxford, who was born in 1799, and who is, perhaps, the oldest man in the township. They stand on the College Corner pike, one mile and a quarter from Oxford. The house is eighteen by forty-two, and one and a half stories high; the barn is thirty by forty feet. Both are in a good state of preservation.

Aaron Austin's grist-mill, on Four-mile, was erected about 1815. This building was a frame, three stories high, and was supplied with power by a sixteen foot overshot water-wheel. This mill was used for about thirty years, when it burned down. Some time after the erection of the grist-mill, and its successful operation, a saw-mill was built near by. Both of these establishments stopped at the same time. Franklin Austin, a son of the old gentleman, built the second mill, which was also a frame, three stories high, a year or two after the first mill was consumed by fire. Young Austin was a mill-wright by trade, and, like his father, was possessed of many sterling qualities. The same power was used in the second mill as in the first, though the machinery was greatly improved. Franklin Austin, it appears, had nothing but a son's interest in the grinding department, for we find his father selling out his property, and soon after James Broadberry became the owner. This gentleman carried on the flouring department for about three years, and a little time after, Samuel Mollyneaux conducted the mill. He, in turn, disposed of his interest. J. B. Pugh, the present proprietor, has been in possession for about fourteen years. This mill has four sets of buhrs, and does a large business in country work and merchant flour.

Aaron Austin was an early settler on Section 23, where he owned over two hundred acres of fine bottom land. This portion of the township is very fertile, and in the course of seventy-five years has apparently lost none of its native strength.

COLLEGE CORNER.

The village of College Corner was laid out by Gideon T. Howe, May 5, 1837. It is located mostly in Ohio, in Butler and Preble Counties, but is also partly in Indiana, in Union County. The village, as it was platted, belongs to Butler County, but the various additions have changed the original intentions of the founder somewhat. The land round about is fertile and level. The great thoroughfare, already mentioned in speaking of the roads, was the pike, which afforded an excellent outlet for all the outlying country in the West.

The first house built in College Corner was a log hemp-mill, erected by the neighbors in 1811, or thereabouts, for the purpose of pounding hemp. The site of this mill is now occupied by Ridenour & Bake as a store-lot. This mill was used for eight or ten years. But the mill was built before the land was entered, the farm on which it stood being taken up by Chrisley Kingrey, of Virginia.

There was a blacksmith, a Mr. Bright, here many years ago, who remained for three or four years, a few rods east of the old hemp-mill. Some of those by whom he was succeeded were John Murphy, whose shop stood on the ground now occupied by Ramsey's store, and who stayed with the people for twenty-five years. His residence is now supplanted by the home of Dr. McChristy, who has been here for fifteen years. David Montgomery was here as a blacksmith fifty years ago, in a shop the site of which is now opposite Bake & Ridenour's store.

The first store, however, which was kept in College Corner, was in a hewed-log two-story house, which stood where Samuel Ramsey now lives. Thomas Forbes was the store-keeper. Samuel Ridenour was the second man who engaged in the same branch of trade. He succeeded Forbes by buying him out, remaining three years. The elder Ridenour was followed by his son, J. M., in the same house, for fifteen years. J. M. Ridenour then removed across the street, in the brick house which he built in 1847, and which is now occupied by the Shera Brothers. College Corner was never of any importance until Samuel Ridenour became engaged in mercantile pursuits in this neighborhood. He was a man who dealt largely in hogs and cattle, and in all the industries of the community took a leading and active hand. His sons followed their father in many respects, and are now honored citizens of the place.

For the first tavern-keeper the village had Gideon Howe, who began in the house now occupied by Oscar Schlenk for the same purpose. This house was built in 1830, and Howe continued in it for ten or twelve years. Joseph Beck was also a tavern-keeper in the same building for ten or more years. Ezra Smith was here in

1852; William H. Ridenour, in 1853, remaining for three years; David Long, Charles Ruffin, and Michael Gavin, the latter in 1872.

The first school-house was a hewed log building, which stood a few feet south of the store of Ridenour & Bake. This building was used for a number of years, and then sold and removed. Some of the teachers here were Mr. Thompson, 'Squire Howe, who was from the East, also his sister Charlotte, and Mr. Macmean. Among the scholars were J. M. and C. P. Ridenour, J. M. C. Howe, James Long, and his sister Sarah. All these persons have since achieved considerable distinction.

The second school-house, a brick building, one story high and twenty-five by thirty feet, stood fifty rods north-east of the first house. Among the prominent teachers here were James Jones, James Welsh, Franklin B. Brookbank, and Charles B. Ruffin.

The third school-house in College Corner was a brick building the same size as the second house, erected in 1855, or thereabouts, and stood twenty-five rods south-east of the second building. The present school-building was erected in 1872, and is a two-story brick costing $3,000

The post-office was first kept in a frame building south of Ramsey's store, on the site now occupied by a tin-shop. George Widener, the tinner, has been here for fifteen years. The second post-office was immediately south a few feet of the first. The site is now occupied by a drug-store and town hall, the latter occupying the second story. The building is owned by John Howel, a dealer in real estate, but it was built especially for the purpose for which it is now used. All the other post-office buildings were owned by the postmasters.

Before the War of 1812 Samuel Ridenour resided half a mile south of the village, where he died in 1850, of erysipelas in the hand, contracted while cutting grain with a sickle in the harvest field. His death was deeply lamented by the entire community.

John Miller, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, settled one mile south of College Corner, on a farm now occupied by George Wilson, in 1806. Tobias Miller, of the same place, came in 1809. Jacob Bake came in 1809, and took up his residence one-half mile below Tobias Miller's. Colonel John Miller, of Virginia, came in 1809, and took up his residence among the people in this section of country.

Joseph Kingrey, who came from Virginia, settled one mile and a half north-east of College Corner in 1809. Samuel and James Huston, of Virginia, settled between Kingrey's and the Corner at an early day. John Patterson settled one mile north of College Corner in 1810. Peter Ridenour settled one and a half miles north-east of the village in 1810. Captain Long took up his residence in Indiana, one mile west of town, more than seventy years ago. The farm is now owned by Barney Bright, on which Long lived, and which he, no doubt, entered some time thereafter. Samuel McDill and David Bonner took up their homes south of College Corner many years ago. Jonathan Paxton had a still-house on a branch of Four-mile many years ago. Samuel Ridenour had a similar concern in 1820 at his home. The first saw-mill in this part of the country was owned by Tobias Miller, in 1820. His mill sawed much of the lumber for the Miami University. Miller also carried on tanning extensively. His tannery was built in 1815, and continued to run until 1837. Both the saw-mill and tan-yard were kept going at the same time.

One of the curiosities of pioneer life is found in a hat shop or manufactory, which existed in a very prosperous manner, in College Corner, soon after it was laid out. Mr. John Tilford was here in 1835 or 1836 in this business, who was from Franklin County, Indiana. He remained but about two years. His place of meeting his customers was in a little frame house where Charles Cokefair's drug store now is.

John Leach was a tailor in the village in 1837, in a frame building where Ridenour & Bake's store now is. One of the most distinguished of the early citizens of College Corner was General Ambrose Burnside, who was a tailor here before 1835. General Burnside is remembered by some of the oldest citizens as at that time being a very promising young man.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 224, was chartered March 28, 1861. The charter members were Ira Maxwell, A. S. Hall, Finley Egbert, J. E. Tucker, John Tweedy, J. M. Ridenour, Samuel Ridenour, Jun. The first meetings of this society were held in the present place of assembly, which is a leased building. The first officers were Ira Maxwell, N. G.; A. S. Hall, V. G.; H. C. Peters, R. S.; T. M. Ridenour, Treas.; John Stephenson, W.; Joseph E. Tucker, Con.; E. Howe, I. G.; John Tweedy, R. S.; Finley Egbert, L. S. Vice Grand supporters: S. B. McKee, R. S.; Marion Harter, L. S. Some of the leading present members are George Bargelt, who is now and has been secretary for nine years; George Clark, John Campbell, Finley Egbert, J. C. Gilmore, A. S. Hall, M. C. Judkins, F. M. Jackson, Philip Jackson, J. D. Johnson, M. C. Keffler, George Handley, George Montgomery, W. H. Shephard, H. Kiger, W. C. Miller, and William Rigsby. At present the membership numbers about forty. J. D. Johnson is the present N. G., and H. Kiger, V. G. In January, 1882, six hundred dollars was stolen from the society safe, the combination of which some persons had previously learned. An effort was made to detect the thief, but it proved unsuccessful.

In the Spring of 1837 the Rev. George M. Beswick, of the Indiana Conference, organized the M. E. Church at College Corner. Beswick has now been dead these twenty years. This Church was organized at the house of John J. Murphey, in a little log house east of Ramsey's store. Thirteen members constituted the original roll, as follows: John and Desire Murphey, Samuel and Barbara Ridenour,

Brice and Eliza Purcil, Broomfield Boone and wife, Joseph Kitchen, who was a local preacher, and wife, Mrs. Margaret Ridenour, Caleb Shera, and Sarah his wife. Mrs. Barbara Ridenour, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Shera are still living. For a few years this point of worship belonged to the Centerville circuit, but was soon changed to the College Corner and Liberty circuit, which name it still retains. The parsonage is located at Liberty.

Among the first preachers were Mr. Hasty, of Indiana, who was here in 1837; John Kigers and Landa Havens, both here two years, the former of whom is still living in Indiana; Greenbury R. Beeks, who was with the people for two years, and who is now dead; Mr. Kelso, who traveled with Beeks; Joseph Tarkington, who was here for one year, and who now lives in Greensburg, Indiana; William Hibben, who died in Indianapolis one year ago; W. W. Snyder, who was here after 1845, and who stayed for two years, now of South Bend, Indiana; John S. Wingate, another traveling preacher, who was here for three years altogether, and now of Greensburg, Indiana; and Mr. Falkinburg, here in 1855, who was the pastor in charge for two years.

The first place of worship this society had was a frame building, erected in 1838, which cost $800; the second house, a brick, was put up in 1855, and cost $3,500. It stands on the old site.

This society is a branch of the Oxford Methodist Church. The land on which the house stands was given by Samuel Ridenour. The present preacher is the Rev. R. R. Baldwin. The membership numbers about two hundred.

One mile and a half south of College Corner an old log meeting-house, owned by the Methodists, was in use in 1821. This house stood about nine rods north of the present school building. The second church, a frame building, was erected in 1841. In 1860, on account of deaths and removals, the society divided, part of the members going to Oxford and part to College Corner. The old church is now partly used as a dwelling. Some of the first members of the Bethel Church, the name by which this society was known, were John Brown and wife, both of whom are now dead; old Mr. Dollahan and wife, Wm. Shera and wife Eleanor, Margaret Ridenour, Broomfield Boone, and Joseph Kitchen. This church, from the time of its building to the time it was abandoned, belonged to the Oxford circuit.

In 1845, or thereabouts, the Presbyterian Church was organized in College Corner. Joseph Stewart was a ruling elder for a number of years; so also was Josiah Wilson, who is now dead. Sarah Howe was one of the leading and early members. Professors John W. Scott and Charles Elliott, of Oxford, were instrumental in the organization of this society. When the Church was first formed the professors from Oxford supplied the people with ministers. Before the society was organized the Rev. James Graham often preached to the people. He was a man of considerable ability, and did great good. He belonged to the New School Presbyterians, and was a resident of Oxford. This Church now has about sixty members and a capacity to seat two hundred and fifty people. The Rev. Wilber Chapman, of Lane Seminary, preaches to this people once every fortnight; also at Liberty.

As early as 1840 Samuel Ridenour gave one and a half acres of land for burial purposes, but it was not until 1880 that the heirs of this liberal-minded gentleman deeded the ground to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel Ridenour died June 30, 1850, aged 57 years, 9 months and 3 days. He was in every way a man of the highest order, qualified for almost any undertaking, and so constituted as to win the cordial esteem and regard of his fellow-man. John M. Ridenour, a son, was at the time of his death a captain in the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry. He was wounded by the explosion of a mine at the battle of Petersburg, Virginia. He was then taken prisoner and held in captivity for three months, and during two months of this time lay in prison at Castle Thunder, dying afterwards from the effects of bad medical treatment. He died November 25, 1869, aged 32 years, 3 months and 23 days. In the cemetery are:

Rev. H. B. Collins, a member of the Southern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born May 4, 1829; died September 4, 1864. Mr. Collins was a fine scholar and preacher, and at the time of his death was highly esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Robert Howell, died April 24, 1862; aged 62. Jane Howell, died May 28, 1881; aged 83. Both were natives of England. Dr. Brice Purcil, born December 2, 1795; died December 8, 1866. David Montgomery, born June 15, 1809, and died June 12, 1852. Thomas Jones died June 10, 1875; aged 77. William R. Duckett, died December 30, 1866; aged 86. Grace, wife of William R. Duckett, died August 25, 1849; aged 71. Tilghman Duckett died April 27, 1873; aged 66. Thompson Wilcox was born September 28, 1791, and died September 25, 1876. Caroline Wilcox, his wife, was born January 3, 1821, and died September 25, 1876.

The Old School Presbyterian burying-ground was given for this purpose by Joseph Harter, a gentleman of many good deeds, but who did not belong to any religious society. He had three wives. We give their lives and his in brief:

Joseph Harter died August 11, 1863, aged 76; Rosannah Harter was born March 2, 1800, and died April 21, 1876. Mary Harter died May 3, 1839; aged 32. Catharine Harter died April 27, 1849; aged 36. These other two epitaphs are from the same yard: Calvin B., son of Gideon and Sarah Howe, a member of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Regular Volunteer Infantry, Company B, died March 23, 1862; aged 25. Sarah, wife of Ebenezer Howe, died October 25, 1865; aged 88.

Between the time when those lands were offered for sale and the time the location of this township was

made, two and a half sections lying on Four-mile had been purchased by individuals. Section No. 25 was entered by Colonel Samuel Beeler, and the west halves of Sections Nos. 11, 14 and 24 were purchased by Matthew Hueston. In the Summer of 1803 Colonel Beeler removed to his lands, and made the first improvements in what is now the Township of Oxford; and about the same time Colonel Hueston sold off the other halves of the sections which he had purchased in the township to James Adams, Zachariah P. De Witt, Nathan Horner, and Thomas White, who severally made improvements and settled on them about the same time. In the year 1806 Captain Joel Collins purchased a part of Colonel Beeler's section, and settled on it. Colonel Beeler afterwards removed to Illinois.

The location of this township for college purposes having precluded all further purchases, it consequently remained unsettled, with the exception of the families above mentioned and some few squatters who dwelt along the bottoms of Four-mile Creek; amongst whom were Robert Taylor, called Buffalo Bob, Edward Lytle, Henry Hall, David Lee, John Slack and Mr. Perkins, and perhaps a few others. At this sale some of the above men became purchasers of the land on which they had settled; others abandoned their improvements and removed farther west.

OXFORD.

The village of Oxford is situated in latitude 39° 34′ north, and 7° 38′ west longitude from Washington City. It is thirty-seven miles from Cincinnati, one hundred and ten miles from Columbus, and eighty miles east of Indianapolis.

On the 6th day of February, 1810, the Legislature of Ohio passed a law by which the board of trustees of the Miami University were directed to cause the town of Oxford to be laid off on the Miami College lands. In pursuance of the instructions contained in this law, the board of trustees, at their meeting in March following, appointed a committee of their body to make the selection and cause the town to be laid out. This committee proceeded, on the 29th day of March, 1810, to the Miami College lands, and, after a careful examination of the whole township, selected the present site of Oxford for the location of the town, which was laid out on the 10th of the month following. The town is one mile square, and when laid out contained one hundred and twenty-eight in or town lots, and forty four-acre out-lots on the south of the in-lots. In July, 1827, an additional number of lots were laid off, and in November, 1831, a further addition on the east of the former lots and north of the University Square was made.

In the east part of the town is laid off a plat of ground containing fifty-six acres, which is designated the "University Square." It is reserved for the erection of buildings for the use of the institution, to lay out such gardens, avenues, and promenades, as may be found necessary and convenient. In the north-east corner of the town plat is also reserved a tract of about forty acres, designed for a botanical garden.

Oxford is situated half a mile west of Four-mile Creek, on an elevated piece of ground about eighty feet above the level of the channel of the creek. The lots in the town of Oxford were disposed of by the trustees of the University at public sale, in a manner similar to the lands of the township; only with the exception that the purchaser was required to pay the amount of the price bid for the lot, on which being complied with he receives a lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever; subject, however, to the payment, annually, of a quit-rent of six per cent on the purchase price of the lot, in the same manner as the other lands of the township.

The first sale of the lots in Oxford was held at Hamilton, on the 22d and 23d days of May, 1810, when the lots then laid out of an uneven number were offered for sale. At this sale eleven in-lots and eight four-acre out-lots were sold, the in-lots at prices from $16.66⅔ to $25.90 each; the four-acre out-lots at the rate of five dollars per acre.

On the 28th and 29th of August ensuing a second sale of lots in Oxford was held in Hamilton, when the residue of the lots then laid out were offered for sale. At this sale only three in-lots and three out-lots were sold, at about the same price as the first sales.

During the Summer of 1810 the tall trees which then covered the site of the town began to be cut down, and a few cabins commenced. The first house erected in Oxford was built by Samuel McCullough, on Lot No. 1, being the lot on which Captain Joel Collins's house stood in 1838. It was built of unhewed beech logs, and for several years was the only house of entertainment in the place. It disappeared many years ago. On the lot adjoining the public square was shortly afterward erected a hewed log house by William McMahan, which was also removed many years since. According to the census of 1830, the population of the village amounted to seven hundred and thirty-seven souls.

Oxford had for her first settlers James M. Dorsey, William Ludlow, John Smith, son of Jacob Smith of Green County, Moses Crume, James Parker, Seth Bates, George Davis, Robert Morris, Levi Lee, Stephen Minor, Walter Dickinson, Abraham York, William Allen, Thomas Longley, Benjamin Jones, Aaron Jones, James Ratliff, Elias Farr, Sylvester Lyons, James Beck, and Philip Wiggins. These men constituted what might be properly called the first settlers. But there were others whose influence was as great. Zachariah De Witt settled here in 1808 or 1810; Colonel Samuel Beeler, Captain West Bonney and his son Wales B., coming here about 1816; 'Squire Crawford, a merchant, in 1822, justice of the peace for forty years; 'Squire Sutton, now eighty-one years of age, for thirty-six years a justice of the peace; Eleazar Hoag, settling on Four-mile in 1810, being a

school-teacher by profession; Ethan S. Weston, recently deceased, a remarkable man for his age; Thomas Craven, an early Baptist preacher here in 1812; John Mollyneaux, a merchant; Joseph Ward, here in 1822; John Demoss and John Parsons; Elijah Fay and Christopher Girton, the latter already mentioned as having a mill on Indian Creek; Henry Lewis, a merchant; John Abel, Deacon White, and Thomas McCullough, the latter the first white male child born in the township, and others. 'Squire Dorsey was a well-informed early citizen.

Below is given a letter from Dr. John W. Keely, now of Indianapolis. We publish it in his own language, because it will better illustrate those pioneer times:

"I lived all my life, up to 1836, in the town of Oxford, save the first year and a half. My father, John Keely, a brick and stone mason by trade, was induced by one Merrikin Bond to remove from Cincinnati to Oxford, some time in 1817. My oldest brother, William, died in his eleventh year, on the 2d of May, 1818, and was the first one that was buried in the old graveyard, down by the railroad depot.

"Speaking of the grave-yard, reminds me of an inscription upon the tombstone of Mrs. Phebe Morris, wife of David Morris, a deist. A good many years ago he had a conversation with the Rev. William H. Raper, who was on the Oxford circuit in 1820 or 1821. Mrs. Morris was then sick, and desired to converse with a minister. Mr. Morris would not agree that Mr. Raper should talk personally with his wife, but agreed that the minister should visit the sick lady and converse with him in her presence in regard to the differences in Christianity and Deism. The conversation was had, and at one point she put in a word as to the reasonableness of Mr. Raper's argument. This threw Morris into a passion, and resulted in breaking off the conversation, and the forbidding Mr. Raper the privilege of administering to the dying woman the consolations of religion. Mrs. Morris, I think, had been persuaded to adopt the principles of her husband, but in her last sickness had fears, and desired the presence and services of a minister of the Gospel. The following is the inscription I copied from the tombstone years ago, after my conversation with Mr. Raper:

"'1821—Mrs. Phebe Morris, wife of David Morris, died September 6, in the 23d year of her age. She recognized the doctrine of the infinite perfectibility of the human mind, and believed that to be happy we must be virtuous; and to be virtuous, we must do something to mitigate the woes and increase the happiness of others. To her husband she was most affectionate. To her friends, generous and kind. To her enemies, cold and indifferent. Her greatest desire was the cultivation of her mind. Her principal amusement was reading, and her favorite books "Godwin's Political Justice" and "Condorcet's Human Mind." Her fate and untimely death, which occurred September 6, 1821, was brought about by affliction, which was borne to the last moments of her existence with patience and philosophic fortitude, perhaps never excelled.'

"A man by the name of Kitchen, I think, was a blacksmith in Oxford, and local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1820, or thereabouts. Joseph Shirk was a blacksmith from my earliest recollections. He built a house, a brick building, in which he lived, on the corner of High Street, north of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Shirk was also a Baptist preacher, a man of sterling integrity and a good citizen.

"Among the early merchants I call to mind Bonney, Chamberlain, and Chittenden. The former was also a kind of dealer in real estate and loaned money by taking the interest in advance. Among the tavern-keepers I only remember Weller, father of John B. Weller, once governor of California; also a man by the name of Chauncy, from Maryland. His wife was regarded as one of the finest cooks in town. John McGonigle also kept a tavern and boarding-house. John Huston was a carpenter and builder, employing a great number of hands. He planned and built what was known as the Mansion House, and was a man of integrity and enterprise. The Mansion House was the principal hotel for many years.

"Of Dr. Bishop I can say nothing but good. If he was not a good man there is no use of looking for good men in this world. The Rev. Henry Little, who died in Madison, Indiana, a few months ago, became pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church in or about the beginning of the year 1830. He had not been there long before a very remarkable awakening took place in the Church and throughout the community. A great many young people professed conversion and united with the Church. The Presbyterians, under the pastorate of Mr. Little, held a camp-meeting in a beautiful grove in the north-west corner of the corporation of the town of Oxford, beginning on the first day of September, 1831. It was on Thursday that the first service was held. I have a very pleasant memory of that meeting, the services of which I attended every day, for the reason that it was on the Sabbath, the fourth day of September, 1831, that I was converted down in a big cornfield just north of the camp-ground. The memory of that time is precious to me, and as fresh as though it had transpired but a week since. Of the ministers who assisted in the meeting I can recall only a few: Mr. Little, Mr. Graves, Dr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Dr. Bishop. On the day the meeting closed, as they were singing a farewell hymn, Robert Morris, familiarly known as Robby Morris, who was a member of the New Lights' Church, became very much excited and began to shout quite loudly. Mr. Graves and Dr. Bishop were sitting almost touching each other. Mr. Graves made some very severe remarks on the disorder, but the doctor touched him with his elbow and said, 'Charity, brother, charity.'

"Among the early Universalist preachers of Oxford, in 1832 or 1833, was Jonathan Kidwell, a man of dark-gray eyes and a keen caricaturist.

"My first recollections of Sunday-schools begin with

about 1824, when I was eight years old. It was a union school, and was held in the south-west corner of the University building, over the ground floor. My father, John Keely, was the superintendent of that school for many years. It was a primitive affair when compared with the schools of the present day. The exercises consisted of reading the Scriptures, singing, recital of verses which had been memorized, and prayers. It often happened that there was not sufficient time to hear all the verses that had been memorized. One girl, I remember, memorized nearly the entire New Testament. Her name was Laura Cross. The scholars were rewarded as follows: For ten verses, a plain white Scripture ticket; when ten of these were obtained the scholar was entitled to a pink ticket, and so on.

"The Presbyterians for many years occupied the chapel of the University for church purposes.

"Dr. Bishop was, I think, the most popular and successful president the college ever had. Prof. McFarland was the only Methodist professor, as I now remember, that was ever employed in the University.

"Mr. Markle carried on the tailoring business for many years; also Thomas Dollahan, William H. Woodruff, and William Lange. Early in life the last named was very intemperate. He removed to the village of Camden, reformed, was converted, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, became a local ordained preacher, and died a Christian over forty years ago. I attended a two days' meeting held by the Rev. Moses Crume, in the village, and was entertained at Mr. Logue's. Danforth Wetherby was an early citizen of Oxford. He was engaged in the coopering business. He was also a local preacher, and a man of more than ordinary ability.

"I must not forget to mention Peter Sampson, an early Methodist, a colored man. He and his wife were members of the Church and very good people. Thomas Rollins and wife; he was a mulatto, and a man of very dignified bearing.

"John Baughman, a young man working at the tanning business, was converted at my father's house. He afterward became a preacher of some note. Nehemiah Griffiths, living near Oxford, also became a successful preacher, but died early. The Rev. Samuel Bromer lived in Oxford at an early day. I think he ran a carding machine. It afterwards went into the hands of the Roots, who manufactured cloths and hat felts.

"On the first day of February, 1834, Charles W. Swain gave me license to exhort, and on the ninth day of April, 1834, I was recommended for license to preach as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. I was then nineteen years and nine days old.

"Philip D. Matson came to Oxford somewhere near 1832. He and John Ferguson were tinners by trade. They formed a copartnership and remained together for thirty or forty years. They never, I am told, had any falling out; got along pleasantly and amicably, and wound up their joint interests, Matson retiring, some years ago. These men lived and worked as brothers. They are both respectable men, loved and admired by all good people."

In the year 1811 the trustees of the Miami University made an appropriation for the erection of a school building on the University Square, which was to be used for the time being by the citizens of the township as an English school. This house was situated about fifteen rods west of where the college building has since been erected. It was built of large hewed logs, about twenty by thirty feet, one story high, with a stone fire-place and chimney in each end. The building was completed so far as to be occupied in December of that year; and the citizens of the township having selected James M. Dorsey as the teacher of the school, in the same month he moved into the building. There was a partition run through the house, dividing it into two rooms. Dorsey lived with his family in the room at one end and taught the school in the other room. At that time there was no settlement on any in-lot in the town, and not a road of any description leading to where the town was laid out, and it is believed that not a stick of timber had been cut from any in-lot except what was used in the erection of the school-house. In 1824 a second story was added to the building and prepared for a residence for Robert H. Bishop, then appointed president of the University, in which he and his family resided for many years. The first settlers in the town of Oxford were John Taylor, James M. Dorsey, Merrikin Bond, John C. Irwin, Jacob Webb, Skillman Alger, Enoch Simpson, Fergus Mitchell, and Daniel Hopkins.

About the year 1815 William McMechan, then but a few months from Ireland, put up the first shingled roof house in the town. This building was a two-story hewed log house, and stood on the north side of High Street, on the lots next west of the lots granted for public purposes. James Carlisle moved into this house and kept a tavern, the first in Oxford, in 1816. His wife was Harriet, a daughter of Mrs. Greer, of Hamilton. Her sister Belle married Joseph S. Benham, then a lawyer of Hamilton, afterwards of Cincinnati. The talented Harriet Prentice of Louisville, Kentucky, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benham, and consequently niece of Mrs. Carlisle, who died at Defiance, Ohio. Sometime afterwards Samuel McCullough erected a row of frame buildings east of the public ground, in which he kept a tavern until the time of his death, but his widow continued the business for some time thereafter.

For her leading tavern-keepers after Samuel McCullough and his good wife, Oxford had Calvin Ward, here more than fifty-five years ago, in a two-story log house, which was weatherboarded, in the southern part of the town. Ward continued in this business many years. He was followed by Mr. Thompson, who kept in the same building, and at the same time had a museum, the

first in Oxford. After Thompson gave up his business the old house was used for a dwelling, but is now gone.

After Mrs. Elizabeth McCullough ceased to entertain travelers, Ludwick Weller followed in the same property. He was the father of John B. Weller. Mr. Chancy came in after Weller, who remained about ten years. Chancy was superseded by Dawson, also in the McCullough property. Mr. Dawson left about twenty years ago, after which the tavern-stand was converted into a business block.

The Mansion House was built about 1830, by J. R. Huston, who, unfortunately, died before the house was completed. Harry Lewis and Colonel French bought and completed the house, the latter keeping hotel in the building for a short time. Roberts & DeWitt then rented the house, continuing in the hotel business for several years. These men were followed by William McChesney, here a good many years, and Isaac Worden. James Worden, his son, is now a leader of the famous Chautauqua Sunday-school. Worden was very poor while here, and it is told that many a guest, before he could get his meal, had to advance the money. At the sale of Lewis & French, Daniel Corwin bought the property, and in turn sold to P. H. Cone, who, during the late war, and before and after, was engaged in hotel-keeping. Mr. Cone afterwards sold the house, and it is now used for business purposes.

The Davis Hotel was built by Ludwick Weller. After him came James Adams, here for three or four years, and Roswell Hazleton, who remained with the people for twenty successive seasons. In 1872 Thomas McCullough bought the stand, but the present owner is Mayor B. B. Davis, who has held that office since 1869, and who now conducts it as a public boarding-house under the name of the Girard House. The schools have been noticed somewhat, but Mr. W. H. Stewart kindly furnishes this information:

"In 1817 Dr. Blackleach taught a school in the house our marshal now lives in. 'Squire W. B. Bonney and Godwin Dorsey were among the scholars. About 1833, 'Squire Bonney and a Mr. Morrison taught a public school in the building now known as the old Catholic Church. Lyman Hardin succeeded 'Squire Bonney. Sometime after this the board of education purchased the present site, and erected a building of four rooms. Among the superintendents, or principals, we find the names of Mr. Longnecker, Henry Brown, Charles P. Dennis, and J. W. Zeller. The latter served seven years, and was followed by F. D. Davis, who superintended four years. In 1874 W. H. Stewart, of Connersville, Indiana, was elected superintendent. The Miami University having closed, the board of education thought it advisable to open a high school which, in part, might take the place of the preparatory department of the University. The high school has been in operation for eight years, and is now more popular than ever before. The course of study is that pursued in the Cincinnati schools, with the exception of the high school, where a few modifications are made."

We add to the history of the taverns this card:

"Thankful for past favors and wishing those favors continued, the subscriber has at considerable expense repaired and enlarged his house in the town of Oxford for the accommodation of travelers. From his experience and strict personal attention he reasonably expects a share of the public patronage, and flatters himself that he will render satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with a call. The stage from Hamilton arrives at this house on Mondays and Fridays, and leaves at one o'clock P. M., for Brookville, *via* Bath Springs, when desired; and returns Tuesdays and Saturdays, and leaves at eight o'clock A. M., for Hamilton. Hacks or single horses can be had at all times by travelers or visitors. A. Stilson.

"Oxford, Ohio, *May* 20, 1830."

We add another equally as interesting:

"OXFORD HOTEL.

"John McGonigle respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment in Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. This house is situated on High Street, near the center of the town, commanding a full view of the college yard and buildings of the Miami University. The house is large and convenient, with stabling and out-building nearly new, and in excellent repair. His bar is amply supplied with choice liquors; his larder will be well furnished and care taken to make the table acceptable. Every attention will be given to render the traveler or visitor comfortable who may favor him with a call. Carriages and hacks for parties wishing to visit the Bath Springs or other places in the neighborhood will be at all times available."

From a memorandum we take the following:

"Oxford, Ohio, *October* 20, 1828.—Candles had to be lit in this place at dinner on Sunday, the 19th inst., the air being darkened by an unusual quantity of smoke arising from the woods, which are on fire in this community."

A. V. Flagg was a citizen of Oxford for twenty-five or thirty years, during which time he engaged in the business of a blacksmith. Flagg was here about sixty years ago. The lot where the blacksmith's shop stood is now owned by John Sterns. The shop is now occupied as a shoe-shop. E. D. Smith was here forty years ago, in the same branch of business, in a frame building. B. B. Davis, another blacksmith, was engaged in blacksmithing in Oxford for twenty years, where Mrs. S. V. Hill now lives. Davis was a strong Methodist; he died in Indiana. J. Jellies was also a similar mechanic, on the ground where Charles Watt now is. Jacob Brandenburg has been here for forty years. Edward French was a smith on lot No. 43, but left many years ago. John Kirkwood was another blacksmith in Oxford fifty years in the past. William Procter, a colored smith, was a mechanic in this village in 1830. He was shot by two drunken soldiers some time during the war, who, in turn, were killed the same night by some of the citizens.

Oxford Township had for its first distillery one situated on lot No. 42, in the village of Oxford. This still-house was owned by Samuel McCullough, who was from Pennsylvania. McCullough came here from the mill which bore his name, on the Big Miami above Hamilton. One of the largest distilling establishments in the western half of Butler County was owned by Robert Richey, more than fifty years ago, half a mile north of the public square, in Oxford. This still-house was in operation for about twenty years. From Richey the farm on which the still-house stood passed into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Brainard. The widow of James Adams now owns the main part of the northern half of the old Richey farm.

Joseph Morris, who lived three miles north-west of Oxford, on a farm, made the hauling of whisky to Cincinnati a business at an early day. In returning he brought with him a load of groceries. It took one week to make the trip. The old Richey still-house was torn down and converted into business houses.

David Swing had the first tannery in Oxford, located on lot No. 28, in 1815. Swing was a Yankee; after carrying on the tanning business for about twenty years, he abandoned his tannery. Dr. Boude, who died in Illinois, had another on lot No. 33; also, A. W. Irwin, son of David Irwin, on lot No. 240, forty years ago. The present owners are Surface & Flanagan.

Joshua Davis, a well-known man in the town of Oxford, built a large carriage factory in the place twenty-four years ago; it was a frame building, and stood on lot No. 88. It had a front of eighty-eight feet, sixty-six feet long, and was two stories high. This shop was an extensive affair, containing all the departments necessary for such work. The renters of this establishment were Thomas Davis and George Russell. In 1879 this house burned, with a total loss of $3,000. In 1859 Mr. Davis also lost a store and other buildings, by incendiarism, valued at $1,500.

In 1872 the Davis Hall was erected, which is three stories high, and is seventy-eight by seventy-eight feet. The Odd Fellows' hall occupies the third story in part. Three firms were connected in the erection of this building, Joshua Fry and George Munns, Joshua Davis and the Odd Fellows. This is the best block in Oxford and cost over $12,000. The hall will seat over five hundred people.

On the north-east corner of the public square a very large stable was at one time built out of the frame-work of the Richey still-house. This house had a front of fifty feet. A very large and extensive business was carried on in the way of trading, buying, and barter generally. This was called the Gabriel Cathcart block.

In 1820 George Siple had a distillery on Indian Creek, on Section 31. This establishment had what was known as a wooden still. Siple failed in business in 1844. Below, on the same section, David Gray had a like affair. John Wilson, on Four-mile Creek, was engaged in the same work, but had for his distiller a William Bane, now of Richmond, Indiana. Bane was a great fiddler. In the evenings many of the young men of the surrounding country gathered in to hear his music. This still-house had the reputation of being haunted with ghosts. People came for fifty miles to see the sights. It finally resulted in pickets being posted to watch Bane, who was suspected of being concerned in the matter. On a certain occasion, as the ghost was skipping over the whisky barrels, an ax was thrown through the sheet which the creature wore. It passed very near to Bane's breast, and ever after the ghost was not to be seen.

Risking some things already mentioned perhaps by Dr. Keely, we give an outline of who the store-keepers have been. In 1828 West Bonney was here, where the Citizens' Bank now is. The same year John Smith was also a country merchant in the frame house now used for a bakery. John Johnson was here at the same time, and continued for twenty years. Charles Spinnings was where William H. Johnson now lives, about the same time, remaining for some ten years. The old store-house has since been greatly remodeled. Harry Lewis was also in the same branch of trade, in a frame building where Shera & Brother are now. Mr. Lewis remained in this vocation for fifteen years. Ross Chamberlain occupied two or three houses in as many years. He went from Oxford to California. Colonel Jacob Ogle was a store-keeper for two or three years where the Oxford Bank now is, many years ago; he was followed by Ratliff & Meridith, in the same house for a year or two. In 1840 'Squire Crawford, who had also been with the people for many years previous, was a merchant. He held the office of justice of the peace for several terms, and died in Oxford three or four years since. Abraham J. Chittenden was here in 1825 in a little frame house on the corner of Cathcart's block. Chittenden removed to Illinois. Mr. Dollahan was before Chittenden, in a little frame north of the public square. Merrikin Bond was also a very early merchant. Robert Mollyneaux was here in 1830, on the corner opposite the Cathcart block.

Invincible Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 108, of Oxford, was chartered April 21, 1848, with the following members: Wm. T. Smith, Wm. Brooks, G. W. Churchill, G. W. Keely, I. I. Keely, and S. C. Pearce, and was instituted on the 7th of June of the same year. The first meetings of the organization were held in the third story of the Mansion House, after which they leased for twenty years the Irving building. After this they were for three or four years in the Chatten Hall. The present house was erected the same year as the Davis Hall. For the present officers, Spring of 1882, this lodge has S. P. Murray, N. G.; John A. Morrow, V. G.; H. D. Gath, R. S.; D. P. Beaton, P. S.; W. L. Lane, Treasurer. There are about sixty-five active members, with a

usual attendance of about twenty-five, many of them living at a distance, which prevents their presence.

The first members of this society were men of enterprise and sound judgment. They were Dr. G. W. Keely, Daniel Brooks, John P. Clough, Isaac H. Harmon, I. W. Maclain, B. F. Steele, Ebenezer Warner, I. I. Keely, John E. Chatten, Edward H. Bacon, Mahlon Bacon, W. B. Bonney, R. S. Campbell, John Alexander, Robert A. Finkbine, Christian Sheeler, Albert Adams, John C. Lindley, Wm. H. McChesney, Thomas Warner, Allen Clute, Joseph H. Merridith, and others, all before 1850. Jacob T. Feber, Isaac Cooper, and Dr. Robert C. Huston joined in 1852, and are now prominent as they were thirty years since. John Wray, Erza Bourne, M. W. Duvall, dead; G. W. Sadler and George Adams joined in 1856. J. E. Chatten, W. B. Bonney, Samuel Gath, Jr., and Sutton C. Richey became members in 1860. P. H. Cone, who came from Connecticut, and who died March 15, 1882, became a member on the presentation of his card. W. L. Lane identified himself with this lodge in 1866, from St. Charles Lodge. This organization owns the third story, which, together with the society furniture, is valued at $3,000.

There is also an Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 119, instituted on the 4th of June, 1869. The charter members were R. C. Huston, J. E. Chatten, S. C. Richey, A. P. Cox, G. W. Murphey, Joseph McCloskey, A. J. Owens. For present officers: C. P., R. W. De Witt; S. W., M. H. Beckett; H. P., Dr. H. M. Logee; S., H. C. Huston; Treas., J. E. Chatten. This organization meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Thursday evenings of every month.

Oxford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 67, was organized June 18, 1822, by dispensation. The charter was granted January 16, 1823. The charter members were Abraham J. Chittenden, Joel Collins, Anthony Butler, Charles Newhall, James R. Hughes, Alpheus Sherman, James M. Dorsey, Thomas Walton, and Abner Stilson. Mr. Chittenden was made a Mason in Connecticut; Messrs. Hughes and Collins, in Ohio; Messrs. Sherman and Butler, in Vermont; Messrs. Newhall and Walton, in Massachusetts; Mr. Dorsey, in Maryland; Mr. Stilson, in New York. Peter H. Butler was the first Mason made in this lodge, 1822. He was followed by Sylvester Lyons. Among the other first members were Herrick Burdsell, John Clark, Asa Newton, Edward Newton, Henry Powers, Asher Fields, Charles W. H. Temple, Asahel Moore, Mr. Anderson, Jacob Markle, and Samuel Gleason.

Abraham J. Chittenden was the first Master, James Hughes, the second, and Alpheus Sherman, the third, In 1876 Sylvester Lyons was the oldest surviving member, having been made a Mason in 1823.

The first meetings of this society were held in the second story of a frame building, where Chatten's store now stands. Some time thereafter the society made the second story of Anderson's building, on South Main Street, a point of meeting. From there, in 1851, they took up their quarters in the present hall, which cost $1,100. Below we give a list of the three principal officers since 1843:

1843—P. P. Taylor, W. M.; Alpheus Sherman, S. W.; Charles Newhall, J. W.

1844—Wm. T. Emmett, W. M.; Alfred Luce, S. W.; Sylvester Lyons, J. W. The others will be given in the same order.

1845—Alfred Luce, David Fagan, John R. Kerwood.

1846—David Fagan, William Kennedy, John R. Kerwood.

1847—Alfred Luce, William Kennedy, Wilkerson Higgins.

1848—Alfred Luce, William Kennedy, Peter H. Butler.

1849—Alfred Luce, Wm. H. Crume, Chas. W. H. Temple.

1850—Wm. H. Crume, Chas. W. H. Temple, Christopher Souders.

1851—Wm. H. Crume, David P. Nelson, Christopher Souders.

1852—Christopher Souders, Abraham G. Elliott, R. L. Rea.

1853—William H. Crume, Abraham G. Elliott, Silas Roll.

1854—Silas Roll, William Kennedy, Samuel Wray.

1855—Same.

1856—Silas Roll, Willis R. De Witt, S. A. Kennedy.

1857—Willis R. De Witt, W. W. Currey, Gideon Wilkinson.

1858—Alfred Luce, Gideon Wilkinson, Wm. R. Crume.

1859—Willis R. De Witt, Silas Roll, Chas. W. H. Temple.

1860—Willis R. De Witt, Silas Roll, Allen Clute.

1861—Silas Roll, Gideon Wilkinson, Charles Wright.

1862—Willis R. De Witt, Allen Clute, Robert H. Riggs.

1863—Willis R. De Witt, Allen Clute, Sutton C. Richey.

1864—Willis R. De Witt, Sutton C. Richey, Robert Ratliff.

1865—Alfred Luce, Sutton C. Richey, John W. Roll.

1866—Willis R. De Witt, John W. Roll, Edward L. Hill.

1867—Willis R. De Witt, Charles Wright, George Stork.

1868—Willis R. De Witt, Gideon Wilkinson, Silas Warner.

1869—Edward L. Hill, George Stork, Henry Saunders.

1870—George B. Rohrer, Gideon Wilkinson, Robert Ratliff.

1871—George B. Rohrer, Gideon Wilkinson, Karl Merz.

1872—George B. Rohrer, Karl Merz, Robert Riggs.

1873—Karl Merz, George Stork, Sutton C. Richey.

1874—Karl Merz, Robert Riggs, Moses DeCamp.

1875—Karl Merz, A. Beaugureau, W. L. Jones.

1876—A. Beaugureau, W. L. Jones, James T. Gray.

1879—Gideon Wilkinson, S. W. Higgins, Caleb Shera.

1880—S. W. Higgins, Caleb Shera, A. Truce.

This lodge ceased working for a few years, but retained their charter. In 1843 they asked permission from the Grand Lodge to resume work, which was granted. The early records of the lodge are lost. The oldest living member is Wilkinson Higgins, who joined in 1844. The leading members at present are Adrian Beaugureau, Samuel Gath, L. E. Grennan, S. W. Higgins, Wilkinson Higgins, Edward L. Hill, George W. Keely, Karl Merz, Caleb A. Shera. Since the reorganization this lodge has had over two hundred and fifty members.

In 1869 the leading citizens of Oxford organized what was known as the Co-operative Loan, Building, and Savings Association. This institution continued in force until 1877, when the society was practically disbanded. Among the members we find W. H. Johnson, P. H. Cone, R. Butler, G. W. Keely, W. H. Smith, John Ferguson, G. W. Murphy, John Miller, J. E. Newton, J. M. D'Arco, J. T. Langstroth, S. C. Richey, R. C. Huston, and J. D. Ringwood. P. H. Cone was their last president. F. J. Cone is the present treasurer. The organization meets but once a year. It holds but one house in trust, or as its proprietor.

Immediately after the above organization went into partial non-existence the Oxford Loan and Building Association was formed. This society had for its leaders R. H. Bishop, president; H. M. Logee, vice-president; S. C. Richey, secretary; F. J. Cone, treasurer; and P. W. Smith, solicitor. P. D. Matson, O. F. Garrod, G. W. Keely, and William Tucker are the trustees, the latter being the only one who has not served since its organization. There are two thousand shares; sixteen hundred in force are taken. The amount loaned is ninety thousand dollars in cash. There are now nearly three hundred members. Both these building associations were chartered by the State.

In the year 1827 the Erodelphian and Union Literary Societies of the Miami University purchased a printing-press, and in June commenced the publication of a journal entitled the *Literary Focus*. It was edited by and under the superintendence of a joint committee of young men belonging to each of the societies. It was published monthly, in octavo form, of sixteen pages in each number. At the expiration of the first year, the form and title of the paper was changed, and it was published weekly, in quarto form, of eight pages, and called the *Literary Register*. The editorial department was under the superintendence of the faculty of the college. At the expiration of the year, the publication was discontinued for want of sufficient patronage, as well as a want of leisure on the part of the faculty to attend to the publication. The last number issued bears date of June 27, 1829. The press remained in Oxford in 1838, and was used for job printing. A book-bindery was also attached to the office.

In 1854 a paper was placed before the public by the name of the *Oxford Citizen*. Charles Bingham, a young man, was the projector of this enterprise. The paper continued with some degree of prosperity, and was finally sold to Richard Butler, who edited the paper for ten or twelve years. He is now in Clinton, Illinois, as postmaster, and editor and proprietor of the *Clinton Public*. Mr. Butler was very successful with his paper.

After various changes in management, the Hill brothers—Charles, who was eighteen, and Hewitt, who was sixteen—became proprietors in 1877. These two young men at once began to build up the paper. They have since established a paper at Liberty, known as the *Union County Democrat*, which has a circulation of nearly one thousand subscribers. The *Citizen* is an independent journal, and is popular with the people.

In 1869 Thomas McCullough and J. S. Smiley began the Citizens' Bank of Oxford as a private institution. These men continued until March, 1872, when Mr. Smiley bought out Mr. McCullough's interest, continuing in the business himself until 1878, when he died. The heirs of the Smiley estate are now the proprietors, with W. L. Lane as president. Mr. Jewett E. Ricker, the present efficient cashier, has been connected with the institution ever since it first opened its doors to the business public.

Murphy & Fry began the Oxford Bank in 1870—also a private depository. These persons continued for a few months, when Mr. J. J. Fry, one of the original owners, bought Mr. Murphy's interest, in which business he continued alone for one year. The firm then became known as Fry & Munns, who will have been partners eleven years in December, 1882. The capital stock invested was $20,000; business for each year amounts to $80,000. This firm own the first and second story of the Bank Block.

Many of the younger as well as the older citizens of Oxford will remember the carding-mill which stood in the south half of the town. This fulling-mill, for it was such, was built by Alanson Roots, who was from New England, in 1840, or about that date. His sons, who were in partnership with their father, established a similar concern at Connersville at the same time. The Oxford carding and fulling mill was a frame building, two stories high, and forty by sixty feet. At the death of Mr. Roots, in 1851, the enterprise was abandoned, and from that time to 1877 was used for various purposes. At the latter date the building took fire and was destroyed.

Twenty years after Oxford was laid out the village was incorporated. The incorporation papers are dated February 23, 1830. Isaiah Leigh was the first president. Russell Haseltine was the clerk and recorder for the same year. On the 12th of March, 1832, the election for borough officers was held, which resulted as follows: Edward Foster, president; Peter Sutton, recorder; James P. Hughes, Joseph Woodruff, and John McGonigle, trustees. On the 19th of the same month the town council met and appointed these officers for the ensuing year: Treasurer, Isaiah Leigh; marshal, Warren W. Wetherby; market-master, S. S. Gleason; assessor, Russell Haseltine. The old market-house stood on the public square. It was a frame building two stories high, about thirty-two by fifty feet, and had a hall above, where the mayor's court was held for many years, meat stalls below or on the ground-floor, which were rented, and other fixtures, such as lamps, peanut stands, and so on. The present town hall is a handsome brick building, combined with the fire-engine rooms, mayor's office, and other conveniences. The necessity for a market-house passed away with the old frame.

Among the curious relics of ancient Oxford, we find an ordinance concerning marble playing:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the town council of the town of Oxford, that from and after the 4th day of July next, any person or persons of three years old or upwards, found playing at marbles on any street, alley, sidewalk, or public ground within the bounds of the lots of the town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five cents for the first offense; fifty cents for the second, and one dollar for each subsequent offense; to be collected on the complaint made to the president or any of the citizens thereof, and by him paid over to the treasurer for the use of the corporation.

"PETER SUTTON, *Recorder.*

"EDWARD FOSTER, *President.*

"OXFORD, O., *August* 30, 1833."

Mr. Foster filled the office of president from 1832 to 1842. Reuben E. Hills was recorder in 1837; Watkin Williams from 1839 to 1842. From 1842 to 1844 William H. Smith was president. From 1842 to 1844 C. W. H. Crawford was town recorder. Philip D. Matson was president in 1845; S. R. Mollyneaux, in 1847; Peter Sutton, from 1849 to 1855, six terms. From 1845 to 1852 James Crawford was recorder. Hiram Osborn served as recorder from 1853 to 1855. The town officers for the year 1855 were Peter Sutton, mayor; Hiram Osborn, recorder; P. D. Matson, treasurer; S. M. Skinner, marshal; David Oliver, G. W. Keely, J. M. Stern, Thomas McCullough, trustees. From 1856 to 1859, H. A. Smith filled the office as recorder. On the 4th of April, 1859, the election was held. The result was Peter Sutton, mayor; C. A. Burgoyne, recorder; P. D. Matson, treasurer; S. M. Skinner, marshal; W. Higgins, P. D. Matson, and E. A. Smith, fire wardens; Benjamin Wright, J. M. Stern, P. H. Cone, G. W. Keely, and James E. Newton, trustees. For 1861 H. B. Mayo was president or mayor, and C. A. Burgoyne, clerk. James Crawford was mayor in 1867, and A. H. Webb, clerk. Crawford was also mayor in 1868. The present mayor is B. B. Davis, who has held the office continuously since 1869, with the exception of a few months. Samuel Richey was elected recorder in 1868, and served four years. James Kennedy has held the office continuously for ten years—since 1872.

Oxford seems to have early considered the question of having a fire company. The first mention we find in the records of such an organization is under date of December 7, 1833, when the office of fire warden was created, with power to examine all chimneys, and in other ways prevent the spreading of fire. This resulted in the first meeting, on the 19th of the above month, at the house of L. Weller, and on the 20th a hook and ladder company was formed. Officers were also elected, and the time fixed that their offices should last.

The first meeting to establish a cemetery was held March 22, 1855. There are thirty-two acres in the ground. It is a portion of sixty acres which was bought as a farm at fifty dollars per acre. For the first trustees the association had Thomas McCullough, J. D. Ringwood, James Smiley, G. W. Keely, Elias Kumler, Peter Sutton, Robert Ratliff. The first clerk was H. A. Smith. Some of the prime movers in the matter were: G. W. Keely, P. D. Matson; W. A. Irwin, J. W. Cooper, S. R. Mollyneaux, Alexander Porter, Samuel Gath, Sen., J. E. Newton, G. G. White, Joseph Hills, R. R. McClung. Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, who was born in 1779, and who died August 1, 1855, was the first person buried in the ground; Mrs. Eliza McVeigh was the second; and Mrs. Phebe Russell, the third. Dr. G. W. Keely planted the first evergreens in the yard on the grave of Mrs. Collins, wife of Captain Joel Collins.

Many of these inscriptions will convey to the reader the briefest sketch of many of the leading citizens of Oxford and the township:

Catharine McGregor, wife of John Ferguson, born in Campbelltown, Scotland, 1812; died 1869. Orlando Finch, born May 13, 1804; died August 9, 1873. Eliza, wife of Orlando Finch, born August 6, 1818. George Merridith, born March 5, 1805; died May 3, 1867. Robert Ratliff, died January 30, 1881; aged 66. Lucinda Lee, wife of Robert Ratliff, died January 9, 1879; aged 61. Michael Shafer, born August 15, 1804; died March 5, 1846. Mary, wife of Michael Shafer, born February 18, 1812; died November 20, 1848. Eliza, wife of Daniel Shafer, born March 6, 1838; died February 20, 1863. John Duke, died February 7, 1872; aged 82. Samuel Lintner, born April 17, 1803; died June 11, 1874. Matilda, wife of Samuel Lintner, died September 18, 1869; aged 64. Mary, wife of the Rev. D. K. Flickinger, died September 30, 1851; aged 25. John Lintner, died September 11, 1862; aged 28. William Lintner, member of the 4th O. V. C., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 10, 1862; aged 22. Peter Lintner, died January 31, 1836; aged 75. Mary, wife of Peter Lintner, died December 13, 1831; aged 69. Joel Collins, born September 16, 1772; died November 15, 1860. Henry Noland, died October 3, 1879; aged 73. The Mar-

tindell and Douglass family vault was built in 1856. It is faced with white marble and has several receptacles for the dead. James Gage, Sen., a native of Colerain, Ireland, died November 7, 1847; aged 82. Mary, wife of James Gage, Sen., died March 26, 1840; aged 60. In memory of Samuel Mollyneaux, who departed this life August 7, 1823; aged 64. Sarah, his wife, died August 5, 1823; aged 54. Abraham Knowlton, died October 23, 1843; aged 59. Lucy, his wife, died December 3, 1857; aged 73. Sarah Sadler, born April 5, 1806; died August 7, 1872. Theda White, died March 25, 1871; aged 73. Isaac H. Harmon, died March 25, 1855; aged 51. William K. Sadler, surgeon of the Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers, killed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, December 3, 1864; aged 31. From General Order, No. 27, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, December 3, 1864: "Surgeon Sadler was untiring in his profession, thorough and accurate as a staff officer, an accomplished gentleman, a noble and generous man. Few officers of this command were as generally known—none more universally loved. Without an enemy in the world, he fell a victim to the blind revenge intended for another." Alexander Wallace, born June 19, 1800; died April 28, 1865. Mary, wife of William Gray, died March 6, 1863; aged 76. Rindelt Maria Glaszen, wife of J. B. Jellies, born April 5, 1801; died December 22, 1869. Rev. Seth Howell, born in Wales, June 4, 1804; died at Oxford, Ohio, February 18, 1858. Thomas Coulter, died May 5, 1872; aged 86. Isabella, wife of Thomas Coulter, died April 16, 1865; aged 79. Ellen, wife of James C. Moffat, of the Miami University, died July 15, 1849; in the 28th year of her age. Caroline A. Neal, assistant principal in the Oxford Female Institute, died June 16, 1853. Her father, John A. Neal, was born at Bristol, England, October 25, 1774; died at Oxford, Ohio, November 28, 1854. Sylvester Lyons, died February 3, 1820; aged 68. Elizabeth, wife of Sylvester Lyons, died January 13, 1837; aged 66. Major James Montgomery, a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, died at Oxford, Ohio, August 18, 1844, in the 67th year of his age. Elizabeth, wife of Major James Montgomery, born April 24, 1782; died December 16, 1862. Sarah Morrison, wife of John Huston, died January 18, 1854, in the 77th year of her age. Francis Finkbine, died September 16, 1865, in the 71st year of his age. Mrs. Ann Davis, died November 20, 1856, in the 81st year of her age. Jane Montgomery, wife of Dr. R. C. Huston, born February 20, 1813; died December 23, 1871. Henry Alexander, born June 1, 1809; died June 7, 1875. Michael Yeakle, died May 22, 1862; aged 59. This gentleman was a prominent citizen of Hanover Township. Patrick Smiley, died March 28, 1855; aged 78. Mary, his wife, died March 4, 1855; aged 76. Chrisey, wife of S. L. McDonald, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1808; died February 14, 1854. Rebecca Amelia Dunn, wife of John G. Langstroth, born at Chestertown, Maryland, February 2, 1783; died October 12, 1860. Anna Mary Tucker, wife of Rev. L. G. Langstroth, born at Rowley, Massachusetts, March 3, 1813; died January 23, 1873. Samuel Stewart, died July 18, 1866; aged 76. Jane Cathcart Newman, died March 17, 1880; aged 82. Asa Newton, born January 6, 1789; died May 27, 1833. Elizabeth, wife of William Cathcart, formerly consort of Asa Newton, born October 14, 1795; died October 29, 1859. David W. Leach, born September 25, 1839. He enlisted in Company F, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861; was killed in the attack on Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, while nobly performing his duty as a soldier in the army of his country. John Burris, born at Wilmington, Delaware, January 14, 1792; died June 22, 1880. Albina Pentacoast, wife of John Burris, born in Loudon County, Virginia, May 25, 1794; died September 4, 1854. Elijah Chamberlain, died October 10, 1837; aged 66. William White died April 12, 1821. Ruth Green, consort of William White, died September 1, 1838. Harriet, wife of Dr. R. Morris, died at the Western Female Seminary, October 9, 1858; aged 37. Mary, wife of Rev. David Tenny, born July 29, 1822; died August 28, 1866. Emmor Moore, died August 23, 1834; aged 50 years—a native of Pennsylvania. Sarah W. Moore, died November 6, 1867; aged 76 years. Willie Pearce, born April 4, 1861. Lost by the colliding of the steamers *United States* and *America*, December 4, 1868. Thomas C. Munns, died April 14, 1868; aged 57. Mary A. Lowes, born September 2, 1802; died February 6, 1842. Cynthia C., daughter of the Rev. J. A. Waterman; wife of Rev. J. A. I. Lowes, born August 19, 1820; died January 14, 1871. Elizabeth B., wife of Rev. J. A. I. Lowes, born March 13, 1804; died September 4, 1878. John H. Douglass, born June 15, 1867; died January 17, 1878. Margaret K. Douglass, born February 26, 1808; died June 26, 1872. Amos Hoag, a native of Oxford, Ohio, died February 19, 1873; aged 60. Rhoda Brace, born February 25, 1773; died March 3, 1862. James M. Brace, born May 6, 1803; died July 16, 1865. Oliver J. Stork, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Hugh Gilchrist, M. D., born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, February 5, 1816; died August 30, 1878. Elisha S. Burk, born July 2, 1809; died October 8, 1880. Almira S., wife of Elisha S. Burk, born October 24, 1820; died June 7, 1877. John Roll, born March 22, 1801; died May 26, 1851. Andrew Dodds, died July 31, 1825; aged 70. Margaret, his wife, died August 25, 1826; aged 65. Another private vault in this cemetery is the Freeman, which is of modern build and quite handsome. In memory of James R. Hughes, for fourteen years a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford, who died August 8, 1839; aged 46. Phebe, wife of Dr. J. R. Hughes, born March 31, 1801; died December 24, 1833.

Following are inscriptions from the old burying-ground, which was given for this purpose by the trustees of the Miami University:

Mariette Sophia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Goodwin, died April 25, 1843; aged 25. Mary A., wife of the Rev. John A. Waterman, died December 14, 1837; aged 45. Rev. John A. Waterman, born in Concord, New Hampshire; died August 6, 1837; aged 47. Sacred to the memory of Susan, wife of Dr. J. A. Waterman, and daughter of Luther and Grace Dunn. She died at Oxford, Ohio, November 9, 1839, in the 35th year of her age. Rachel McDonald, wife of Martin McDonald, died May 13, 1844; aged 77. Samuel Brown, born in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, died January 25, 1835; aged 75. Sarah, wife of Samuel Brown, born in Londonderry, Ireland; died July 29, 1844; aged 22. Thomas Barr, a native of Ireland, died September 11, 1848; aged 27. John Martin, a native of Ireland, died August 7, 1847; aged 23. David Ratthay, born in Paisley, Scotland, November 18, 1792; died March 3, 1851. Silas Osgood, died May 16, 1840, in the 78th year of his age. Sarah Ann, consort of Rev. John W. Clark, died February 14, 1833, in the 24th year of her age. West Bonney departed this life on the 26th of September, 1843, in the 72d year of his age. Catharine, wife of Seth Webb, died August 29, 1848; aged 100 years, 9 months, and 23 days. Henry Webb died October 6, 1857; aged 72. Townsend D. Peyton, died August

25, 1852; aged 77. Sarah, his wife, died August 11, 1864; aged 77. Dr. Freeman Perry, of Fair Haven, Massachusetts, died in Franklin County, Indiana, after a few days' illness with typhus fever, aged 62. He was born July 27, 1825. Rev. J. J. Tiffany graduated in the Miami University, and was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died December 29, 1857; aged 31. Nancy, wife of Joseph Tiffany, afterward wife of Samuel Pollard, died August 26, 1853; aged 78. Sacred to the memory of Ebenezer Howe, a native of Boston, Massachusetts; born on the 13th of July, 1763, and died at Oxford, Ohio, July 10, 1830. Died on the morning of the 16th of October, 1834, at his residence in Oxford, Ohio, Colonel Isaiah Leigh, aged 51. Colonel Leigh was the first Mayor of Oxford. Anthony Butler, a native of Massachusetts, died March 13, 1847, in the 80th year of his age. Rachel Smith, born in Boston, Massachusetts, died June 13, 1834; aged 66. Isaac Harker, died April 25, 1849, in the 56th year of his age. In memory of Ashel Murdock, a Revolutioner of '76, who died January 23, 1837, in the 82d year of his age. Elizabeth, wife of Ashel Murdock, died May 25, 1834, in the 74th year of her age. Abraham Booth, a native of the West Riding, Yorkshire, England, died June 21, 1852, in the 56th year of his age. Isaiah Hall, born November 26, 1761; died June 29, 1831. Phebe Dutton Hall, born March 12, 1768; died October 21, 1827.

The earliest appearance of a Methodist itinerant near Oxford was early in the Spring of 1805. A portly, dignified man, of intellectual appearance, was seen astride of a large, black horse, at the crossing of Four-Mile Creek, near Mr. De Witt's farm. He quietly inquired the nearest route to a certain Indian village, located in the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana. Having gained the information desired, he pushed his course rapidly through the wild, trackless woods skirting the stream, and was soon lost to view. This traveler gave his name as Moses Crume, and the object of his visitation to the wild country was as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sent out by the authorities of that society to the Indians. Mr. Crume died April 1, 1839, aged seventy-three years. In 1787 he became a Christian, and began to preach in 1791. His remains, marked by a plain monument, lie in the old burial-ground in Oxford. Anna, wife of the Rev. Moses Crume (the second wife), died June 5, 1853, aged sixty-seven years and some days. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1810, and the following year embraced religion. She was married in 1829 to Mr. Crume. Sarah, Mr. Crume's first wife, died May 10, 1829, aged fifty-seven years, four months, and twenty-four days. Mr. Crume lived in Oxford with his family many years.

Soon after the settlement of the township Mr. Crume made his appearance in Oxford, and left an appointment for preaching. The place of worship was in a log schoolhouse directly opposite and north of the present school building. This house was used by all religious sects for worship, and by the public generally for holding meetings for many years. These appointments were continued irregularly by the Methodists until 1818 or 1819. Mr. Crume, with great faithfulness, continued to minister to the infant Church, planted by his own hand, for a number of years. His appointments were for every sixth Sabbath. This band continued to prosper until the little log-house became too small for their accommodation. In 1813 Mr. Crume was appointed to the Oxford Circuit. He was succeeded in 1814 by the eloquent John Strange.

In 1818 the society selected a site for the new house. Father Weston says that, "at this time, this land was covered with the primeval forest, where, in his youth, he had often hunted squirrels and chopped cord-wood at twenty-five cents a cord." In the Fall of 1818, material was collected for the building. The leading spirit in this work was John Keely, father of the Rev. John W. Keely, of Indianapolis, and Dr. G. W. Keely, of Oxford. The house was begun in the Spring of 1819, its dimensions being thirty by forty-two feet. The building had progressed favorably, when, in the latter part of June, a fearful hurricane blew down the east wall. A large maple-tree was also thrown across the building, so as to crush in one of the side walls. This disaster caused a delay for one year. By the continued effort of Mr. Keely the house was completed in the Fall of 1820, but he came out of the enterprise financially a ruined man. Even his house was given up, and at last his cow and garden-patch were surrendered to liquidate the debt.

In addition to John Keely and his wife Ann, the members of the Church were Laban Holland, Elias Wilson, Sen., Peter Sampson, Thomas Dollahan, Skillman Alger, Charles Robinson, who was an exhorter; John Strickland, Daniel Dickinson, Samuel Bush, John Griffith, James Ratliff, John Demoss, the Rev. Mr. Cromwell, who was a local preacher; the Rev. Mr. Crockwell, a local preacher. George Howard, Mr. Wilcox, William Henry, Benjamin Sutton, Joseph Kitchen, the Rev. Elisha Stout, local preacher, and William Crume, were all early members. G. G. White, familiarly known as "Deacon White," came into Oxford as a citizen a year or two after the formal opening of the Church. Many of these brethren had families, and their wives and some of their children were members.

The house stood unplastered for a number of years, as the society was too poor and depressed in spirit to finish it.

Among the most eloquent and logical of the early preachers were Russel Bigelow, Samuel Brown, Allen Wiley, B. F. Cranch, Samuel Baker, Wm. H. Raper, and Levi White. During a part of this time the venerable Deacon White used the house during intervals of worship as a cabinet-maker's salesroom, and some declare as his workshop also. Deacon White was an excellent singer, and much of his time was given to worshiping God in this manner.

The Church pressed forward with varying success until December, 1837, when a committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of selling the old house and building a new one. In February, 1838, the

committee made a verbal report, and recommended a new house fifty by sixty feet, with basement, for $2,000. The quarterly conference decided to build if $1,500 could be raised in addition to the assessed value of the old house and lot. Some time afterwards the old house was improved by additions, which made it double its original length. The building thus enlarged was completed in the Fall of 1839. In the east wall of the addition Deacon White had inclosed a jug filled with various documents and other articles of value and interest, but upon tearing down the wall for the improvements they were found to have moldered to dust. Two or three pieces of metal only were found, which were afterwards deposited in the box of the corner-stone.

By this last improvement the house was made a very neat and commodious building. A heavy debt was incurred, which in time was paid off. A great many have joined the Church since 1839. Among the pastors have been D. D. Davison, John A. Baughman, Robert O. Spencer, John C. Brooks, Elijah H. Fields, John Stewart, James W. Finley, Charles W. Swain, John A. Waterman, B. Westlake, A. W. Musgrave, Granville Moody, M. Dustin, Clinton W. Sears, J. F. Conrey, and J. F. Marlay.

On the 30th of March, 1872, it was decided to build a new house of worship, but not until the old house had become too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation. The following persons were appointed a canvassing committee: P. D. Matson, D. M. Magie, John Shera, George C. Munns, and James Shera. The name of John J. Goff was afterward substituted for James Shera. The canvassing committee was also made the building committee. P. D. Matson was made chairman. Joel Stover was architect for the new building; Walter Jones superintendent of stone and brick work, and John and William Craig superintendents of the carpenter work.

The old house was torn down the first week in May, 1872. Excavations were begun on the 13th of the same month for the foundations. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of people, with the Rev. Thomas J. Harris as pastor. Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Rogers, of Oxford, Ohio. Reading of Scripture by the Rev. James W. McGregor, of Minneapolis, Minn., and the reading of a historical sketch of the rise and progress of Methodism in Oxford, by the pastor. The Rev. Granville Moody, D. D., preached the sermon. A collection was taken which amounted to over $500, and the corner-stone was laid by Mr. Moody. During the interval between April, 1872, and January, 1873, the society met at the New School Presbyterian Church. The first meeting of a religious nature held in the new house was on the first Sabbath in January, 1873.

On the 6th of July, 1873, the first story or Sunday-school rooms were completed. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. S. F. Gillett, D. D., of Greensburg, Indiana. At the close of the services $2,300 was the amount of the indebtedness found to be existing. The pastor then asked for $7,000 to complete the auditorium, which was raised, with an excess of $200. More than one-half of the money was obtained by subscriptions of fifty dollars and under.

The auditorium was dedicated on the 28th of November, 1875. Bishop R. S. Foster conducted the services, assisted by T. J. Harris, J. W. McGee, Dr. J. M. Walden, Dr. R. D. Morris, J. F. Black, and Jacob Norris. On the day of dedication there yet existed a debt of four thousand dollars, but by the excellent way in which Bishop Foster conducted subscription taking, four thousand five hundred dollars was pledged in forty-five minutes, and thus the church was dedicated without a dollar's indebtedness.

P. D. Matson has been Sunday-school superintendent for over thirty-five years, and now holds this office.

Oxford Circuit was organized in 1813 or 1814. The following list of pastors is taken from the General Minutes: 1813, Moses Crume; 1814, John Strange; 1815, John Somerville; 1816, Benjamin Lawrence; 1817, William Hunt; 1818, Russel Bigelow and Samuel Brown; 1819, Russel Bigelow; 1820, Allen Willey and Benjamin T. Crouch; 1821, Samuel Baker and William H. Raper; 1822, Moses Crume and Richard Brandriff; 1823, James Jones and Levi White; 1824, Peter Stephens and James Jones; 1825, Daniel D. Davison and John A. Baughman; 1826, Daniel D. Davison and Robert O. Spencer; 1827, John C. Brook and Isaac C. Hunter; 1828, John P. Taylor and Benjamin Lawrence; 1829, Elijah H. Fields and Robert O. Spencer; 1830, Robert O. Spencer and Elijah H. Fields; 1831, John Stewart and A. D. Beasley; 1832, John Stewart and James F. Davison; 1833, J. W. Clark and J. W. Finley; 1834, Charles W. Swain and John A. Waterman; 1835, Burroughs Westlake and Lucien W. Berry, J. A. Waterman, superannuated; 1836, Burroughs Westlake and Daniel Poe; 1837, Stephen Holland, for three months, A. W. Musgrove, for nine months; 1838 and 1839, A. W. Musgrove; 1840 to 1842, Granville Moody; 1842 to 1844, Mighill Dustin; 1844 to 1845, Clinton W. Sears, with Arthur W. Elliott as resident superannuated; 1845 and 1846, J. A. Waterman, who shortly after went with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and whose place was supplied by Jonathan F. Conrey; 1846 and 1847, Jonathan F. Conrey; 1847 to 1849, Charles R. Lowell; 1849 to 1851, James C. Bontecou; 1851 to 1853, James F. Chalfant; 1853 to 1855, John F. Marley; 1855 and 1856, Thomas D. Crow; 1858, Robert O. Spencer; 1858 to 1860, George W. Harris; 1861, James M. Leavitt; 1861 to 1863, William H. Hypes; 1863, William G. W. Lewis; 1864 to 1866, William H. Moler; 1866, Asbury Lowrey; 1867, William H. Lawder; 1868, James L. Grove, eight months, and J. W. McGregor, four months; 1869, James W.

McGregor; 1870 to 1873, Thomas J. Harris; 1873 to 1876, David C. Vance; 1876 to 1879, James Murray; 1879, A. N. Spahr; 1880, B. F. Dimmick, who is also the present pastor.

In the early history of Oxford a Baptist congregation was formed, the Church purchasing in-lot No. 126, on which they erected a neat frame building as a place of worship. The land where the house stood is now owned by P. D. Matson. The Rev. Mr. Spencer was pastor of this society in 1824. He was a man of many fine qualities, and in all his intercourse with the people won their affectionate regard. There were but a few members, Mr. Farr and wife being among the number. In consequence of death and removals the society ceased to exist practically after 1826.

One peculiarity of the house was that in the middle of it there was a large brick floor on which the fire was built. The smoke escaped through holes in the roof made for that purpose. The house was thirty by forty feet—two stories.

Soon after the Miami University began to assume importance, it seemed as though all the other Churches but the Presbyterian were to have a precarious existence. This was especially true with the Baptist, and since that time the society has never been re-established.

On the 6th of January, 1827, the Legislature of the State of Ohio passed a law authorizing the trustees of the Miami University to lease at nominal rent to the directors of the school district of Oxford, a lot of ground not exceeding one acre, for the location of a school-house. The house, a brick building twenty by forty feet, one-story, was accordingly erected on lot No. 33. This, after it became too small for school purposes, was sold with the lot to the trustees of the Catholic Church, and used by them until 1867, when the present house was erected. Among those who were active in the organization and establishment of this society were Michael Taylor with his brothers, Michael Foley, Byron Kelly, Nicholas Hester, and Charles Fye. The succession of pastors since 1852 have been: Rev. Messrs. O'Conner, Darco, who led the people in the erection of the present building, which cost $8,000; Daly, who remained nine years, and D. V. Crowley, who came in 1880, from Cumminsville, Ohio. This denomination has about eight hundred and fifty members, many of whom reside at a distance of six or eight miles from their place of worship. A handsome parsonage—a two-story brick—and a cemetery of two or three acres are connected with the church edifice.

In 1818 the Presbyterian congregation was formed in Oxford under the direction of the Rev. James Hughes, of the grammar school. He continued to preach to this people occasionally until his decease in the Spring of 1821, from which time they were only supplied occasionally by traveling preachers, until the year 1825, when the congregation was organized in a more regular manner by Robert H. Bishop, D. D., who continued to preach to them for several years in the college chapel.

The Rev. James Hughes, A. M., had charge of a congregation at Buffalo and Short Creek, in the State of Virginia, and preached his farewell sermon to them at West Liberty on the 11th of September, 1814. His text was Rom. xv, 13. The sermon was published at Charlestown, Virginia, in 1814, and has this preface: "The following discourse is presented to the people of the congregation of Short Creek and Lower Buffalo, as a small testimony of the sincere regard of their former pastor—James Hughes."

After the organization of the Church it was several years before it had any particular place of meeting. Sometimes the Church met in the college chapel, and sometimes at private residences. On the 22d of November, 1831, Joseph Woodruff purchased lot No. 300, at the price of $136, for the use of the congregation, and in 1833 the present or old meeting-house was erected at a cost of a little over $6,000. The house is fifty by seventy feet, and has a high basement story. The height from the ground to the eaves is about thirty feet. It has seats capable of holding four hundred and eighty persons. By a law of the State, dated the 15th of January, 1833, Benjamin C. Swan, James Montgomery, Abraham J. Chittenden, John Harding, James R. Hughes, C. H. Spinnings, Charles Barrows, Harry Lewis, and Joseph Woodruff, and their associates, were incorporated under the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Oxford, in the County of Butler."

Dr. Bishop was succeeded as pastor by the Rev. Henry Little, who continued for two or three years. Then the Rev. George B. Bishop officiated for about two years; and after him the Rev. William Graham officiated until about 1840, when he joined the New School Presbyterians, and severed his connection with the former Church. The Rev. John W. Scott afterward preached to the congregation for a few years, and was succeeded by others. The Rev. Henry Maltby became the pastor some time in 1850, and remained some two years. In 1857 and the earlier part of 1858, the society was supplied by J. R. Burgett, W. Rogers, Dr. Scott, and Professors Swing and Elliott. In 1858 the Rev. J. B. Stewart was called to the pastorate, and was with them some two years and a half, after which the Rev. Wm. Rogers, a returned missionary, who had taken up his residence at Oxford, was engaged as stated supply to 1864, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Haight in a two years' pastorate. The Rev. John Crosier succeeded Mr. Haight, and was pastor until November 23, 1869, at which time the two separate bodies then existing as the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford and the Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford decided to unite in one Church organization, and gave a call, as thus organized, to the Rev. A. H. Young, who held this office for nearly three years thereafter. In November, 1872, the Rev. Charles Fuller was

installed, remaining about two years, and was followed by the Rev. Jacob Norris, who stayed until July 9, 1876, when he resigned to accept the professorship of mathematics in Wabash College, Indiana. On the 13th of the following November the Rev. Francis M. Wood was chosen pastor, who was succeeded in May, 1880, by the Rev. George G. Mitchell, the present incumbent. The present membership is about two hundred and fifty.

During the month of January, 1841, owing to some division of sentiment on questions of Church polity among the membership of the Presbyterian Church of Oxford, party spirit and strife rose to such a pitch that a large number withdrew themselves therefrom, and on the first of February following organized themselves into a new religious body, under the name of the Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford. Among those thus seceding from the mother Church was the acting pastor, the Rev. William Graham, and him the new Church called to be their first minister. The new society organized with some thirty-two members, which number was increased at the second meeting to seventy. Joseph Woodruff, Joseph Parks, Robert Long, R. E. Hills, G. Y. Roots, and Horace Cross were elected the first board of elders; and Aaron Austin, Harry Lewis, R. E. Hills, Romeo Lewis, William Kennedy, John Adams, James Mayhew, P. H. Roots, and Robert Long were made the first board of trustees. In March Joseph Parks, G. Y. Roots, and R. E. Hills were constituted a building committee to raise funds and superintend the erection of a place of worship for the new Church, which about this time applied for and obtained admission into the Cincinnati Presbytery of the so-called New School Presbyterians. The new body pushed matters vigorously, and in due time were in possession of a comfortable house of worship, on the southwest corner of lot No. 54, bounded west by Main and south by Church Street, and fronting on the latter. Mr. Graham continued to serve the new interest for some three years, and was followed by the Rev. Daniel Tenney (June 30, 1844). Mr. Tenney remained the efficient pastor for nearly twelve years. In July, 1856, the Rev. E. W. Root was installed pastor, being followed, August 11, 1861, by the Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, and in March, 1869, by the Rev. A. H. Young. In the Fall and Winter following the settlement of Mr. Young, a growing fraternal feeling developed itself among the membership of the two existing branches of the Presbyterian Church in Oxford, and in November, 1869, by full and most harmonious concert of action upon the part of both bodies, it was decided to unite the same in one organization, to be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford. The new Church thus strengthened, decided to occupy the house of worship of the Second Church, and retain the pastoral labors and pulpit ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Young, and to enlarge and improve their church edifice to meet the wants of the increased society and congregation, which was accordingly done. The future history of the body was thus merged into that of the First Church.

From the time Oxford began to attract the attention of the public the Presbyterian Church took a strong hold upon the people. Nearly all the professors of the university belonged to this or the Associate Reformed Church. Many of the students were often sent to college here because of the strict Presbyterian doctrine to which most of the faculty were committed. About the year 1836 the Associate Reformed congregation was organized. It was a branch of the Rev. Alexander Porter's Church of Israel Township, in Preble County, eight miles north. Porter's Church was formed by members who came from South Carolina to avoid slavery. After some years of great success the Oxford Church was organized with the understanding by the synod that a theological institute should there be opened. The Rev. S. W. McCracken, who was born in Hamilton County, was the organizer. He preached here as "stated supply" for two or three years, during which time he was a professor of mathematics in the university. He afterward removed to Hopewell, in Preble County, and died in 1856 or 1857. The Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, D. D., was the first pastor. He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, July 1, 1803. He received his preparatory education in the Chillicothe Academy, Ohio, and was graduated at Jefferson College, in 1822, and in 1824, May 26th, was licensed to preach. His theological education was obtained under the direction of the Rev. John Steele, of Xenia, Ohio. He served the people as pastor at Chillicothe, Ohio, from 1825 to 1839; and of Oxford, Ohio, from 1840 to September, 1855. He was the principal of the Chillicothe Academy from 1825 to 1827, and professor of theology in the Associate Reformed Seminary at this place from 1839 until his death on the 9th of September, 1855, which resulted from scrofula.

The Rev. Mr. Claybaugh was succeeded as pastor of the Church by the Rev. Wm. J. McSurley, who remained about four years. Then came Marcus Ormond, for four years; J. S. Black, four years; James Dodds, for two years, and who was with the people from 1878 to 1880. The Church was then without stated ministration after Mr. Dodd left for over a year. In April, 1882, they extended a call to the Rev. S. R. Frazier, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the Church, now known as the "United Presbyterian," having taken that name in common with bodies of the same faith in 1858, has been enjoying his labors as settled pastor from the first Sabbath in June. It has a resident membership of about ninety communicants. We find among the early members Kennedy Brocks, William and Alexander Wallace, Hugh Herron, Arthur Orr, John Caldwell, Mr. Beaton and Alexander Young, with their wives and portions of their families.

In November, 1839, the Universalist congregation was organized in Oxford, Ohio; the number of members who

associated themselves together at that time was thirteen. Harvey Gilford was their preacher, and officiated as their pastor for some time. In the same year the society purchased lot No. 5, for $350, and erected upon it a frame building for a church, thirty by fifty feet, and sixteen feet to the eave of the roof. The interior was furnished with pews capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons; the cost of the building was $300. In 1856 the membership numbered thirty; the pastor or preacher was the Rev. William Curry.

The Rev. Abner Longley, a citizen of Oxford in 1828, was among the early members and preachers. He afterwards removed to Lebanon, Indiana, and died in Kansas a few years ago. Mr. Longley was a cabinet-maker by trade; he attended college at the university, but was not a good speaker. Amaziah Dodge was another of the early members, and also exhorted sometimes. Dodge was a farmer; he died thirty years ago. Isaiah Hall, a farmer and music-teacher, was a prominent member.

Peter Sutton, a carpenter and house joiner here in 1828, now living, a justice of the peace for thirty-one years in succession and a term afterwards, and treasurer of the Miami University for thirty years, was also one of the leading early members.

Mr. Lee, Mrs. Withrow, and Mrs. Peter Sutton were also first members.

This Church now has a membership of thirty. There were here for the first preachers the Revs. Messrs. Rogers, Kidwell, and St. John. Kidwell was an itinerant and went throughout the country in all directions. St. John afterwards joined the Methodist Church, and died in Brookville, Indiana. Mr. Emmett was located here as pastor for some years. The Rev. John Gurley, a distinguished minister from Cincinnati, preached to this society some time in the '50's. The Rev. Messrs. Manford and Pingree did not reside in Oxford, but preached here as much as a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Polk, who resided in Oxford, remained with the people for seven or eight years. C. L. Haskell came in 1876 and remained for two years. Many of the preachers who administered to this society also preached to the Bunker Hill Church in Reily Township. Their names will appear in the history of that organization.

The Oxford African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized on the 11th of November, 1842, in the house of John Rollins, by the Rev. Robert Johnson of Hillsboro, Ohio. The house in which this Church worships was built by Joel Collins for the Christian Church, which had a partial existence at one time. Collins was the only member of the Church who lived in this neighborhood, and for this reason built the house mainly out of his own means. From the best information at hand, the probabilities are that the Christian Church never had any regular pastor, but the Rev. John Harrison preached to a small congregation in this and other houses for twenty odd years.

The following are worthy original members of the Colored Church: Martha Roberts, Josiah Alberson, Mother Rollins, Thomas Rollins, Jeremiah Lewis, Simon White, John Banister, George Williams. Martha Roberts and John Banister are still living.

The Rev. Robert Johnson was the first minister, and served for one year, commencing in the Fall of 1842. Watkins Lee followed for one year; Robert Jones began in the Fall of 1844, and served one year; he was followed by Hiram Revels, Horace B. Smith, Benjamin Hill, Levi Bass, and John Turner, all for one year. At that date this Church was under the control of the Indiana Conference, and remained so until the General Conference which met in Cincinnati in 1856 placed it under the management of the Ohio Conference. Since that time the succession of their ministers have been: In 1857, Matthew J. Newsome; 1858, David Smith; 1859, Jeremiah Lewis; 1861, Turner Roberts; 1862, Alexander Austin; 1863, William Davidson; 1866, Jeremiah Lewis; 1867, Henry A. Jackson; 1869, George W. Clark; 1870, Moses W. Walker; 1872, George H. Shafer; 1875, Philip Towler; 1880, Primus Alston.

Its local preachers were Thomas Rollins, William Brown, James Knox, Richard Hastie, and Samuel Burrell. The most useful of the laymen: Albert Russell, Thomas Rollins, Beverly Tyler, Henry McDonald, William Townsend, Beverly Yancy, Ephraim Jones, John S. Jones. Among the faithful workers were Katie Brown, Betsey Jackson, Martha Roberts, Mary Townsend, Eva Sawyer, Cilea Williamson, Mary J. Lewis, Clara Jackson, Elizabeth Lawrence, Margaret Young, Betsey Saunders, Emily Carter, and Jane Yancy.

The original place of worship of this Church was called Bethel, a hewed log-house built by Jeremiah Lewis and Thomas Rollins. In this house the congregation worshiped from 1843 to 1858, when the trustees, under the pastorate of Matthew J. Newsome, purchased the present place of worship for $3,000.

The Christian African Church of Oxford was organized about eighteen years ago. At first this Church met at the colored school-house, but shortly afterwards a frame building was bought of Mr. Constantine McCowen, an early member. This building stood on the site now occupied by the present house, but is removed to the rear of it, for festivals and other purposes. The present house, which cost about $3,000, and which has a seating capacity of three hundred people, was completed in 1881. Hannah Scott, Hardy Scott, Constantine McCowen and wife, Isaiah Dicson and wife Sarah, William Brassfield and Mary his wife, Jacob Piatt and wife Maria, Ann Wright, Amanda Anderson, Ceburn Oliver and wife Malinda, Betsey Crawford, Alfred Reed and wife Nancy, Ronson Deviney and wife Fanny, Maria Price, Eliza Mitchell, Polly Tipton and George, her husband; Stephen Piatt and Jane, his wife, were among the early members. At present there are about fifty members on the register.

The Rev. Rufus Conrad was the first preacher, and also the organizer of the Church, serving for two or three years. The Rev. Isaiah Dicson, who removed to Kansas, and died in 1878, preached for twelve years. The Rev. Benjamin King, of Cincinnati, filled the pulpit for two years. The Rev. William Brown, of Kentucky, served as pastor for three years. He is now in Kentucky engaged in ministerial work. The Rev. Laban S. Locker filled the pastorate for one year. This Church is one of the most enterprising in the village, and bids fair to do much good.

The Baptist African Church, of Oxford, was organized about twelve years ago by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Cincinnati. James Stroud, Mary Roberts, Mather Tester, Willis Pyle and wife, Jackson Piatt and wife, Ellen Carter, Thomas Jackson, Mother Laney, who is now about eighty years of age, Spencer Young, who was licensed here to preach, but is now in Covington, Kentucky, and wife, were among the leading first members. Persons who are now the support of the Church, are Wesley Calbert, Mary Case, Chrisey Dickinson, Thomas Boston and wife. The membership numbers about twenty-five.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Cincinnati was the first pastor who filled the pulpit for two years. He was followed by the Rev. Spencer Young, who served six or seven years, but who was ordained outside of the regular association. Then came the Rev. Mr. Woodley, of the Middle Run Church, near Xenia, Ohio, who remained one year. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Goings, from Shelby County, Ohio, who remained for nearly three years. During the Winter of 1881 and 1882 the Rev. Mr. Clay preached as an irregular minister.

The house in which this society worships was erected in 1875. The builder was Mr. Marshall, now an old man, and one of the first settlers in Oxford. The land on which the house stands was given for this purpose by Dr. Andrew Guy, of Oxford, a gentleman of many excellent parts.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Oxford Female College was chartered by the State of Ohio on the 19th of January, 1854, and was the outgrowth of the revolution which took place in the Miami University in the Spring of 1845, by which Drs. Bishop and Scott were thrown out of the faculty. Professor Scott was, however, prevented from immediately following the plan of the Female College, which he had previously formed in his mind, by the solicitation of Dr. Bishop and Prof. F. G. Cary, of College Hill, Ohio, to aid them in the establishment of an agricultural institution at that point.

The establishment of the Miami University at Oxford had induced the people to take much interest in the education of their sons, and efforts for the education of their daughters naturally followed.

After Dr. Scott had given some three or four years to Farmers' College, he began to make arrangements to set the Female College in successful operation. Hence, in 1849, a number of the public-spirited citizens of Oxford organized a stock company for the Oxford Female Institute, and secured a special charter from the Legislature of Ohio for that purpose. A handsome two-story brick building, forty by fifty-three feet, was at once erected in the west end of the village, and operations begun. The Rev. John W. Scott, D. D., formerly of the Miami University, was elected principal, with his daughter, now Mrs. Lord, and his sister-in-law, Miss Neal, who became his first permanent assistant, and continued so until her death in 1852, as helpers. The institute prospered and began to draw students from a distance. Dr. Scott's position at Farmers' College was filled by the Rev. John Covert, who on the foundation which had been laid built the Ohio Female College, an institution which accomplished much good in female education.

On the arrival of Dr. Scott and his assistants from College Hill, operations were begun in the basement of the United Presbyterian Church, while waiting for the completion of the building. But in the Fall these rooms were needed for the theological seminary, and the young institution was compelled to seek quarters elsewhere, which were found by renting rooms over Mr. Mollyneaux's store and the adjoining building, on the corner of Main Street and the public square. In 1850, the institute being finished, the Female College took possession of their new building, with a flourishing school of boarding and day students. But the accommodations were soon found insufficient.

Under these circumstances, Dr. Scott, the Rev. W. S. Rogers, and the Rev. Henry Maltby, Presbyterian clergymen and able educators, along with other friends, offered to raise the money for the much-needed and necessary buildings, provided they could be secured in the general management of the institution. Mr. Rogers's plan was, that the new school should cease to be a private enterprise, and that while it should be open to all, it should be especially adapted for the education of missionaries' daughters; where, at least, if not altogether, some of the regular expense might be lessened, and the mission boards might be relieved of much care and anxiety. At the same time Mr. Ebenezer Lane, then a resident of Oxford, handsomely offered a tract of thirty-four acres of land, adjoining the eastern edge of the borough of Oxford, as a college site, and in addition a subscription of a liberal sum in money for the endowment of such an institution. After consultation it was decided to go forward with the enterprise. Mr. Lane gave his land and Mr. Rogers took the field to solicit subscriptions.

This change of location produced important results. Great dissatisfaction sprang up among a very large portion of those interested in the institute, and resulted finally in Dr. Scott taking new rooms by renting the old Oxford Hotel, then vacant. The founders of the Female

College were mainly connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford. The pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Rev. David Tenney, and his friends were New School, and determined to found another institution, on the south-eastern borders of Oxford, on the Mt. Holyoke system. The institute then passed under the control of the Rev. J. H. Buchanan and the United Presbyterians. Thus the three schools arose, and were zealously carried forward by their several friends, far and near.

After Mr. Rogers's canvass for a few weeks he reported subscriptions in one form and another, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, a large proportion of which, however, unfortunately were scholarships. A board of trustees was formed under the sanction and direction of the Synod of Cincinnati, of the Presbyterian Church. A committee was appointed to visit Eastern colleges, and report on some plan for the buildings. Thus the present college was determined upon, and on the 3d of September, 1856, dedicated by appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. Professor Moffat, afterward of the Princeton Theological Seminary, Dr. Joseph Warren, formerly missionary to India, and others delivered addresses. A beautiful poem was also written for the occasion by Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney. The school was thus launched into existence, and practically began a new life.

In the commencement of this enterprise, the general intention was to expend some $25,000 or $30,000 in a building, with whatever additional amount might be necessary for its furnishing and apparatus, the remainder to be so used as to lessen the cost of tuition, and for the payment of the faculty. When the proposals came in, however, the lowest amounted to considerably over $40,000. The building was begun, and before its completion, with all the steam-heating and gas-lighting fixtures, cost $60,000; and with musical instruments, room furniture, and sundry stables and other out-houses, and general improvements of the grounds, to over $80,000. But the first year opened with two hundred students, one hundred of whom were from a distance. There were, however, many embarrassing circumstances, and the patronage which had fallen to this people, began to be withdrawn and directed toward the Wooster University. The Synod of Cincinnati, after much indifference, finally, by a formal vote, entirely dissolved their connection with it.

Before this, however, some of the debts had become very pressing, and in the exigency of the case some of the members of the board and other friends of the enterprise formed themselves into a joint-stock company to save the institution from failure and bankruptcy. This was some time in the Fall and Winter of 1857. The name of the company was the "Company in trust of the Oxford Female College." This company proposed to assume in trust the debts and obligations of the institution till such time as the obligations and debts were released, and then return it to the synod and its chartered board, to be a public institution for the benefit of the Church and the world forever. But after taking the matter in hand and paying off a considerable portion of the pressing debt, the company found that in consequence of the drawing back of certain parties, who were with some ground of confidence expected to become partners, they were left too weak pecuniarily to manage the whole debt, and were, therefore, compelled to give the property back to the synod, with a small portion of the obligation paid off. Yet there remained a considerable portion of debt still to be met.

In the early Spring of 1859, the Rev. Dr. Chester, one of the secretaries of the General Assembly's board of education, who had distinguished himself in the management of financial matters, by request came out from Philadelphia to meet with the board, and if possible adopt some measures to relieve their pecuniary embarrassments. The indebtedness was found to be over $35,000. A decision was made to send out two new soliciting agents in addition to Mr. Rogers, the regular agent of the college, and to secure if possible the amount needed to save the institution. The condition was that no part should be binding unless the whole amount was subscribed. The three agents were Mr. Rogers, Mr. Stewart, then pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Scott. On making a three months' canvass, the whole amount summed up only to about $20,000. During these troublesome times Mr. Stephen Wade, a gentleman of much Christian benevolence and philanthropic spirit, made a proposition to sustain the boarding establishment at his own expense, for whatever pay the scholars might bring in for tuition.

For ten years the Oxford Female College had undergone many hours of trial. The time had now come for the resignation of President Scott. He had during his connection with the institution sunk some $20,000 or $25,000, and in other ways made for himself enemies and traducers.

Among those who contributed liberally to the support of the institution in its hours of need were Dr. Alexander Guy, who gave in donations some $15,000; Judge Nehemiah Wade, who gave $5,000; Ebenezer Lane, besides the land, a large donation in money; the Rev. W. S. Rogers, S. R. Mollyneaux, Mrs. Judge Hindman, and perhaps others, who gave from $1,000 to $2,500. And it is worthy of record that the Rev. Samuel Hair did effective service in aiding Mr. Rogers to obtain subscriptions and scholarships. Judge Wade was for a number of years president of the board of directors, of which there were thirty.

When Dr. Scott resigned, in July, 1859, the college was in danger of suspension, if not of direct failure. Students pressed in for instruction and accommodations, and the means were not forthcoming. But it was determined to support the college and look for another presi-

dent. Under the circumstances the Rev. Robert D. Morris, for some years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, was induced to undertake the task in November following. He had been active in educational work in Ohio, and entered upon his duties here with energy and hope. Henceforward the scholarships were honored and the institution went on with apparent prosperity for thirty-three years.

It, however, suspended this Summer. It was impossible for Dr. Morris longer to keep up the strain necessary to keep it going, and it accordingly closed its doors. It is believed, however, it will open in another building, the present edifice and grounds being retained as a sanitarium. This suspension has been heard of with extreme regret by the friends of the institution.

During its twenty-eight years of life there have been two hundred and seventy graduates, and some two thousand students from all parts of the United States, and some from foreign lands. The tone of education has always been high.

The building and grounds of the Oxford Female College are admirably situated for educational purposes. They have cost about $100,000, and are not surpassed by similar institutions in the West. The main edifice is of brick and stone, cruciform, three stories above the basement, and built in the best manner. It is one hundred and fifty-five feet in front, by one hundred and seventy-one feet and six inches in depth, exclusive of porches. The number of rooms is about one hundred, and they are neatly and uniformly furnished. They will easily accommodate one hundred boarders, together with the family of the president, assistants, and hired help.

In the care and education of the students the president has been assisted by a large corps of teachers, male and female. The students were governed as if they were at home, to remind them that they were daughters of a common family. The president, teachers, and all, sat at the same table and ate of the same food. Daily work began with the reading of Scripture, singing, and prayer. Frequent lectures were delivered by the president and others on subjects of history, morals, manners, and religion.

The course of study was intended to embrace every thing essential to the proper development of the intellectual and moral powers of woman, and to give her the education that she really needs. It was not so much to fill the mind with knowledge as to aid in the formation of those habits of patient thought and investigation that in after years will enable them to add to their own store in every or any department that inclination or duty may suggest. The time necessary to complete the course of study after having gained the rudiments in the preparatory department was four years.

There were connected with the institution two literary societies—the Calliopean and Philalethean—with well-furnished halls and libraries adapted to their use. Besides the libraries in the college, the students had access to the library and the mineral cabinet of the Miami University for reference and consultation. Honors were awarded to members of the senior class for superior scholarship in the regular course, and also for marked success in any of the regular branches.

The faculty at the time of suspension consisted of the Rev. Robert D. Morris, D. D., president; Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, Miss Gertrude E. Wall, Miss Edell Ellis, Miss Phebe Conover, Miss Sallie McKee; Prof. Karl Merz, vocal and instrumental music; Prof. A. Beaugureau, French, drawing and painting. The Rev. H. S. Osborn, LL. D., lectured on chemistry and natural philosophy. The officers of the board are the Rev. W. W. Colmery, D. D., president, Osborn, Ohio; the Rev. L. F. Walker, secretary, College Hill, Ohio; and the Rev. R. D. Morris, D. D., treasurer, Oxford, Ohio. In 1881 there were seventy-five students.

PROF. JOHN W. SCOTT.

The Rev. John W. Scott, D. D., was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1800. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and in addition to the charge of two pioneer Churches of that day and region, conducted a small grammar school for the preparation of boys for entering Washington and Jefferson Colleges, which were at that day in their incipient and infantile stage. With his father Dr. Scott obtained his early classical and preparatory education, commencing when he was nine years of age. After two or three years, when he had advanced a little in Latin, Greek and lower mathematics, his father used sometimes to set him to hearing the other classes recite. And when he was still further advanced in scholarship he would sometimes leave him in charge of all the classes for a day or so at a time, when he was called away on his parochial duties. The practice that was thus obtained in the field of education was often of much service in after life.

At sixteen years of age, after completing his preparatory education, to which his father had limited his school, and not wishing to graduate at so early and immature an age, he began to teach. The first year was in Eastern Ohio, and the last two years in Beaver and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania, the last eighteen months as principal of the Beaver Academy. In the Fall of 1821 he entered Washington College as a junior, and was graduated in September, 1823. His intention was to go into Kentucky and make a little money teaching, but as he was about to leave, the venerable Dr. Wylie, president of the college, came to him and told him that it was his desire that he should prepare himself for the chair of mathematics and natural sciences, in place of Professor Reed, the incumbent at that time, who was so feeble that Mr. Scott was often employed by the board to give him assistance. Professor Reed died in the course

of the succeeding Winter. Dr. Wylie proposed that Mr. Scott should proceed at once to Yale, entering as a resident graduate, and prepare himself by taking a course of lectures, more especially in chemistry, under Professor Silliman, who was then at the head of this department in the United States. He accordingly went to Yale, received the necessary aid, and graduated in 1824, with the degree of A. M.; and in 1826 he returned to Washington and entered upon the duties which had been assigned him in his absence.

During his stay at Washington he married Miss Mary P. Neal, daughter of John Neal, cashier of the Branch Bank of Philadelphia. These two good people lived happily together until about six months after they had celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, when Mrs. Scott died, March 1, 1876.

Dr. Scott continued in the professorship for four years and a half, and in the Fall of 1828 received a call to a professorship from the Miami University, the same that he was then occupying in Washington College. He accepted this call, and reached Oxford shortly after the commencement of the Winter term of 1828 and 1829. This position Dr. Scott occupied for seventeen years and a half, till the Spring of 1845. In 1830, two years before, the board had created two new professorships, relieving Dr. Scott of the lower mathematics, and he was also licensed and ordained to the Gospel ministry, afterwards preaching occasionally.

But the institution in the midst of its prosperity and high promise fell upon evil times. A variety of unworthy causes and motives produced agitation and commotion, resulting finally in the reconstruction of the faculty, in which Drs. Bishop and Scott were displaced from their former positions. Dr. Bishop was the father of the Miami University; Dr. Scott was the next in age, and the injustice done to these worthy teachers was very great. Shortly after Professor Bishop was called to assist in Cary's Academy, and insisted that Dr. Scott should give him his aid. He also gave his attention to the female college, as already stated in the history of that institution, but in 1859 resigned, because of the pecuniary embarrassments of that seat of learning.

The year following his resignation he spent partly in travel and resting, and six months of it in supplying the vacant Church of Honesdale, in Northeastern Pennsylvania. In 1860 he received a call to the professorship of natural sciences in Hanover College, Indiana, which he accepted and entered upon in the Fall of the same year. He filled this position for eight years, until July, 1868. He then accepted an invitation to Springfield, Illinois, to begin and take the superintendency of a Presbyterian academy, which it was proposed by the old Presbytery of Sangamon to found in that city. In two years that project was given up on account of the city establishing and putting in operation a good high school with free tuition. He then returned to Indiana and Ohio, and for a year or more, till the Spring of 1872, preached to vacant Churches throughout the land.

Now, becoming satisfied that it was time to cease active life, he returned with his wife to Princeton, New Jersey, where he had a widowed daughter, to spend the remainder of his pilgrimage in ease and comfort. But in the Fall of 1874, when on an extended visit in Western Pennsylvania, he happened upon the village of Jefferson, where he found a small Presbyterian Church, unable to support a pastor, and a Baptist college just organized wanting a professor of natural sciences, but unable alone to support one. These two, the college and the Church, joined hands in their common necessity, and Mr. Scott remained with them in their common poverty. He was at this point in October, 1880, having been fifty-two years in the Gospel ministry and fifty-six as a teacher in the various grades of school and higher institutions, and shortly, if spared, will be eighty-three years old.

His wife was buried where she was married. An unmarried son, who died in 1877, after twelve years of suffering from the results of hardships and exposure in the late war, lies by her side. Here the father and husband hopes to rest until that final awakening when they shall sleep no more.

WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Western Female Seminary was incorporated in 1853, and opened and dedicated in 1855. It first suggested itself to the minds of a few spirits living in Oxford, led by the Rev. Mr. Tenney and Mrs. Tenney. The conviction forced itself upon these people that the Mt. Holyoke system of education should be duplicated in the West. They set to work, and a site of thirty acres of land was given to the friends of the enterprise by James Fisher, but which is now increased to sixty-five. Gabriel Tichenor and family, of Walnut Hills, Ohio, gave the first $5,000, followed by others, according to their ability.

Success being assured, a board of trustees was appointed in July, 1853, and the building begun. The enterprise was laid before the principal and teachers of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary. They were asked to assist their young Western daughter, and to select the first corps of teachers from the Holyoke ranks. Miss Helen Peabody, then of St. Louis, who had been associated with Mary Lyon, first as pupil and then as teacher, was selected as principal, with an efficient corps of teachers. The institution thus begun was dedicated on the 20th of September, 1855. The house was already full of pupils and the outlook most promising.

The seminary continued to prosper until the 14th of January, 1860, when the building was destroyed by fire. The new building was not dedicated until May 21, 1862. The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church was at that time in session in Cincinnati, and attended the exercises by invitation. The dedicatory address was deliv-

ered by the Rev. H. H. Field, of New York. In June, 1861, the seminary came into possession of a permanent fund of $20,000, the income of which was to be applied to the salaries of teachers. This was the bequest of Gabriel Tichenor, of Walnut Hills, who himself died before the original building was completed.

On the 16th of June, 1880, a family reunion was held. There were present on that occasion the Rev. Dr. J. P. E. Kumler, president of the board of trustees, of which his father was one of the first and most faithful members, with his wife; Miss Abbie Golding, of the first corps of teachers; the Rev. J. M. Bishop, and G. Y. Roots, of the original as well as the present board of trustees, with their wives; the venerable Dr. Little, of Madison, Indiana, and Dr. Pratt, of Portsmouth, Ohio, whose familiar faces date back to the second anniversary, now trustees; Messrs. Philip Hinkle and Preserved Smith. These, with other trustees and friends, the teachers, and such pupils and alumnæ as were to assist in the exercises, occupied seats upon the platform.

"Our young ladies," says the Memorial, "assembled for the first time, on Wednesday, September 19, 1855. We think them a very fine set of girls from all we have yet seen of them. On Thursday at 2 P. M., the friends and patrons assembled in the seminary hall for the dedicatory services. The distinguished professor, Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati, made a very interesting address to the teachers and pupils, and Dr. Allen, of Lane Seminary, offered the dedicatory prayer. A hymn, composed for the occasion by the Rev. Thomas Spencer, was sung."

"This young hive," as it calls itself, began to operate upon a system which, as yet, the Western people knew nothing about. The domestic department was kept in busy operation during those first days to provide for one hundred and fifty young ladies, who had almost simultaneously arrived, together with many of their parents, some of whom remained a few days, to see the experiment tried. Many of the young men who were at that time attending the Miami University gave the teachers much trouble by frequent visits. One of them called to see not less than six cousins.

The closing exercises of the first year took place in the pleasant grove in the rear of the seminary, on the 17th of July, 1856. The address was delivered by Dr. Samuel Fisher, who chose for his subject "John Calvin and John Wesley." This was the first of many favors received from Dr. Fisher, who was afterward an honored member of the board of trustees.

Nothing of special note occurred in the year 1857. In 1858 the first mention of their missionaries is made—Mrs. Quick, of Ceylon, who was a member of the school in 1856, and Miss Mary Spooner, now Mrs. Worcester, who found her labors among the Cherokees. In 1859 two more were added to the list of missionaries: Mrs. Woodin, formerly Miss Utley, a teacher, sailed in the Fall for China, and Mrs. Shedd, Jenny Dawes, of the class of 1858, for Persia. Dr. Perkins, of Persia, visited the seminary the same year, and left behind him many pleasant memories.

The new year of 1860 found the family busily engaged in preparing one of the members of the senior class to sail in February for Persia—Miss Harriet Newell Crawford. A visitor to Miss Peabody's room would have imagined that she had turned seamstress.

During these early years we find frequent allusions to Christmas gatherings, Thanksgiving festivities, examinations and anniversaries. Interesting lectures are also mentioned. Dr. Rea lectured on physiology; Dr. Thomas Arnold's life was beautifully portrayed by the Rev. Mr. Root; Dr. Mussey, of Cincinnati, lectured on hygiene, and there were also lectures by the Rev. Mr. Rice and the Rev. F. S. McCabe.

The school year of 1859 and 1860 was brought to a sudden close by the fire of January 14th. The doors of the Oxford Female College were hospitably opened to receive the homeless family, and, turning away from the burning building, the sorrowful procession made its way thither to seek shelter from the snow and sleet. The appearance of the company was grotesque enough to provoke a smile in the midst of sorrow; the motley garb, the ill-matched suits, table covers, and blankets for wraps, stockingless feet and bare heads.

After the fire it was decided to rent the house of James Fisher in the beautiful grounds next to the seminary, for the use of the senior class the remainder of the year. The class of 1861 also completed its course in this temporary home. The years 1862 and 1863 passed quietly by, with but little to interrupt the school and family life. The Spring of 1864 was another marked era in the history of the school. Before the Spring vacation two girls died. Soon after the opening of the Spring term typhus or spotted fever broke out in the school in a malignant form, and within a few days it was necessary to close temporarily.

During these years the civil war was in progress, and the girls were alive to the needs of the land. At the coming together of the students in the Fall of 1865, it was found that the school had been freed of debt. During the Summer of 1866 Mrs. Tenney died. She had been a scholar of Mary Lyons, and was, perhaps, the mainspring of the institution at the time of its origin.

On the 29th of February, 1868, a negro robber was shot in the building, after many unsuccessful attempts to capture him previously. The whole pursuit scarcely occupied three minutes, and none but those who took part in the capture knew the cause of the alarm. Some of the girls slept through it all, and heard of it for the first time at the breakfast table in the morning.

In 1870 and 1871 there were many important changes. Miss Galb, who for eleven years had filled the position of teacher, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. During the Fall and Winter the supply of water

failed and measles made their appearance. On the night of April 6th, 1870, the building was consumed the second time by fire. It is impossible to put in words the horror of these hours. They must be imagined. The new and present building was dedicated on the day before Thanksgiving, 1871.

In the Spring of 1876 members of the first six classes gathered at the seminary for a reunion in honor of the fiftieth birthday of their principal. Many of the alumnæ of these years treasure among the most pleasant recollections of their school days the memory of an hour or an evening spent at the house of Mrs. Lewis, or Mr. McCord, of Oxford.

The Western Female Seminary has given to the world many noble-minded missionaries.

The whole number of students from 1855 to 1880 has been nineteen hundred and forty-eight; number of graduates, four hundred and six; graduates deceased, thirty-seven; average attendance per year, one hundred and fifty-five; whole number of teachers, eighty-eight; number of teachers who were graduates, thirty-two; deceased, four; number of missionaries, thirty-eight; number of missionaries deceased, two; whole number of trustees, forty-two; trustees deceased, sixteen; number of pupils, not graduates, from Ohio, six hundred and thirty-two; from Indiana, four hundred and ninety; Illinois, one hundred and fifty. A Memorial Volume, containing a history of the seminary, may be obtained by sending $1 to Miss Mary Milligan, of Oxford, Ohio.

JOHN W. HALL.

John W. Hall, D. D., was president of the Miami University from 1854 to 1866, and during that time a citizen of Oxford, Ohio. He was born January 19, 1802, in Orange County, North Carolina, and was educated chiefly in Harpeth Academy, near Franklin, Tennessee, then under the presidency of the celebrated Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., who was afterward president of Center College, Kentucky, and the founder of Blackburn University, Illinois. After completing his academic course, Mr. Hall studied theology under Dr. Blackburn, his former teacher, and in the year 1824 was licensed to preach as a Presbyterian minister. He became successively pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Jackson, Murfreesboro, and Gallatin, Tennessee, when, in 1840, he was chosen pastor of the Third Street Presbyterian Church at Dayton, Ohio. His efforts in this field were eminently successful.

In the year 1852 Mr. Hall removed to Huntsville, Alabama, for two reasons: taking charge of the Presbyterian Church and assuming control of the presidency of the North Alabama College, which was about to be located at that place. While here he was elected to the presidency of the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio. This position was unsought, and Mr. Hall knew nothing of the honor conferred upon him until he received official information of the fact. By the same mail came congratulatory letters from old friends, urging him to accept the situation. After mature deliberation and the advice of his most intimate friends, he removed with his family, in the latter part of 1854, to Oxford, and on the first day of January, 1855, entered upon his duties.

When Dr. Hall took charge of the university he found that the preparatory and normal departments were largely attended by students, but he found that the finances were in a bad condition. He immediately proposed a change, and at the end of his administration, in 1866, there had accumulated a surplus in the treasury of over $10,000.

Notwithstanding the eminently successful presidency of Dr. Hall, a majority of the board of trustees, during 1866, became dissatisfied, and, if possible, would have forced his resignation; but Mr. Hall, hearing of their intentions, refused to allow his name to go before the board as a candidate for election, and Dr. R. L. Stanton was chosen his successor. Previous to this action the board had been presented with a memorial, signed by nearly all the alumni who had graduated in the twelve preceding years, the students of the university at this time, and the leading citizens of the town, protesting against the change. Dr. Hall bade farewell to Old Miami, and has since resided in Covington, Kentucky, honored and respected by all.

On Thursday, July 5, 1866, 3 P. M., the trustees elected a new faculty, all the chairs having been declared vacant at the end of the college year. As soon as the above action was made known the students assembled on the streets and at the depot, when the train was leaving, cheering for Dr. Hall and hooting, yelling, and swearing at the trustees. In the evening Dr. Hall was serenaded by the Oxford brass band.

OXFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution was established and controlled by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the West. The charter bears date January 16, 1838. Rev. Joseph Claybaugh was elected by the synod the first professor. Rev. S. W. McCracken was elected assistant professor to teach Hebrew, but resigned at the close of the first session. The seminary was opened in the Fall of 1839. The synod and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Oxford had conjointly erected a building which furnished an audience-room for Church services, on the second floor, and a lecture-room, library room, chapel, and several rooms for students on the first. The library contained about two thousand volumes, to which additions were made from time to time.

Dr. Claybaugh was born in 1803, in Maryland, and was of German descent. He was taken to Ohio when a child, and lived near Chillicothe. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1822, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, of

Chillicothe, in 1825, and remained pastor until 1839. At Oxford he was both pastor of the Church and professor in the seminary. He was a good scholar, an excellent professor, an eloquent preacher, an accomplished Christian gentleman, and a man of deep piety. He was a diligent student and earnest worker, though an invalid. He died on the 9th of September, 1855, of scrofula, in the fifty-third year of his age. He had labored as professor in Oxford sixteen years.

After his death, Rev. Alexander Young was elected professor of Hebrew and Greek Exegesis, and Rev. William Davidson, pastor of the Hamilton Church, was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history. In view of the increase of population and of the Church in the West, the seminary was removed, in 1858, to Monmouth, in Illinois. Professor Young's connection with the seminary continued after its removal to the West. Partly owing to financial difficulties, the seminary was removed back to Ohio in 1874, and consolidated with the seminary at Xenia.

During the time that it was at Oxford, about nineteen years in all, more than one hundred students received theological instruction in connection with it. Almost all these entered the ministry. Some of them are now prominent in their respective Churches. Among those outside of the United Presbyterian Church may be mentioned Dr. G. L. Kalb, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Dr. J. H. Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Swing, Chicago.

The following are the names of post-offices and postmasters in Oxford Township:

Contreras.—John R. Hand, November 14, 1841; Ezra Bourne, June 3, 1854; John Bake, October 11, 1864.

College Corner, from Preble County, May 19, 1830—John Jones, May 19, 1830; Gideon S. Howe, February 16, 1833; Christian Eby, June 24, 1839; Joseph L. Nye, September 6, 1841: James McCaw, November 3, 1841; John M. C. Howe, November 13, 1849; William A. Weidner, October 24, 1867; Samuel R. Ramsey, April 8, 1873; John C. Huston, June 8, 1881.

Oxford.—John E. Irwin, April 1, 1817; David Morris, January 12, 1818; James M. Dorsey, September 11, 1822; Moses Crume, March 13, 1827; Joseph Harris, October 18, 1833; George G. White, December 11, 1833; William J. Mollyneaux, January 21, 1857; Sutton C. Richey, April 13, 1861; Daniel P. Beaton, July 15, 1870.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Ethan A. Allen, the last of his family, was born in Massachusetts, on the 10th of November, 1789, and came to Oxford in 1818. On the 10th of January, 1820, he married Nancy Hazeltine. Oxford had been laid out but a few years previously, and he used to recount the fact that he cut wood where many a fine residence or business house now stands, at twenty-five cents a cord. He afterward engaged in making plows and other agricultural implements, being very ingenious and an adept in the use of tools. He settled on a farm near the village, where he passed his life until a few years since, when he removed to the town, where he resided until the death of his wife in 1876, then removing to the house of Samuel F. Shook, a connection by marriage, where he had an excellent home, and continued until his death.

His wife, four children, and eleven brothers and sisters had all been called away before him. In 1839 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Zion.

G. W. Adams is a native of Butler County, having been born on a farm in Oxford Township, in 1834, and continued there until twenty years of age. He has large business experience, having been engaged in trade during the war period in Springfield, Indiana. He has brought experience, energy and ability to his aid, and has made a decided success. He is doing the largest trade of any merchant in Oxford. His store is located on the northwest corner of the Public Square. His stock occupies two stories, and his business requires six clerks constantly, and in the busy seasons, additional help. Mr. Adams is in the prime of life, active and energetic, and applies himself closely to affairs; is a member of the Oxford Lodge of Odd Fellows, and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and identified with the best interests of the village. His wife is also a native of Oxford Township, and a member of the Sadler family, who are noticed among the early settlers of this township.

Robert H. Bishop was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, near Lexington, August 20, 1815. He came to Oxford in 1824, and during the same year entered the grammar school, and in August, 1831, was graduated. The following Fall, after graduation, he went to South Hanover, Indiana, to attend the Theological Seminary, which opened at that time, and which, after two or three removals, is now at Chicago, Illinois. The professor of mathematics of Hanover College, having resigned in February, 1832, Professor Bishop took charge of the chair for the remainder of the year. He then returned to Oxford and entered a printing office, having learned the art of type-setting in 1828. In 1834 he began his teaching in Burlington, Kentucky, and then again, in 1835, returned to Oxford, purchased a printing-office and book-store, which he retained until 1838, when he entered the Miami University as assistant in the grammar department. In 1839 he was married, and in 1841 was elected principal of the school of which he had formerly been assistant. He held this position until 1852, when he was elected a professor of Latin, remaining such until 1873. In 1855 he was elected secretary of the board of trustees, a position he still holds.

Adrian Beaugureau was born in Paris, France, on the 27th of December, 1835, and came to the United States in 1843 with his father and family. His father was an artist, and conducted a boys' French and English school, where his son completed his education, subsequently

becoming a teacher there, in the same place, of French, drawing, and painting. After his father's decease in 1852 he became a special teacher of French, drawing, and painting, having classes in many different schools of the city of Philadelphia, and thus continued until December, 1861, when he enlisted in the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served his full three years. After this he returned to Philadelphia and resumed teaching, being with Professor Phillibert for a while; but after a year sickness and the death of an older brother caused him to decide to come to Oxford, and accept a similar position at the Female College, a position he still occupied at the close of its last season. In addition to his scholastic duties he conducts, with the aid of his nephew, Mr. Louis Wuille, an art emporium in the village, which is not only one of the prettiest establishments of the kind to be found anywhere, but is also the means of fostering and developing art ideas. Professor Beaugureau is not only an accomplished teacher of his native tongue and an excellent instructor in drawing, but he is a natural artist, and takes special pride in that department. His work will compare favorably with any of the best teachers. A large number of instructors in art of the South and West received their education in this line from him.

L. N. Bonham is a native of Ohio, born in Elizabethtown, Hamilton County, March 27, 1830. He was brought up on a farm. At the age of seventeen he entered a store and clerked for three years, then entering college. After five years, during which his vacations were spent in active work on the farm, he graduated from the Miami University, and soon after took charge of the Lebanon Academy, but after a year sold his interest to the Southwestern State Normal Association, and took a position as teacher with them. A year after he severed his connection there and became a teacher in the Dayton High School, with which he remained three years, after which he went to St. Louis and established "Bonham's Female Seminary," starting with three pupils, in 1859. Within six years it grew to a school of three hundred pupils, requiring nineteen teachers, and he continued in its management until the close of the school year of 1871–72, when he abandoned teaching, his health being very much impaired. Mr. Bonham came to Oxford in the Summer of 1872, and purchased his wife's parents' old homestead, which he leased at first, but as returning health permitted, took charge of and has improved it until he now has one of the best, if not the best, improved farms in Oxford Township. Mr. Bonham is one of the few who have been able so to combine scientific and practical knowledge as to make a success of advanced methods, both as to agriculture and the raising of stock, swine and sheep being his specialty, and quality, rather than numbers, being his object. He was the first breeder in Oxford Township to institute pedigreeing his hogs; was also the first to introduce the riding plow and corn-planter. And in many other ways his influence has been felt in elevating the farmers' methods and increasing the intelligence and general tone of the agricultural community. He is the editor of the agricultural department of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. His enterprise and public spirit make him one of the most valuable citizens of his locality, and he is identified with all important measures for the advancement of the community, whether pertaining to agriculture or education. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he occupies an official position, and is identified with its interests. He married Miss Ellen M. Gere, a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Isaac and Lucy Gere, old residents of Oxford Township. She is a lady of intelligence and refined culture, whose acquaintance Mr. Bonham formed while a student at the Miami University. Their family consists of one son, Linn, now a young man. Mrs. Bonham's mother, who is also a member of the household, is a worthy representative of the refinement that graced many of the homes of the pioneers.

Daniel A. Brosier was born in Hanover Township, July 4, 1835. His father, Jonathan Brosier, was born near Millville, and was married December 16, 1832, to Elizabeth Rumple, also a native of this county. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1837 moved to Shelby County, saving sufficient to buy two hundred and seventy acres of land. When the canal was to be dug, he and Mr. Westerfield took a large contract, but through the misconduct of his partner, who had drawn the money, he was ruined. He then removed to Indiana, afterwards returning to Butler County. On a trip to the South he sickened and died, and his remains rest near Nashville, Tennessee. He was a German Lutheran. There were seven children: Daniel A., Peter, James, Mary Ann, Sarah J., Margaret E., and Jonathan. Peter is dead. Daniel A. Brosier has always worked on a farm. He was married October 28, 1858, to Maria E., daughter of Michael W., and Matilda (Bell) Emerick, who was born in this county February 22, 1837. They have had seven children: Alexander E., Frank E., Carrie May, Ida Wood, George E., Amy E., and Charles H.

Daniel P. Beaton, postmaster at Oxford, is of Scotch parentage. The father, Alexander Beaton, was born in 1809, and marrying Miss Mary McMillan, emigrated to this country in 1838, making their residence for a little time at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Thence they came to Cincinnati, and after a couple of years came to Oxford, in 1841. Here he established himself in business as merchant tailor, on the south side of High Street. On the 16th of September, 1843, Daniel P. Beaton was born. When he was but eight years of age, the father left the family at Oxford and started for California, by the way of Panama, but died on the voyage, on shipboard. The youth, thus left fatherless, made good use of the school advantages of his native town, and closed his education with one year in Miami University, in 1858–9. He then went to work at the trade of a carpenter, which he

followed until after the first year of the Rebellion. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the three months' service in the infantry, and served in Western Virginia, in a company under Captain McFarland in the Eighty-sixth Ohio. Returning to Oxford in September, he again re-enlisted in October, at Camp Dennison, under Captain William Ullery, in the Second Ohio Cavalry. The December following the company joined the Ninth Army Corps, under Burnside, and was engaged in the campaign in Kentucky. In an engagement at Monticello, on the 9th of June, 1863, Mr. Beaton received a gun-shot wound in the ankle, and was made an inmate of the army hospital at Somerset, Kentucky. From that place he was transferred to Crab Orchard, thence to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and was finally and honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., October 24, 1864. He was permanently disabled from the effects of the wound, which has made it necessary to make constant use of a crutch or cane. Returning to Oxford, he was employed as clerk for a time in the grocery store of Mr. McCullough, and since then has held the appointment of postmaster at Oxford by continuous reappointment and with much acceptance to the people. September 14, 1866, he was married to Miss Harriet Miller, of Oxford. They have a family of five children.

Wales B. Bonney is a native of Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he was born June 26, 1799. His father, West Bonney, finds a line of family descent from Thomas Bonney, who was born in Dover, England, in 1604, and who came from Sandwich, in Kent, England, in the ship *Hercules* in 1634 or 1635, and who located in Duxbury, Massachusetts. The mother's maiden name was Lydia Reed—she also being of Welsh-English parentage. In early life the boy Wales, in addition to the advantages offered by the common schools of the day, spent nearly a year in Dartmouth College. In 1816, in company with his parents and an only brother, he came into Ohio, the family settling on a farm about one mile northwest of the village of Oxford. He soon after entered Miami University as a student, boarding with his parents and taking his hand at the work of the farm nights and mornings, riding to and from school on horseback. He continued at the university until the following year, remaining at home afterwards until about twenty-one years of age, when in the Spring of 1820 he made a trip to his native State, making the entire distance on horseback. There he spent the Summer, and in the Fall returned as far as Chautauqua County, New York, where he engaged in teaching school until the next Spring, when he took up his residence for several years at Rochester and Brighton in the same State, and while there formed the acquaintance of and married Miss Lucinda Abbey, whose family were of Massachusetts origin. This was in January, 1829. Two years thereafter Mr. Bonney, with his family, returned to the home of his parents in Oxford, and there they spent the Winter. The next Spring Mr. and Mrs. Bonney emigrated to Texas, landing from a schooner from New Orleans at Brazoria, near the mouth of the Brazos River, then an insignificant collection of low shanties and huts. Their intention had been to make that province their future home, but after living there some months they decided to retrace their steps to their Oxford home, and reached that place late in the Fall following, having lost one of their little children while absent.

But the spirit of unrest was upon the subject of our sketch, and in the Spring of 1845, accompanied by two other younger men by the names of Buell and Worstell, he started for an overland trip to Oregon, a hazardous adventure in those days. Joining another party at Independence, the company were some five months on the way before they reached the Dalles on the Columbia River, their place of destination. Arriving there the earlier part of October most of the party made this their home the ensuing Winter. But Mr. Bonney was not yet content. He did not discern his desired fortune in the immediate future. So the following Spring, with no company save a couple of horses, one for the saddle and the other to carry his clothing and provisions, a couple of guns, and a bold spirit, he set out for a return to the States. When crossing the plains he fell in with some Indian scouts in advance of a roving tribe, who took from him his horses, pack of provisions, and one gun. The traveler, however, managed to save one gun and a sack containing a large packet of letters which had been intrusted to his care by comrades and others in the West for loved ones at home. He pursued his lonely way on foot for some three days when he was overtaken by a party of returning Californians, with whom he kept company to the States, and reached home early in the Fall of 1846. He soon after settled in the village of Oxford, which place has since been his residence. Here he has many years been honored by his fellow-citizens in repeated elections to the office of justice of the peace, the delicate and responsible duties of which office he has performed with uniform acceptance to the people. Here a family of eleven children has been born to him, of whom a daughter, Julia, and four sons, Franklin, Oregon, Robert, and Edward, are now living, the sons all being engaged in trade in Louisville, Kentucky, the daughter residing with the parents.

The Rev. Dennis Vincent Crowley, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Oxford, Ohio, is a native of Cork, Ireland, where he was born September 25, 1844. Mr. Crowley, though a young man in appearance, is old in service. He was early dedicated for the priesthood and began his literary studies at St. Vincent, subsequently pursued philosophical studies at Holy Cross College, Dublin, and completed his theological training at the Catholic University of Louvaine, in Belgium. He received minor orders at the hands of the Papal Nuncio, in the Chapel Royal at Brussels, and was

ordained priest at Mechlin, Belgium, June 2, 1871. After this he traveled extensively on the continent, spending considerable time in its places of interest, and while at Louvaine was thrown in company with Archbishop Purcell, of the United States, then just returning from the Vatican Council. A pleasant acquaintance was the result, and it was through the bishop's influence that the young priest was induced to come to America and take a parish within his jurisdiction. His first charge as pastor was St. Aloysius Church at Cumminsville, afterward consolidated with and becoming St. Patrick's Church, of Cincinnati, Ohio, of which he remained pastor a number of years. The following extract from the local press gives a concise summary of his labors while in this field:

"Rev. D. V. Crowley, for the past nine years pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Cumminsville, has been called to take charge of the Church at Oxford, Butler County. His farewell to his congregation last Sunday was very affecting. He came to Cumminsville direct from college. This charge, the first of his priesthood, he found in debt fifty-nine thousand dollars, thirty-eight thousand of which has been paid by his fortunate and far-sighted management. He has brought to Cincinnati, as lecturers, some of the most distinguished talent of the United States. He is the possessor of abilities that, turned to a worldly purpose, would have long since placed him in a position of independence. Father Crowley takes leave of his congregation no richer in the world than when he came among them, and now as then, taking no thought for the morrow. His work is an earnest of his faith, and he takes with him the best regards and respect of all who know him."

At his own request for a change on account of ill-health, he was made rector at Oxford, Ohio, in August, 1880, and has within less than a year liquidated more than one thousand dollars of indebtedness, which he found resting on the Church. Bright, hopeful, and intelligent, devoted to his work, a scholar and gentleman, Mr. Crowley can not help but have success and popularity wherever he goes. He has been an indefatigable worker, broad in charity, and abundant in good works.

John Edward Chatten is a descendant of pioneer stock. His grandfather, John Chatten, who was a native of the vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, came to this part of Ohio in 1811, but in consequence of the War of 1812 returned to the East, and at the close of the war came back in 1814, and permanently located in the southwestern part of Oxford Township, where he continued to reside until about 1848, when he removed to the vicinity of Hartford City, Indiana, where he subsequently died. Kenard Chatten, a son, was the only member of the family who remained in Butler County. He was born in Delaware in 1802. He married, in 1826, Mary, daughter of William and Esther Davidson, who came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania in 1817, and settled on what is now known as the Howell farm in the northwestern part of Oxford Township. They had a family of ten children—six sons and four daughters. Mrs. David Kennedy and Mrs. Chatten, of Oxford Township, and one son, William, of Clinton County, Indiana, are now the only known survivors. After his marriage, Mr. Chatten settled on a farm in the woods in the north part of Oxford Township, which he improved and continued to own and operate until his sudden death in October, 1862, caused by falling from an apple-tree. His wife still survives him, residing in a house near the village, built by her husband a short time previous to his death. They had ten children—John Edward, William, James, Benjamin, Martha, Samuel, Mary, Sarah, George, and Margaret. The latter three are with their mother. The fourth, sixth, and seventh named died in youth. Martha married George Sadler, and they now reside in Peoria, Illinois. William and James are in Kansas.

The subject of our sketch was born on the farm, in Oxford Township, in 1827, and grew to manhood during the days of the beginnings of commercial and agricultural improvements, and remembers distinctly the commotion caused by the introduction of steam navigation and railroads. His father introduced the first "endless-chain" thresher used in this vicinity in 1837, and it was then a sufficient curiosity to attract people from a great distance to witness its wonderful workings. Mr. Chatten remained on the farm during his youth, and when twenty years of age began to learn the saddler's trade, in Oxford. He married, in 1850, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Ann Kyger, who were early residents of Milford Township. Mr. Chatten has been a resident of the village of Oxford since he came to learn his trade, with the exception of about five years, one of which was spent on a farm in Morgan Township, and the other four at College Corner. He has now been a continuous resident of Oxford for a quarter of a century; has a family of four children: George W., the only son, is a resident of Illinois; Alice, now Mrs. John Van Arnem; Ida, and Frank. Mr. Chatten helped recruit a company of volunteers in 1862, which became Company C, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and of which he was first lieutenant, but after about six months' service, on account of the death of his father, he resigned and returned home. Mr. Chatten still conducts a harness shop, with salesroom attached; is the Oxford agent for the United States Express Company; has been a member of the Invincible Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., since 1849, in which he has twice passed the chairs, and has twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He is an honored and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and leader of the choir; is a Republican in politics, having abandoned the Democracy in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the refusal of President Pierce to protect the well-disposed citizens of Kansas against the lawlessness of the ruffian pro-slavery element. Mr. Chatten's name will be found in the list of officials

of Oxford Township. He has also been the candidate of his party for county office at different times, but always shared the usual fate of Republican candidates in this Democratic stronghold.

The Rev. William Wirt Colmery, D. D., is a native of Chartiers, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His father's name was William, also, and the mother's maiden name was Violet Scott. The paternal line of descent is supposed to date back to an ancestry in Ireland, although this is not fully ascertained. The ancestors of the mother came to this country from Scotland, as early as 1700, in the person of Hugh Scott. The father's calling was that of a farmer, and with an earnest desire for the welfare of his family, his effort was to give all a sound and liberal education, and he so far succeeded in this, that five sons, of a family of eight children, completed a collegiate course. The early and preparatory schooling was at select and common schools of the country, the first being where the tutorship was paid for at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per term of three months, and before the system of common or district schools had obtained in that section. William W. Colmery, of whom we write, was the third son, and born October 28, 1819, and finished his course of study at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He then taught two years in Clark County, Kentucky, afterwards taking a course in theology at the New Albany Theological Seminary (since incorporated as the Northwestern Seminary, of Chicago). The ancestors of Dr. Colmery were noted for their interest in education, and especially Christian education. A great grandfather, Mr. J. McDowell, was the first to subscribe to the erection of the literary institute, out of which grew Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and which was afterwards consolidated with the Washington College. It was while engaged in teaching in Kentucky, and attending a Presbyterian camp-meeting, conducted under the leadership of such men as Nathan L. Rice and others, that Mr. Colmery was made the subject of converting grace. This was in 1841, and thereafter he was led to feel a drawing toward the ministry. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Salem, Indiana, and soon after accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Hayesville, (then) Richland County, Ohio. The following year, 1846, he was married to Miss Mary C. Scott, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in the October following was ordained to the full work of the ministry in the Old School Presbyterian Church. Here he remained some nine years, preaching also to a neighboring Church, at Jeromeville. He was also connected with Vermilion Institute, at the time one of the most flourishing academies of the State of Ohio.

In 1855 he went to Indiana and spent some time preaching to the Presbyterian Church of Lafayette. In 1858 he returned to Ohio, settling with the Church at Lebanon, where he labored in the ministry for nine years. At the meeting of the General Assembly in Lebanon in 1864 he was delegated by the Old School Assembly to present the Christian salutations of that body to the Cumberland Assembly, which duty was so gracefully performed that he was soon after made the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Divinity by one of the colleges of the Cumberland Church. He resigned his charge of the Lebanon Church in 1866, and accepted the pastorate of the Church in Monroe, Butler County, Ohio, with which he remained for six years; but his health failing, he removed with his family to Oxford, where he has since resided, preaching as his strength has permitted to Churches in the vicinity.

In 1867 he was made stated clerk of the Miami (Old School) Presbytery, and after the reunion of the two schools was continued in the same office in the Dayton Presbytery, which he still occupies. He was elected moderator of the Cincinnati Synod (Old School), at its session in Springfield, in 1865, as also at its last session held in the same city in 1881. Dr. Colmery has been warmly identified with the cause of temperance in its various presentations, and an ardent advocate of advanced and liberal Christian education, and has been (and still is) one of the trustees of Wooster University, Ohio, from its earliest foundation. He refers with pleasure to the fact that Judge Josiah Scott, of Hamilton, was his uncle, as also recalling the military record which he has been enabled to make. His first service in the cause of his country was as a member of the "corn-stalk brigade" in 1842 while residing in Kentucky, and as a one hundred days' man in the late war in the famed "Squirrel Hunters," from which latter service he holds a highly prized discharge in the form of a striking lithograph engraving signed by Governor Tod.

Some time about 1790 a Scotch colony came to America and settled in East Haddam, Connecticut, among them Hezekiah Cone and a large family of the same name. In the same town was Miss Polly Selden, to whom Hezekiah was married, and by whom a family was born to him. Peleg H. Cone, long a citizen of Oxford, was a son of Hezekiah, being born at East Haddam, February 22, 1805. The parents being farmers, the lad, Peleg, in common with the rest of the children, had the education obtainable in the district schools of the day, and tried his hand a little at teaching. When seventeen years of age he went to the city of Hartford and apprenticed himself to a silver-plater to learn the trade. Here he remained several years, and while resident at Hartford was married to Miss Mary Brace on the 21st of February, 1829. He next settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and established himself in his business as silver-plater. Some five years thereafter he was made high sheriff of New Haven County, and sold out his business. He was re-elected sheriff for the second term. At the close of his official term he engaged in a mercantile agency recently established in New York City, trav-

eling mostly in the West and South, his family still residing at New Haven. Leaving the New York house he accepted a position in the manufacturing concern of Hoadly & Co., a heavy firm in the carriage business in New Haven, and remained connected with the same for some sixteen years. In January, 1852, Mr. Cone moved his family to the village of Oxford, Ohio, where he became the proprietor of the public house known as the Mansion or Cone House, conducting it for about eleven years. After leaving this he opened an office as conveyancer, real estate and insurance agent, in the store under the Mansion House, fronting on High Street. This business he continued until 1868, when he took his son, F. J. Cone, into the office as partner, and the two continued this occupation up to the death of the father, which took place March 14, 1882. Mr. Cone espoused the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849, and had been active in its interests and in efforts for the promotion of its welfare. Mr. Cone was also an active member of Invincible Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., of Oxford, and as such was held in high esteem by his brother members. He was for eighteen years a member of the board of education of Oxford, and for many years president of the board of trustees of Oxford Female College, only resigning this position about a year prior to his decease. He was a well wisher to every good work which looked to the growth and well-being of the city of his adoption, aiding them to the extent of his ability. When Mr. and Mrs. Cone came to Oxford they had a family of seven children, two of whom have since died. Three of the sons were volunteers in the late war, William and George enlisting and serving in the one hundred days' service, and F. J. in the three years' men. Of the children living H. S. Cone is now residing at Galion, Michigan, and F. J. Cone, the other son, was the partner and continues the business in the old office in Oxford; two daughters, Mrs. A. F. Bevis and Mrs. Dr. G. W. Keely, reside in Oxford, while a third is the wife of Dr. A. A. Barnett, of Jerseyville, Illinois.

Benjamin Bassett Davis, mayor of Oxford, is a native of Edgartown, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and was born on the 4th of April, 1816. His parents were Zadock and Elizabeth Bassett Davis. He was the third born of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, only three of whom are now living. When Benjamin was three years of age the parents, with their family, emigrated to the State of Ohio, and settled on a farm, near the present hamlet of Warsaw, some five miles west of Cincinnati. Here the elder Davis for a few years carried on a small tannery, but relinquished this calling and gave his attention more fully to the cultivation of his farm. In early life Mayor Davis had little, if any, advantages of school education, but was of an active temperament and a quick, discriminating mind. As he came to manhood, while busy assisting his father in the care of the farm, the latter was removed by death, which event occurred in August, 1834. The son remained on the farm with the mother and the rest of the family for several years thereafter. On attaining his majority, he espoused the politics of the Whigs, and for many years was active in the local interests of that party. He was for some nine years made one of the justices of the peace in the township where he resided. August 6, 1836, he was married to Miss Rhoda Cullom, who bore him seven sons and one daughter. In 1861 Mr. Davis took up his residence in the city of Cincinnati, and having early espoused the cause of the Republican party when it was organized, he was favored by an appointment to the position of chief local agent in the post-office blank department of the West, which was then located at Cincinnati. This position he held with honor to himself and to the interests of the department for over a year, when, the office being transferred to Buffalo, New York, he resigned his position and accepted an appointment as superintendent of the local city mail distribution, a position he held for nearly three years. While residing in Cincinnati, January 23, 1865, he lost his wife by death. On the 21st of February, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Sarah (Gath) Horsefall, then of the city.

In March, 1868, Mr. Davis moved with his family to Oxford, Ohio, which place has continued to be his residence since that date. Not long after becoming a resident the community saw fit to elect him to the highest honor which, as a municipality, it was in their power to bestow, and with so great an acceptance have the responsible and often arduous and unpleasant duties of the office of mayor been administered, that he has been repeatedly re-elected, usually by large majorities, marking no special party distinctions nor lines, so that his continued term of service in this capacity is now some thirteen years, marked by only one interim of about three months. Mr. Davis was not permitted for many years to enjoy the companionship of his wife, Sarah, as she died on the 14th of May, 1871. On February 21, 1872, he was again married, choosing for his third and present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Wright) Douglass. Of the children born to the first Mrs. Davis four sons and a daughter are still living. One of the deceased, Carlos, served as a volunteer in the late war with much honor and credit, being mustered out of the service at Columbus at the close, after some three years' enlistment. Mr. Davis has for many years been a firm believer in the doctrines of the Universalists, and is warmly identified with this organization in Oxford. He is of a naturally quiet, reflective turn of mind and has those qualities which are needful to make him a good magistrate and officer of justice. In addition to his official duties, Mayor Davis is now the proprietor of the "Girard House," on the corner of High and Poplar Streets, which has recently been remodeled and the entire house refurnished, making it now one of the most desirable tarrying-places for the traveler or pleasant home for the regular boarder, which can be found in the

county. Wilson S., the oldest son, is now teaching in Washington, Indiana. Albert G. is in the *Times-Star* office of Cincinnati. Merrill B., Alexis B., and Darwin F. are residents of Cincinnati also. Elizabeth, the daughter, now Mrs. I. F. Williams, is a skilled music teacher just west of Cincinnati.

Died at his home in Oxford, July 25, 1881, John Douglass, in the 60th year of his age. He was born in Chester District, South Carolina. In 1834, with his parents, five brothers, and five sisters, he removed to the neighborhood three miles north of Oxford, where he remained on the farm until about fifteen years ago, when he removed to the town. He at first engaged in the grocery business with Mr. Higgins; afterward he went into the boot and shoe business, and about five years ago retired from active life. Mr. Douglass was for two terms (six years) president of the board of education, and had just been elected to another term. He was an efficient officer and a true friend of education. When only nineteen years of age he united with the Associate Reformed Church at Hopewell, then under the pastorate of the Rev. S. McCracken. For the past twelve years he had been an elder of the United Presbyterian Church, Oxford congregation. For many years he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and during the seven years preceding his death was actively engaged in religious work. He left behind him a record worthy of careful and earnest study.

Isaiah Douglass, farmer, is a son of John and Martha Douglass, who were among the early residents of Oxford Township. They emigrated from South Carolina in 1834, and moved on the farm where Isaiah now lives in 1835, and where his parents continued to reside until their decease. Isaiah Douglass was the youngest of a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. He was born in South Carolina in 1829, and was therefore about six years old when his parents moved on the farm in the corner of Section 2, where he has resided ever since, having purchased and received quit-claim deeds from the other heirs about 1856. He has added to his original farm, and now has 240 acres in one body and 132 acres in Section 11. He married, in 1863, Anna Patterson. They have five children living and one who died in infancy—Albert J., Martha E., William C., Samuel L., and Zaidie Maggie.

Israel Dewitt, farmer, was born in Kentucky in 1805. He is the son of Zachariah Price Dewitt and Elizabeth Dewitt. The father served in the Indian wars at the close of the Revolution, and Israel Fowler, one of his grandsons, was in the Mexican War. Zachariah P. Dewitt emigrated from Kentucky to Butler County in 1805, and entered three hundred and twenty acres of land, situated on Section 24. Here he lived until his death, at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1840, at the age of sixty-seven.

Dunham F. Davis, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Davis, was born in Hamilton County, March 30, 1856. He graduated in 1872, at the Oxford High School, and was married October 10, 1876, to Ella S., daughter of William and Mary (Carr) Rumple, who was born in Hanover Township, July 18, 1856. They have one child, William R. Davis. Mr. Davis formerly kept a livery stable, but in the Spring of 1878 moved on his present farm.

Joshua Davis, Sen., of Oxford, is a native of New Jersey, where he was born May 28, 1803. His father emigrated to Ohio in 1805, bringing his family and household goods all the way to Middletown in wagons. He engaged in merchandising and milling at Middletown, but not being suited with the country after a stay of less than two years, he went back to his old home in New Jersey, but again returned to Butler County soon after the close of the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was the ninth of a family of ten children, of whom himself and a sister, Mrs. Phœbe Laboyteaux, are the only survivors. Mr. Davis had but little opportunity for education. He learned the cooper's trade, and after his marriage in 1828 purchased his father's farm, near Bevis P. O., where he also carried on the cooper business, in connection with his farm, for a number of years. In 1864, having sold his farm, he removed to Oxford, where he had purchased property, and where he has since lived a retired life, supported by the accumulations of years of toil. He built, in 1872, and now owns, the edifice known as Davis's Hall. Mrs. Davis's maiden name was Elizabeth Bevis. She also comes of a pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Davis began married life more than fifty years ago with but little means in the days of limited facilities, and by industry and economy have accumulated a considerable property. They have had twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and ten of whom are now living. All are respectably and comfortably started in life. Mr. Davis, though beyond age, volunteered in the late war with the forces regularly mustered during Kirby Smith's raid. One son, Joshua, served three years, and two other sons short terms. Mr. Davis's father, whose name was also Joshua, served in the Revolutionary War, and a brother was a volunteer in the War of 1812. Mr. Davis has been an industrious and useful citizen, and has contributed his full share to the general good.

John Ferguson is a native of Scotland, being born in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, April 8, 1810. He learned the tinner's trade in Scotland, and came to the United States in 1832. After a stay of a few months in Cincinnati, during which he was employed at his trade, he came to Oxford in the Spring of 1833, and there being no tinner's establishment in the village at that time, he opened a shop and began business for himself. Though unpretentious in the beginning, he gradually developed, and as the general commercial facilities improved, he was shrewd and thoughtful enough to keep abreast of the times. In the Fall of 1833, Mr. P. D. Matson be-

came a partner, and so continued until 1868, when he retired, and Mr. Ferguson continued the business alone until 1880, then selling out and withdrawing from active life. His residence is one of the handsomest in the village. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a trustee of Oxford Female College, and has been thoroughly identified with the growth and general interest of Oxford for almost half a century.

He married in Scotland just previous to embarking for the United States, Catherine McGregor, by whom he had these children: William, Charles, Duncan, David, Isabella, and one infant, deceased. Christina married John B. Morris, who died about 1873. She now resides in Oxford. James S. is a physician of Camden. His first wife dying in 1868, he married in 1869 Miss Isabella McMillan, also a native of Scotland. They have one infant child—Edward Bruce—living, and one deceased.

John Fisher, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania, where he married, in 1789, Ruth Mathers. About the year 1796 he removed to Cincinnati, where he followed his trade, that of shoemaker. About 1798 he moved to what is now Lemon Township, and entered a quarter section of land on the north fork of Dick's Creek. On this farm he lived and died, and the remains of himself and wife rest on that place. Of their children there were seven, five boys and two girls. Two remained in Butler County—Robert and Nancy Phares. Robert was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1794, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed most of his life. He was married in 1816 to Sallie Ball, daughter of Ezekiel Ball. Of their family there were six who grew to maturity. These were John, Mary B., Elizabeth R., Almira, Sarah J., and Ezekiel Ball. Robert Fisher died in Middletown, June 4, 1874, aged eighty years. Mrs. Sallie Fisher died September 9, 1831, and is buried in the cemetery at Middletown. John Fisher was born January 6, 1818, in Middletown. By occupation during life he is a farmer. He has been twice married. The first time was to Ruth Mallory, December 25, 1844, the daughter of William and Mary Mallory, of this county. They had two children, Mary J. and William M. The first wife died November 25, 1866, and he married his second wife, Mrs. Rebecca Young, widow of Josiah Young, and daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Riley) Greenwood. She was born in Milford Township, January 27, 1821. The Greenwood and Young families were among the pioneers of Milford Township.

Joshua J. Fry, banker and stock raiser, is a native of Indiana, where he was born, in Franklin County, in 1852. He resided there until the Spring of 1870, when he removed to Oxford. Mr. Fry began trading in stock when a young man, and continued that business in connection with farming, increasing the magnitude of his operations as his means increased. When he came to Oxford he established the Oxford Bank, with which he still retains his connection, but has continued his farming and stock dealing. He now has two farms, containing upwards of three hundred acres, which he keeps well stocked, and is buying and selling constantly. He married January 1, 1857, Miss Sarah J., daughter of James Murphy. They have three children: William L., James G., and Philip O. Fry. Thus it will be seen, Mr. Fry is a native of this vicinity, and he has been more or less identified from boyhood with Oxford and its commercial interests; for the last ten years he has been the head of one of its most important financial enterprises.

William J. Finch, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Wickard) Finch, was born May 28, 1831, in Hanover Township. Edward Finch was born May 5, 1800, in Orange County, New York, and in 1814 came to Butler County with his parents. Elizabeth Wickard was born February 5, 1806, in Pennsylvania, and came West with her parents. She was united to Mr. Finch November 4, 1824. They had five children: Andrew, Sarah Ann, Jacob W., William J., and Ellen J., now Mrs. Lewis Wool. The three oldest are dead. Mr. Finch was treasurer of Hanover Township for three or four years, and in 1852 moved on the farm where William now lives. He died there on the 17th of July, 1853, but his wife still survives. He was a generous, kind-hearted man, and was liberal towards all benevolent and charitable enterprises. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. William J. Finch has followed farming all his life. He was married March 1, 1859, to Abigail, daughter of Gideon and Mary Wilkinson, who was born March 9, 1838. They have seven children: Orlando B., William E., Gideon W., Elmer B., Charles L., Mary E., and Ella L. Mr. Finch is one of the trustees of Oxford Township, being on his fourth year, and has served as school director some twenty years, off and on. He is a member of Oxford Lodge No. 74, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. At the death of his father Mr. Finch bought the farm of seventy acres, and has added to it until now he owns one hundred and eighty-five, which he has made through his own industry and good management.

Thomas Fitzgerald, farmer, of Oxford, is a native of Ireland, born in County Antrim in 1817. He married, in 1847, Maria S. Orr, coming to America in 1849. They lived in Orange County, New York, about fourteen years, then went West, having land in Iowa, but after a stay of a few months, removed to Oxford, having traded for the farm he now owns. They removed here in 1871, and have since resided there. His farm contains about one hundred acres, and bears the marks of his industry and thrift, he having lately completed a handsome barn, and contemplating further improvement. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald have a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. His oldest son, Thomas, Jr., is a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and is now pastor at Branchville, New Jersey. One daughter, Margaret, married George Riggs, and they now

reside in Franklin County, Ohio. The other five daughters, Lizzie, Hannah, Kate, Agnes, and Ella, and two sons, John and Elmer E., are young people at home. Mrs. Fitzgerald is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, at Oxford, and has given her children good, religious training, and several of them are already identified with the Church.

Mr. Fitzgerald was one of five children; his mother died when he was about fourteen years old, and he shortly after found a home wherever he could. He is, therefore, a self-made man. Having begun life for himself when a boy, among strangers, and with all disadvantages to contend with, he succeeded in gaining sufficient to bring him to the United States, where, by continued industry and economy, he, with the help of an excellent wife and children, trained to habits of industry and self-reliance, now lives in a comfortable home, and has become one of the substantial men of the vicinity of Oxford, identified with all the progress and interests of his neighborhood.

Samuel Gath, of Oxford, Ohio, was born in Yorkshire, England, April 5, 1807, taking the name of his father, his mother's maiden name being Sarah Bradley. She was of a Yorkshire family, and her ancestors had traditions indicating some connection with the historic border feuds and Scottish wars. In boyhood Samuel Gath spent portions of three years as a pupil in one of the schools of the Dissenters conducted on the Lancasterian plan, or that by which knowledge was imparted by text cards and diagrams on the wall and orally by the teacher, for which the lad paid one penny per week, one person holding the position of teacher for some 400 pupils. After this the lad worked at "card sticking" for some time, and at thirteen years of age was indentured to Benjamin Wood, of Halifax, as an apprentice at cabinet making, remaining with his employer for some twelve years. In all that time he had but one misunderstanding or unpleasant word from Mr. Wood. He then spent five years in the employment of Samuel Taylor, after which he started in business for himself with a younger brother, Daniel, as his partner, and with such sagacity and thrift that in a few years the elder brother's portion of the profits amounted to some $3,500, and with this he proposed to emigrate to America. In 1843 Mr. Gath married Miss Mary Fetley, of Yorkshire, and in April, 1844, with his family, and in company with some seventy others, mostly from his native town, he took passage on the ship *Patrick Henry*, Captain Delano, for New York, which port they made after a voyage of nearly five weeks. Many of his companions soon became homesick or dissatisfied and returned to England, but Mr. Gath had come intending to stay and make the United States his future home; and so, with his family and some six hundred pounds of personal effects, he pushed westward by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, crossing the lake to Toledo, and thence following the canal to Hamilton. With his household he was set down on the morning of the 3d of July, in Oxford, which Mr. Gath describes as being constituted of a motley array of wooden buildings set mostly with their gables on the streets, and the plat of ground which now constitutes the public park was completely overgrown with "dog-fennel," through which a narrow foot-path led diagonally from the south-west to the north-east corner.

Mr. Gath first settled as a farmer some three miles north of the village, on a farm now occupied by Mr. Booth, where he remained for a little time, when Mr. Merrill, a cabinet maker in the village, whose store and shop combined stood on the west side of the public square, offered him a partnership in his business. This offer Mr. Gath at once accepted, and some eight months afterwards bought out his partner's interest and succeeded to the entire business, continuing it most successfully for many years, on the old site, the old shop having given way in the meantime to a fine and substantial brick structure, well designed for the accommodation of the greatly increased demands of its proprietor, who, in his riper and advancing years, has transferred its cares and responsibilities to his son Harry.

Mr. and Mrs. Gath have had eleven children born to them, ten of whom—five sons and five daughters—are now living. Two of the sons, the eldest, Samuel, Jr., and the youngest, are following the calling of the father as manufacturers and dealers in the village of Oxford, the latter at the old stand, and the former but a few rods east, his store fronting on the north side of the park. Mr. Gath is a man of a peculiarly genial, even jovial temperament, upon whom the pressure and anxieties of business and the natural cares of life incident to an active calling seem to have made no very serious impression; his physique and general health give promise of many years of probable life. Enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, he has never sought political preferment from them; yet, at their solicitation, he has held the office of city marshal for one or more terms, in which capacity, as he says, his greatest emoluments have usually been derived from the fun he has had in some of the official skirmishes into which he has found himself drawn by the young fellows in attendance upon Miami University, as they have been caught when out on their "larks." Mr. Gath has for over fifty years been an active and consistent member of the Methodist Church, having, in the mother country, affiliated with that portion of this general body of Christians called "the New Connection Methodists," who had been striving for lay representation. Ever since his settlement in this country he has been a warm sympathizer with the tenets and politics of the Democratic party, and usually votes with it.

Among the business men of Oxford who deserve mention is Samuel Gath, Jr. He is a native of Oxford Township, born on January 1, 1847. His parents came to

the village when he was a boy, and he has been a resident of the village ever since. His father became engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and the son began his attendance at funerals and assisting in the store and shop at about fourteen years of age.

During the war, though under age, he was a member of the "Squirrel Hunters" organization, in 1862, and was out with the hundred day men, being a sergeant of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guards, and soon after the expiration of that term volunteered and became a member of Company D, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, his discharge dating Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865. In January, 1868, he became a partner with his father, and so continued until August, 1871, when he purchased his father's interest and continued business alone, discontinuing the furniture trade after a few years and turning his attention more exclusively to undertaking, for which he seems to be specially adapted and in which he has been enterprising and very successful. Mr. Gath married, February 20, 1870, Miss Mary, daughter of Smith J. Dancier, who was then a resident of Oxford, but now resides at Camden. Mr. and Mrs. Gath have a family of three children, two daughters and a son—Mary Etta, Jay Dancier, and Jeannetta.

Edward L. Hill, M. D., was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, January 23, 1827. His parents were Russel and Lucretia (Bodman) Hill, of the same place. The father was a son of Ephraim, and grandson of Samson Hill, who traced his descent back to an English origin, while the mother, who is still living in Williamsburg, is a daughter of Dr. Joseph Bodman, of a family of German-English extraction. Dr. Hill pursued his preparatory education at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and passed thence into Amherst College. He took his professional course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, receiving his diploma early in 1852. Soon after this he located in the practice of his profession at Chester Factories, in Western Massachusetts. While residing here he warmly espoused the cause of temperance, and while diligent and successful in his calling, he was bold and fearless in the expression of his convictions of the right and of principle, as he held it. It was during his residence here that the organization of a lodge of the Carson League in the place caused open and signal opposition to be raised by the friends of the liquor traffic, which took the desperate form of personal injury and the destruction of the property of many who had identified themselves with the workings of the league, which spirit culminated in 1855. Dr. Hill was among the foremost in the happily successful efforts then made to ferret out the lawless miscreants and to bring them to light and justice, and to establish peace and safety among the community, he being personally instrumental in the arrest, identification and conviction of several of the more prominent of the evil doers.

In 1856 Dr. Hill removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for the three years following, but in the Spring of 1859 he changed his residence to Oxford, Ohio, succeeding to the practice of Dr. Robert L. Rhea, who had removed to Chicago. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and upon the call for the first one hundred thousand volunteer troops, Dr. Hill enlisted for three months, and was made surgeon of the Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was among the first to depart for the seat of war, his term of enlistment being from April 9 to August 26, 1861. Returning from this enlistment, he soon after re-entered the army, and was again made surgeon of the reorganized Twentieth Regiment, his commission bearing date of September 18, 1861. He was made senior surgeon on the operating board of the Third Division Seventeenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign; then surgeon in charge of General Hospital No. 2, at Vicksburg. Afterwards he acted as superintendent of the Seventeenth Army Corps' hospital at Marietta, Georgia, in the Atlanta campaign, returning home in November, 1864. Since that time Dr. Hill has been in the active practice of his profession.

Dr. Hill was married April 24, 1850, to Hope Lucinda, daughter of Cotton Hayden, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, a family whose name is not unknown to eminence and distinction, and among whom we find the late ex-Governor Joel Hayden, of Haydensville, Massachusetts, and Mr. Peter Hayden, of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Hill have had five children born to them, four sons now living, and a daughter, who died while the father was in the army. The youngest of the sons was the subject of a severe attack of acute diphtheria in November, 1881, and, while lying at the point of death, all other remedies and treatment having failed, the anxious father decided to venture upon the operation of tracheotomy, as a last resort to save the life of his boy. And this he did, ably and intelligently assisted by Dr. H. D. Hinckley, Dr. G. W. Keely, a skilled dental practitioner and neighbor of Dr. Hill, administering the anæsthetic. The operation (one of the most delicate and uncertain known to modern surgery) proved eminently successful, and although the life of the little patient hung trembling in the balance for days, he soon rallied and made a perfect recovery.

Early in 1865 Dr. Hill made a public profession of religion, and united with the (then) Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford. In April, 1866, he was made a ruling elder of the same Church. Dr. Hill was also clerk of the session for some ten years. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Amherst College, Massachusetts; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1853; was made an honorary member of the Ohio Medical Society, June 3, 1856; and a member of the

American Medical Association in 1867; he is a member of the Union District Medical Association, and also of the Butler County Medical Society; in 1869 he was Worthy Master of Oxford Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M. Dr. Hill has ever been a warm and earnest Republican in his political preferences, and, although not active in political strifes, he is of a firm and uncompromising nature, standing fearlessly for his cherished principles. Of an affable and kindly disposition, he easily wins and usually retains the friendship and confidence of the community among whom he moves.

Volney L. Hills was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Hills, and was born February 6, 1815. She came to Cincinnati with her parents in 1817, from Massachusetts, where she was born. At the time of her death she was in the sixty-sixth year of her age. In the year 1829 she removed with her parents to Oxford, and on the 5th of May, 1833, was married to James D. Ringwood, at the home of her parents. There were born to this couple five children, one of whom died in infancy, and the remainder, three daughters and one son, still survive. Her husband died two years and two months previous to her death, since which time her life seemed to be on the wane.

James H. Howe is descended from an English family of this name, which, on coming to this country, early settled in Massachusetts in the vicinity of Boston. A son by the name of Ebenezer was born July 13, 1765. A Connecticut family named Sears, who afterwards made their home in New York State, had a daughter, Sarah, and to her Ebenezer was married November 9, 1793. The two remained with the father-in-law and had three children born to them. Somewhere in 1800 or 1801 Mr. Sears and his family (with the Howes) emigrated to the valley of the Little Miami and settled near Loveland, where the elder Sears purchased each of his children farms. The good man was spared to be over one hundred years of age. The Howe family remained here till about 1813 or 1814, and then moved to the wilds of Indiana and took up some land upon Hannas Creek. In that neighborhood in 1815, August 7th, James H. Howe was born, and grew to manhood, taking up his residence at the age of eighteen at College Corner. January 2, 1856, he was married to Mrs. Jerusha (King) White, formerly of Massachusetts, but born in Cazenovia, New York, July, 1815, who had been a resident of Ohio since 1834. His father came to Oxford in 1822, and resided on a farm until 1830, the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Howe are now residing in a pleasant home in the village of College Corner, enjoying the quiet and serenity of their advancing years. They have no children.

Robert C. Huston, M. D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Greene County in 1813. In 1818 his parents, John and Sarah (Morrison) Huston, emigrated to Indiana. When Robert was about eleven years of age an old neighbor and friend, who was visiting the family, and at that time residing near Venice, persuaded Mr. Huston to allow the son to return with him for the purpose of securing some school advantages, and he remained there, having his home with this old neighbor about two years, after which he returned to his parents at Connersville, where he remained enjoying the benefit of the common schools of that day. In 1834 he entered the preparatory school of Miami University, and continued his studies, literary and professional, up to 1840, and the same year commenced practice in connection with Dr. Erasmus Rose, then at Liberty, Union County, Indiana. One year later he opened an office at College Corner, where he practiced his profession ten years. In 1852 he removed to Oxford, where he has since resided, enjoying a practice which requires his full time. He married twice, the first time in 1842, his wife being Jane, daughter of Major James Montgomery, who was originally from the same county in Pennsylvania from which the Huston family came. He obtained his military title by service in the War of 1812, and was an early resident of Oxford. The issue of this marriage was four children, three sons and one daughter. The latter is now the wife of Dr. J. N. Bradley. The sons are all residents of Butler County. The eldest, James W., resides on his father's farm, the old Moretz estate; R. W. L. is a resident of Oxford, and the youngest, John C., is now in the drug trade at College Corner, and is also the postmaster. His second marriage occurred in 1872, his wife being Sarah W., daughter of Sylvester and Jerusia Lyons, and therefore sister of Mrs. Professor Bishop. His residence on the north side of High, and at the west corporation line, is a handsome property, and has been his home for the past twenty years. The doctor is a Republican in politics, and takes an honorable part in all matters of public interest. His affiliation and special interest religiously is with the Presbyterians. He has been an active and successful practitioner for forty years, and is a member of the State Medical Society, and also an active and prominent member of the Butler County Medical Society.

Hiram King, farmer, is a native of Butler County, and was born in Oxford Township, in 1832. His parents, Thomas and Nancy King, came from the State of New York about 1819, and lived a number of years in Cincinnati. Mr. King was a carpenter, but when work at his trade was scarce took his ax, in the use of which he was expert, and helped clear a considerable part of the ground now occupied by the city. He had many offers of house-building with town-lots for pay; but not foreseeing that it was destined to be so great a city, he came to the interior to secure a home, and located in the southern part of Oxford Township, about 1830. A few years later he removed to the farm upon which Hiram now resides. Mr. King had a family of eight children, only two of whom are now living—William S., now a resident of Pettis County, Missouri, and Hiram, who

now owns a part of the old homestead, upon which he has lived since he was one year old. Although Mr. King had a very limited education he has taken an active interest in education, and has been of great use in promoting the interests of the schools in his district, in which he has been a director a number of years and until after the building of their present substantial brick house. Mr. King has been an authorized exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church for over twenty years past. He has gained his knowledge of books by improving his spare hours and at great disadvantage, and has accumulated a good rural library. He is known as a man of good general information, able to hold his own in ordinary debate, either secular or religious, and has been the leader in maintaining a Sunday-school in the district school-house.

He married, in 1859, Ann E. Booth, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Anna E., who is now a young lady. She graduated at the Oxford High School. His first wife dying, he married, in 1861, Martha E., her sister, by whom he had two children—Thomas L. and Laura B. Mr. King's wife is a daughter of William Booth, who is a native of England, and an old resident of Oxford Township, his farm adjoining Mr. King's. Mr. King comes from a hardy stock, who were noted for longevity. His grandfather, Samuel King, was a soldier of the Revolution, and served during seven years of that memorable struggle. His great-grandfather King and his wife lived to pass more than eighty years of wedded life.

George Washington Keely, D. D. S., is the grandson of John Keely, a German by nativity, born in 1753. He came to this country in 1762 with his parents and settled in Pennsylvania, afterwards becoming a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and being wounded in the battle of Brandywine. His son, John second, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1779, and died in Oxford, Ohio, May 7, 1848. He married Miss Ann Iddings, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, who was born August 7, 1787. Mr. and Mrs. Keely came to Oxford, Ohio, in 1818, and in 1822, on the 22d of October, George W. Keely was born. The residence of the family was but a short distance south of the university buildings, and the boy had the privileges of the schools of the town, and when but a mere lad of some fourteen entered Miami University. Three years later, the president, Dr. Bishop, retired. Mr. Keely was warmly attached to the doctor, and feeling that the trustees of the institution were dealing unjustly by him, manifested his own sympathy by refusing longer to be numbered with the students of the school, although it had been his expectation to have pursued a full graduating course.

Not long after this he spent a little time with Dr. J. D. White, then a practicing dentist in the city of Hamilton; but in the Fall of 1839 entered the office of Dr. John Allen, then a noted dental practitioner of the city of Cincinnati (now of New York), with whom he spent the two following years. Returning to Oxford in 1841, Dr. Keely established himself in the practice of his chosen profession by opening an office in a building at the corner of High and Beach Streets, where he remained for a year and a half, then moving to and occupying an office on Main Street. Afterwards, in 1867, he rented the rooms corner of High and Main Streets, where he has continued his practice ever since. Agreeable to the customs of the day and the practice of many dentists in the early history of the profession, Dr. Keely sustained for some years a series of periodic visits to neighboring towns in the States of Ohio and Indiana, which extended over the years of his early practice.

On the 13th of March, 1851, Dr. Keely was married to Miss Susanna Wells, in the city of Cincinnati, who bore to him three children, only one of whom, a son, Charles I. Keely, D. D. S., is now living, and is a practicing dentist as partner of his father, located in Hamilton. The married life of Doctor and Mrs. Keely was of short duration, as she was taken away by death May 25, 1856. April 21, 1861, Dr. Keely was again married, to Miss Cornelia Cone, of Oxford, who has borne him eight children, three of whom only are now living, two daughters and a son. After having been in active practice for some twelve years he graduated at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, in March, 1853.

Being of an ingenious and scholarly nature, Doctor Keely has ever been among the foremost in all movements which look toward the elevation and advancement of the interests of the profession of his choice, and has been ready to aid by his presence, councils, and means every organized effort upon the part of his brother practitioners for the advancement of its standards. He was present at the meeting of dentists, first held at Niagara Falls, where the foundations were first laid for the organization of the American Dental Association, in 1859; has been an almost constant attendant upon its annual sessions; was elected its president in Philadelphia, in 1876, and presided as such in Chicago, in 1877. He was an active mover in the organization of the Ohio State Dental Society; was once its president, and has for the last ten years been re-elected to its treasurership. He has been, and now is, either an active or honorary member of the following: Mississippi Valley Dental Society, Mad River Valley Dental Society, and of the Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin State Dental Societies respectively, and was elected a member of the New York Odontological Society.

He has been a trustee of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery for the past twenty years, and often president of the board of trustees, and for the past fifteen years has lectured to the students on the "Cause and Management of Irregularities of the Teeth," which he has made a labor of love for the past twenty-five years.

He has been a liberal contributor to the literature and periodicals of his profession. From his reports on Dental Education, made in 1874 and 1875 before the American Dental Association, copious extracts were reproduced in the "History of Dentistry in the United States." He has often accepted invitations to lecture on some of the specialities pertaining to the practice of dentistry, one being "Causes and Prevention of Irregularities of the Teeth."

When twenty-one years of age he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the charter members of the lodge of Odd Fellows in Oxford when it was organized, having previously been a member of the Brookville, Indiana, lodge. In addition to his professional activity, Dr. Keely has taken the warmest interest in every thing pertaining to the well-being of his native town. City improvements, the grading of the streets, the embellishment and adornment of the city parks and college campus, improvement of public buildings, etc., have in him a sure promoter and active worker; while the several educational institutions—Miami University, of which he is a trustee; Oxford Female Institute, Oxford Female College, and Western Female Seminary—have ever a warm place in his heart, and to their advancement he has contributed liberally of both mental and manual effort and pecuniary means.

The doctor is a man peculiarly social in his nature, a skillful and intelligent practitioner, kind and indulgent in his pleasant household, and a warm and sympathizing companion and friend, having a high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Isaac Iddings Keely, son of John, was born on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1809. In the latter part of 1817 his parents moved to Oxford, with the intention of making it a permanent home, for the benefit of their growing family in the way of schools. Isaac was then a lad of seven years of age. He attended the first session of the first school ever taught on the university grounds, and he made the first speech at the first exhibition ever given in that school. At the proper age he began to work at the bricklaying trade with his father, and soon became a very expert and rapid workman. To show the rapidity of his movements, we mention one instance. There had been some talk as to how many bricks he could lay in a day. One thousand bricks were considered a day's work in an ordinary wall. He made a wager that he could lay one thousand bricks in two hours. The place was on a wall in a building in Oxford, where the corners were raised and where one hundred bricks made one course. So his wager was that he could lay ten courses in two hours. He began about 10 o'clock in the morning and completed his task in just one hour and thirty-one minutes, having taken into his hands and laid in the wall, smoothing the joints on the outside, one thousand bricks in one hour and thirty-one minutes. Up to that time no one in that part of the country had ever done so well or handled so many bricks in the same time.

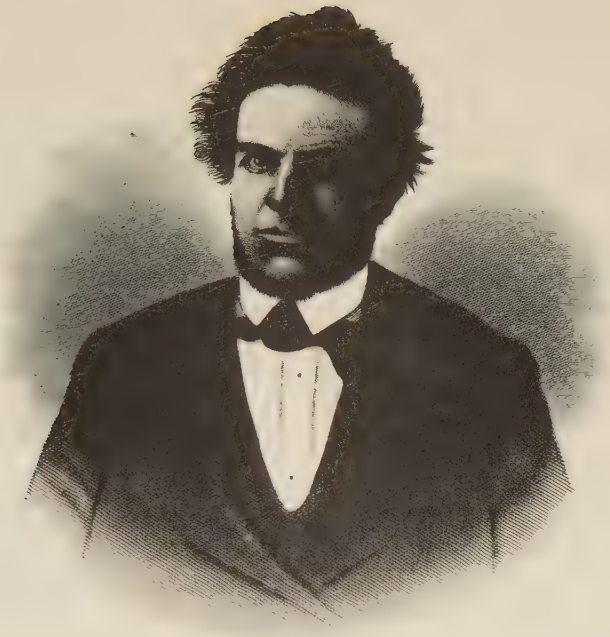
In very early life he developed into a trader, and began to deal in cigars, watermelons, and indeed any thing that he could handle in the way of trade. When very young, not more than twenty, he took charge of the business, relieving his father of the trouble and vexation of the management. It was not long before he had all the family employed and quite a number of men at work for him. He built more houses in Oxford than any other one man. He spent some two or three years in peddling clocks. From this he drifted into the mercantile business. Here he handled dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and hats, and all kinds of notions; also, lumber and shingles; and all the time engaged in building and in trading real estate. He was a wholly unselfish man. He would sacrifice every thing for his friends. He would confide in and trust men to any reasonable amount, and had that confidence most shamefully abused by those whom he had befriended the most.

About the year 1844 or 1845 he began to lecture on animal magnetism or mental electricity. He claimed for it that it was a science, and he applied it to the curing of various diseases that prey upon mankind in this world. He did succeed in curing many afflicted people to such an extent that it excited the wonder and astonishment of the communities in which he lectured. Being possessed of strong will and energy, he knew no such word as fail. The late well-known George D. Prentice, then editor of the Louisville, Kentucky, *Journal*, in his daily of January 15, 1848, said of him:

"We never before saw such a crowd at the Odd Fellows' Hall as was assembled there last night. It was supposed that nearly a thousand persons were present. No great political orator, no popular Methodist preacher, no powerful actor, has ever been able to draw such multitudes together in this city as are now drawn nightly by Mr. Keely. The experiments last night were wonderful, and we presume that none who saw them doubted that they were precisely what they seemed to be."

He was compelled to cease lecturing on account of the fearful strain on his nervous system. In 1850 he went to Edinburg, Indiana, and began to build houses, and buy and sell real estate. At one time he sold to the Junction Railroad Company real estate to the value of $18,000, taking in pay their stock, two-thirds of which was a total loss. Here he built a great many houses, bought and sold and engaged in general trade. He had the ability to make a great deal of money, but failed to save his earnings. He did not seem to be able to accumulate or save money, so that after years of toil he died comparatively poor. He commenced to operate in Indianapolis about 1854, but did not remain there long. His health began to fail him at Edinburg.

Early in 1857 he with his wife and child returned to Oxford. He was broken in health, and his end was evidently near. Here among his friends he spent his last days. He was cheerful and hopeful. His mother,



Isaac N. Keely

brother, and sister in turn tenderly nursed him during the last weary months of his life. His disease was laryngitis. He died on the eighteenth day of August, 1857, lacking six days of being forty-eight years of age. The following is from the pen of one who knew him long and intimately:

"A man has recently fallen in our midst whose brief career and sudden demise should prove a profitable lesson, calling our thoughts to the solemn warning, 'Be ye also ready.' Isaac I. Keely, who departed this life on the evening of the 18th inst., of laryngitis, lacking a few days of being forty-eight years old, was a man of peculiar character. His ambition and energy were as unbounded as his benevolence, neither failing till means and health failed. We knew him from his youth up—from the time he entered college and delivered the first speech ever made in old Miami University, and recited his algebra lessons, till the day the solemn tones of its bell announced his journey to the tomb—and of him we have had but one opinion, and that is, a noble soul imprisoned in a feeble casket. We have often known him to perform deeds of charity to the sick widow and orphan that would have astonished Bishop Heber or the monks of St. Bernard, not letting his right hand know what the left was doing. He was ardently devoted to parents, brothers, and sisters, and all who were allied by consanguinity. Being the oldest of the boys, much devolved on him in educating and settling in life the younger members, and he met this responsibility with a liberality surprising his neighbors.

"A more unselfish man never lived. He gave to his friends beyond endurance. This trait of character caused him to go out as he came into this world—but a few feet different. Nor was his charity confined to those only. He had a heart to feel for human woe and a hand to help in time of need.

"His enterprise was not confined to one State; he built houses in different States for posterity to enjoy. This community will bear us witness when we say that I. I. Keely did more to make this town what it is than any other one man that ever lived in Oxford. As a religionist he was doubtless misunderstood by many. He was no sectarian—liberal and ardent, but sincere in his opinions.

"As a defender of the science of animal magnetism or mental electricity as a curative agent, he was often denounced by ministers and other good men as a charlatan, a mountebank, an infidel in collusion with Beelzebub. This had a natural tendency to sour his mind against all sects. He reverenced the Deity, believed in Jesus Christ as the only Savior of sinners, and trusted in his merits for salvation. He believed in the efficacy of prayer; and when he could only whisper he said to an old friend, 'When you pray remember me.' He gratefully received the daily visits of the Rev. Mr. Spencer during his last hours. He had many friends to follow his remains to the grave, and was honored with a Masonic procession, of which fraternity he was an acceptable member."

Glover Laird, Jr., lives near College Corner, Ohio. He is a native of Ireland, being born in the city of Dublin, March 16, 1827. The father, Glover Laird, came to this country, with his wife and four children, in 1830, and located on the farm now occupied by his son. The family afterwards was increased by the birth of six other children, all of whom are still living, but scattered abroad in neighboring townships in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Laird was married March, 1852, to Miss Caroline Shaffer, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, born September, 1836. To these have been born three sons, of whom one still resides with the parents, one is at Camden, Ohio, and another is in Indiana. Mr. Laird holds his Church connection with the Methodist society, and in his political associations is a Republican. The farm upon which he was reared, and now makes his home, is about half a mile south-east of College Corner, in the extreme north-west section of the township.

William L. Lane, a native of Butler County, was born in Hanover Township, April 26, 1832. He is a son of Harmon J. and Isabella (Long) Lane, the former being a native of New Jersey, and the latter a native of Hamilton County. Mr. Lane, Sen., was a mason by trade, and came to Cincinnati when a young man, and prosecuted his craft a number of years. After his marriage, in 1818, he settled on the farm in Hanover Township, now owned by Charles Beck, which he improved, and on which he continued to reside until his decease, in 1842. His wife survived him a few years, and died in 1848. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are now living: Ella married Jackson James, now a resident of Missouri; Sallie married Dr. C. P. Dennis; Susan married William McCoy, the latter two now reside at Portsmouth, Ohio; William L., of Oxford, and Cornelius W., of Hanover Township.

William L. Lane was raised on the farm in Hanover Township and continued actively engaged in farming a number of years. He conducted the Darrtown Mills ten or twelve years in connection with farming. He married, in 1864, Miss Louise, daughter of James S. and Mary (Stackpole) Smiley, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Hanover Township in 1826, where they continued to reside until 1867, when they removed to the village of Oxford. Mr. Smiley engaged in banking, which he continued until his decease, which occurred in 1878. His wife died in 1873. Three children survived him—Mrs. Lane, Mary J., and Anna M. Mr. Smiley was an active and respected citizen of his day and left a valuable estate. The Smiley residence is a handsome property, located at the south-west corner of High and East Streets. At the decease of Mr. Smiley, Mr. Lane succeeded him as president of the Citizens' Bank, and has since continued in charge. He is a care-

ful, successful business man, and a quiet, unostentatious but useful citizen.

Horace M. Logee, M. D., was born in Douglass, Massachusetts, September 10, 1834. He is descended from the Huguenots who left their native country during the thirty years' war His ancestor fled to England, and after a little time made his way to the United States, in company with others, and settled in the northern part of the new State of Rhode Island. From this head descended Joseph H. Logee, the father of Dr. Logee, who was born in January, 1804. The mother, Prudence F. Paine, was of English ancestry. It is a family tradition that her grandfather was one of a family which numbered twenty-eight children, all of one parentage. She was born in January, 1804, and died in February, 1857, her native place being in Cumberland Township, Rhode Island. Dr. Logee, after obtaining a common-school education, entered and passed through the curriculum of Lawrence Academy. Not long after this he came West and spent several years in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, first as a book-keeper, then as a student in medicine in the office of Professor T. P. Wilson, and afterwards as matriculant of the Homeopathic Medical College of that city, from which he graduated in the Spring of 1862. Shortly after he commenced practice in Linesville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. In November, 1855, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Martin, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and to them were born one son and a daughter, both of whom are living. Mrs. Logee died January 15, 1861. While resident at Linesville the doctor was once or twice elected mayor of the city. In November, 1866, he was married to Miss Charlotte A. Hamilton, a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, who was born December, 1842.

About 1874 Dr. Logee removed from Linesville to Oxford, Ohio, and here established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he has continued with great success from that time until the present, taking a front rank among the practitioners of the town. Since residing here he has often taken active part in the local politics of the day as a Republican, and has twice been made a member of the council. While living in Pennsylvania he was an active member in professional organizations, and was in 1870 vice-president of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and since coming to Ohio he has manifested the same earnest zeal in the advancing of his chosen profession and encouragement of organized effort among its members. As a member of the Ohio State Homeopathic Society he was made its secretary in 1878, and its president in 1880 and 1881. The doctor is also a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., and of Encampment No. 119; also of Oxford Lodge A. O. U. W., No. 74. Of medium stature and well knit frame, he is a person of great activity and nerve force, doing with his might what may be the present work in hand. Of quick adaptation and ready in resources, scholarly judgment and skilled professional attainments, he has the make up of one who should be, and evidently is, a successful physician and esteemed citizen in the village of his adoption. Mrs. Logee displays in her studies and efforts in art manifest native genius and talent. Her sketches and crayons, as also her work in colors, evince decided merit, and serve to beautify and adorn their pleasant home.

Richard Martindell was born in New Jersey, May 10, 1791, and about the year 1816 came to Ohio, arriving in Cincinnati without a dollar. He soon found work, however, and became acquainted with and married Nancy Wallace, March 17, 1817. She was born in Hamilton County, October 5, 1798, and was the daughter of James Wallace and Charity Bevis. He then rented a farm in Butler County, in Stillwell's Corners, remaining there for eight years. At the end of this time he traded two horses and a wagon for fifty acres of land, known now as the Dr. Roll farm. On this he lived three years, and then sold it for five hundred dollars, and purchased one hundred and seventy-two acres for a thousand dollars. On this farm he lived some thirty years, when he sold out and moved to Oxford Township, where he died November 8, 1862. His widow removed to Hamilton and afterwards to Oxford, where she now resides at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Of their family there were fifteen children. Their names were Mahlon, Charlotte, Mary Ann, Harriet, John, Miranda, Martha Ann, Franklin M., David W., Nancy, Richard, Elizabeth F., Louisa M., Alice, and James K. P. Mahlon, Louisa M., Alice, and Martha Ann are dead. Charlotte is now Mrs. John Thompson, Mary Ann is the widow of James Adams, Harriet is Mrs. Adam Miller, Miranda is Mrs. Charles Miller, Nancy is Mrs. James Harter, and Frances is Mrs. George H. Ringwood. John Martindell was born October 14, 1824, and lived at home till the Spring of 1848, when he went to California and mined two years. He went by the overland route, but returned by water. He was married February 19, 1851, to Sarah J. McChesney, daughter of John and Flora (Patterson) McChesney. She was born in Warren County, September 26, 1829. There are now living, descended from John Martindell, Sen., eleven children, thirty-two grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren.

Some time about the year 1800 Aaron Matson, whose birth and former home had been in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio, and located in Milford, Clermont County. He married for his wife Miss Elizabeth Gatch (who came from Virginia), about 1808 or 1809, and to them two sons and three daughters were born, among them Philip D. Matson. He was born in that town October 2, 1814. In boyhood he was a pupil in the common school of the place until about twelve years old, afterwards for several Summers working either upon his father's farm or with his uncle, Thomas Gatch, attending school in the Winters. When about seventeen

years old he went to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, whither his parents afterwards removed, and there apprenticed himself in the tinsmith's trade to Sykes & Robeson, with whom he remained for nearly three years. Leaving Cincinnati in the Spring of 1834, he came to Oxford and entered the employment of Mr. J. Ferguson, then engaged in the tinsmith and hardware business. Not long after, however, the two formed a copartnership in trade, and continued the business until November, 1868, some thirty-four years of a harmonious and very successful career, at which time Mr. Matson retired from the firm to private life.

May 5, 1835, shortly after coming to Oxford, Mr. Matson was married to Miss Catharine H. McGhee, whose parents came from Ireland, Mrs. Matson herself being a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Oxford at the time of her marriage. To these were born one son, who lived only eight years, and five daughters, all of whom are married. The mother dying in October, 1866, it has been the privilege of these daughters successively to act as housekeepers for their father, and at the present writing he is finding a pleasant home in his advancing years with the son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Shera.

When but ten years of age Mr. Matson united with the Methodist Church of his native place, changing his relations from that to other Churches of the same faith as his home was changed, his last membership being with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oxford, with whom he united in 1834. It being Mr. Matson's nature to do whatever his hands found to do with his might, his connection with that Church has proved a life of earnest Christian activity in every department of Church work where his counsel, co-operation, or effort could assist in the advancement of the work. He has held the office of Sunday-school superintendent for over forty consecutive years, a most unparalleled instance of faithful continuance in well-doing. Especially has Mr. Matson's influence been felt and usefulness shown in his position as chairman of the committee of his Church to whom was committed the task of the raising of funds and superintending the erection of the fine and commodious church in which the society has been permitted, for the last seven or eight years, to worship. The burden of the undertaking was upon his shoulders and heart, and most nobly has it been performed.

Not alone in his business relations and Christian work has Mr. Matson been honored. He has been called upon to occupy many offices of trust, among them having been repeatedly elected to the council and trustee of the township. He has also been a school trustee and member of the board of education. He was one of the first committee on building of the Oxford Female Institute.

The family of David M. Magie is of Scotch origin, the grandfather coming over and settling in New Jersey. Here Benjamin was born in 1760, and was married to Miss Sarah Brown, who was born in New Jersey, 1762. To these were born three sons: Josiah, Benjamin, Jr., and David M. When the latter was about two years of age the family emigrated to the Ohio Valley, and first settled on a farm at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati. There they stayed but a short time, and removed to Lebanon, Warren County, remaining a few years, and then took up their home on a farm near Monroe. The family consisted of six sons and two daughters, of whom three only are still living: David, Mrs. Rhoda Elliott, of Paris, Illinois, and William, residing at Middletown, Ohio. The father, Benjamin, died January, 1842. David M., in boyhood, enjoyed similar advantages to other youth in his day and locality, but while thus obtaining the rudiments of an education in the schools he was an apt scholar in the practical education of his farm life. February 22, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Maria Young, who was born July 22, 1821. The newly married couple for the first three years made their home with Mrs. Magie, then in recent widowhood, and David took the oversight of the farm; then they changed to the farm of Mrs. Magie's father for a couple of years. From here, in the Spring of 1847, Mr. Magie removed with his wife and daughter, Laura Belle, born December 4, 1845, to and occupied a farm about one mile north of Oxford.

As early as 1837 Mr. Magie had turned his attention to the raising of hogs as a special branch of husbandry, and then began the careful study of the animal, and experiments in the improvement of the several breeds in the introduction and crossing of foreign strains with the native variety, which resulted in the origin and propagation of what has become the famous "Magie breed" of hogs, and which are now in such great demand for breeding purposes that from the stock which the firm of Magie & Kumler carry they sell from 500 to 700 head annually, and these are sent not only all over the States and Territories, but many go to fill orders from foreign countries, some even as far as Australia. Some years of attention have been given by Mr. Magie to the raising of choice breeds of cattle, particularly short-horn Durhams, and with much success, as also the breeding and raising of fine horse stock, yet his main reliance has been in the specialty of a first-class breed of hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Magie have two daughters, Laura Belle, who was married to Mr. Theophilus R. Kumler, of Oxford, May 15, 1866, and Sallie Maria, born July 26, 1847. The son-in-law is Mr. Maggie's partner in conducting the stock farm, both residing in the village of Oxford, to which place Mr. Magie removed in October, 1859, with his family, and in which place the firm have their office. Mr. Magie has for many years been an active and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oxford, and a thorough and ardent Republican in his political preferences. Naturally a man of fine physical powers, constant and earnest application to the duties of his calling have made some inroads upon his

general health, and for the past year he has been a sufferer from a complication of bodily diseases. He still has the care and oversight of his extensive business, assisted by his son-in-law, Mr. Kumler.

John C. McCracken, lumber dealer, is a native of Oxford, and a son of the Rev. S. W. McCracken, who was a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of Miami University, and also occupied the chair of mathematics a number of years subsequently. He was ordained a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and spent a number of the later years of his life in pastoral work. His decease occurred at Hopewell in 1859. John C. McCracken was born in Oxford in 1833, and attended the university in his youth, but on account of feeble health, did not graduate. He taught at various points, and followed teaching a number of years. In 1856 he engaged in merchandising, and continued in that business at different points until 1863, when being advised that his health depended on out-door exercise, he purchased a farm near Oxford, and continued farming until about three years since, when he became interested in the lumber trade of Oxford, and is now the principal operator in that line of business. He married, in 1860, Miss Jane E. Wilson, of Shelby County. They have two children, George H. and Frank S. Mr. McCracken's office and yard are conveniently located on Beach Street near High. He is an active, successful business man, an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been for fifteen years past one of Oxford's most substantial and useful citizens, identified with public activities.

Joseph S. McCord, deceased, though a latter-day resident of Oxford, was so thoroughly identified with public affairs as to have left a lasting influence. He was a native of Pennsylvania, being born there August 9, 1813, and was the son of a farmer. He enjoyed but limited advantages in his youth. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Landisburg, in his native State, and subsequently worked at this occupation in Pittsburg, where he became connected with boat-building, which led to a river life for a number of years, and finally to his locating at Cincinnati, where he subsequently, in connection with his brother David, became prominent as contractor and builder, a business he followed a number of years, and until, having acquired a considerable property and his health then being broken, he relinquished business, and, having purchased a handsome residence near the Miami University, he removed with his family to Oxford the Spring of 1866, with a view of rest and recuperation, where his family would have good educational and social privileges.

His business ability and interest in religious and educational affairs made his council desirable, and he was soon a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and gave no little time and effort in remodeling and fitting up the present place of worship, and continued one of most active and useful members of that Church until his decease, which occurred November 5, 1879. In 1870 he became a member of the board of the Western Female Seminary, and being the only resident member of the board, a large draft was made on his time, especially during the rebuilding of that institution after the fire of 1871, and his name will be found prominently mentioned in connection with all the prominent public enterprises of his day. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the board of trustees for Miami University, and was actively identified with the building of the east wing, which position he also occupied at the time of his decease. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Assenath Brown, their marriage dating October 12, 1842. She died in 1847, leaving no children. February 21, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss C. A. Morehead, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who, with three grown children, Frank, Jennie, and Lizzie, survived him, and now resides at the residence, which fronts the university campus, near the center of the southern boundary. Mrs. McCord, son, and daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Professor Byron F. Marsh was born December 14, 1845, at Dudley, Massachusetts. He prepared for college, intending to enter Harvard, but the war coming on his father was numbered among those whose life was sacrificed in defending the government. This prevented the son from carrying out his aspirations for a college diploma. He resorted to teaching, and has continued that occupation ever since. He was at one time an instructor in Brooklyn, and also taught five years in a private school at Poughkeepsie, and at different academic institutions in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in the East. In 1877 he came to Oxford, associating himself with Professor P. Trufant in building up a classical school for boys, in the buildings of the Miami University. It was to be a training school after the plan of the New England academies, thoroughly preparing a young man for college.

Professor Karl Merz is a native of Germany, where he was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the town of Bensheim, the 10th of September, 1834. The father was a teacher, also being organist in the principal church of the place; and quite early in his boyhood young Karl became an apt scholar upon the violin and piano. At the age of eleven he sought for and found occasion to try his proficiency in his studies in music in an attempt at performing upon the great organ of which his father had care. This was so finely accomplished, to the wonderment and gratification of the father, that for several years almost daily was young Karl intrusted with the instrumental portions of the Church service, the performance of which seemed to take deep hold upon his soul's emotions. Being also a skilled performer upon the violin, he was connected with two or three orchestral clubs, and was early thrown into the company and made the acquaintance of many prominent in musical circles in the vicinity. Of Romanist parents, his scholastic education

was attained in the preparatory and higher schools of this Church, and from these he graduated in 1852, teaching for a year thereafter in a Catholic school at Appenheim, near Bingen-on-the-Rhine.

About this time, while on a visit home, he made the acquaintance of a gentleman from America, who proposed to him that he should return with him to his country. This idea was finally acted upon by Mr. Merz, and after visiting the birth-place of Beethoven, at Bonn, and also Cologne, Brussels, Paris, and London, on the way, he landed in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the September when he was just turned of his twentieth year. Here for a little time he was employed as a clerk in a music store, but afterwards joined a company of musicians, who had a nightly engagement to play at an establishment on Third Street. This employment gave Mr. Merz much time for study, and he made the best use of it in his practice; also venturing upon some compositions, several of which in later days have found their way to an appreciative public, and many yet lie in the portfolio of the artist.

Some time in 1855 he was, all unsolicited by himself, engaged as organist for the Sixth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and his first service in a Protestant Church is spoken of by the professor as one of the marked events in his history. Nor was his keenly sensitive nature unsusceptible to the new form of worship and the teachings to which he was thus introduced, as after-events will show.

In 1856 the position of instructor in the musical department of Dr. Killikelly's school, Eden Hall Seminary, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, being vacant, Professor Merz was invited to take it, which he willingly did, his labors in this place being both pleasant and very satisfactory. While here he made the acquaintance of and married Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Riddle. Shortly after the couple took up their residence for a short time in Salem, Virginia, but not liking the location he entered a seminary under the charge of Mr. Wilson, in Harrisburg, in the same State, as teacher, where he was employed for one year, after which he accepted a professorship in Hollis Institute, near his recent home, at Salem, Virginia. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 Mr. and Mrs. Merz, feeling hearty loyalty to the cause of the Union, decided it to be unwise to attempt to remain at the institution, and went northward, making sacrifice of nearly all that they then were possessed of in their adherence to the principles of their country. The following August Professor Merz had the position of professor of music in the Ohio Female College of Oxford, then under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. R. D. Morris, offered him, and most gladly accepted it, entering at once upon the duties of the position with all the earnest ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, and this position Professor Merz has continued to hold and adorn until this Summer. This year he has been elected professor of music in another institution.

Shortly after coming to America Mr. Merz became an intelligent and thorough convert to the Protestant faith, and ever since has been a firm and outspoken friend to the new truth which he warmly espoused.

In addition to his college duties he has had charge, as musical editor, for many years of *Brainard's Musical World*, issued in Cleveland, and has a world-wide reputation for the variety and genuine worth of his many musical compositions and publications. He is genial in his companionship, a fluent and interesting conversationalist, and a laborious student in his chosen profession.

The Rev. Robert Desha Morris was born in Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, August 22, 1814. He is the eldest son of Colonel Joseph Morris, who removed from New Jersey to Kentucky in 1794. The Morris family trace their descent from a chieftain in Wales who flourished in 933. In later times they had important commands, and fought in the battles of Parliament against Charles I., but after the death of Cromwell they were obliged to flee from Monmouthshire to escape the vengeance of the royalists, taking refuge on the Island of Barbadoes. From this island, the grandfather, Lewis Morris, sailed for New Jersey, and settled in that part now called Monmouth County, where he was one of the first judges. Another branch of the family settled in and gave the name to Morrisania, New York, and became famous in the history of that colony. Dr. Morris's paternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and having been taken prisoner, was, with many other patriots, confined in the old sugar-house prison in Liberty Street, New York, where they endured untold sufferings.

Dr. Morris's maternal ancestors, the Deshas, fled from La Rochelle on the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1685, and came to the shores of Long Island Sound, to a place which they called New Rochelle, in honor of the home they had left. They subsequently settled on the Delaware near the Water Gap. In 1784 the Deshas and Overfields emigrated to Kentucky and were associated with the Kentons in the struggles, privations, and dangers incident to pioneer life in Kentucky. Dr. Morris's mother was descended from Huguenot stock, and held tenaciously to her Calvinistic faith, and her son, having early imbibed the tenets, adhered steadfastly to them.

Having been prepared at Bracken Academy, he entered Augusta College, and after a four years' course graduated August 7, 1834. After this he completed a four years' course at Princeton Theological Seminary, attending lectures at Yale, and traveling extensively during vacations. He was licensed to preach by the Synod of Philadelphia, in that city, April 18, 1838. His first pastorate was with the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he remained eighteen years. From that Church he came to Oxford, Ohio, in 1859, and has since been at the head of the Oxford Female College.

He received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Center College, Kentucky, in 1870. He married, May 3, 1842, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Matthew L. Bevan, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia. Dr. Morris has been an active man, laboring zealously for what he believed to be right, and filled with arduous and self-sacrificing efforts for the cause of religion and education. As a pastor he was diligent in labor, and planted many new Churches by his persistent efforts. He was uniformly prompt and active in attending on the judicatories of his denomination, and often represented his presbytery in the highest court of the Church. He was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Louisville in 1844, at Cincinnati in 1850, at New Orleans in 1858, and at Philadelphia in 1870. He was also active in general improvements and in temperance and educational work. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg in 1846. He served as director in the common schools, and established a superior parochial school and classical academy, now in successful operation, at Newtown, Pennsylvania, and was for years an active trustee of Lafayette College. He helped to raise the endowment and secured many young men as students. In Oxford he has been principally devoted to the Oxford Female College, which, under his management, won a high reputation.

The Rev. James W. McGregor, M. A., was born in Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, September 14, 1837. In his youth he attended Richmond College, then a prosperous institute of learning, and graduated at Miami University in 1863. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Pittsburg Conference in 1865, and subsequently was transferred to the Cincinnati Conference, having charge of the Mount Auburn Church, and afterwards of the one at Oxford. He was then transferred to the Minnesota Conference, and was stationed at Minneapolis. He returned to Oxford in 1874, and located at the east side of the village, near the Oxford Female College, where he has sought to regain his health, previously impaired, by out-door occupation. Though looking after a farm of upwards of one hundred acres, on the Sabbath he is nearly always found in one of the pulpits of the vicinity. He ministered at the Western Female Seminary chapel regularly every Sunday afternoon for two years after his return. He married in 1865 Miss Emily Lane, daughter of Ebenezer Lane, who was the founder of Lane Seminary. She is a native of Oxford, having been born where she with her husband and family still live. They have two children, Lane and Celeste.

Dr. David Oliver was born at Harmon, Ohio, in 1792, eleven years previous to the admission of the State into the Union. It falls to the lot of but few men to lead such varied and stirring lives as was his in the early part of his career. He was in the War of 1812, and served two years on a privateer, acting under letters of marque from the republic of Columbia, South America, being severely wounded in a naval engagement with a Spanish man-of-war. Afterwards, as a practicing physician at Brookville, Indiana, and Lebanon, Ohio, he spent many active years in doing good, and finally removed to Oxford, where, as a public spirited and generous citizen and a ruling elder in the Church, his loss was severely felt. His death, which was unexpected, was in June, 1869.

Among the many movements looking toward the elevation and better education of the women of America, perhaps none of the special ideas or departures from the old routine, which have assumed form in effort, has attracted more attention or proved more thoroughly practical than that of which Miss Mary Lyon became the exponent. Her ideas took tangible form in the opening of a school at South Hadley, Massachusetts, known as Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, from which hundreds of finely educated and accomplished young women have gone forth to take rank among the foremost educators, philanthropists, and practical women in all stations in life. Among the early pupils of this school was Miss Helen Peabody, now the head of the Oxford Female Seminary.

Some time in 1635 Francis Peabody, of Hertfordshire, England, came to America in the ship *Planter*, and settled in Massachusetts. As a descendant from this stock, Ammi Peabody is recorded as having been born July 4, 1769, in Boxford, Essex County, in that State. He was married to Miss Sarah Johnson, then a resident of Newport, New Hampshire, to which place the Peabody family had but a short time before removed. To Mr. and Mrs. Peabody were born a family of fourteen children, of whom four sons and three daughters are now living. The father died at Newport, New Hampshire, in 1845, while the mother was spared till March, 1859.

Helen Peabody, the youngest member of their large family, was born May 6, 1826. Her girlhood was passed in no manner dissimilar to that of other children of her day, her school advantages being those common to the villagers of New England. When fourteen or fifteen years of age she spent about a year at the Concord Literary Institute, at Concord, New Hampshire, of which school another brother, the Rev. Charles Peabody, was then the honored and successful principal. After this Miss Helen was engaged for some two years in teaching in district schools in the vicinity of her Newport home. She then accepted a position in Kimball Union Academy, in Meriden, New Hampshire, where she remained about a year.

In 1845 she entered Mt. Holyoke Seminary as a pupil under Miss Lyon, and pursued the full curriculum of the graduating course, taking her diploma in the Summer of 1848. For the four following years Miss Peabody was connected with her *alma mater* as one of the faculty, and her relations to the school were of the pleasantest character, she proving herself very efficient in the duties and

responsibilities here placed upon her. But in her earnestness and zeal in her work she found her health becoming undermined, and was compelled to relinquish her position, and the following year she took for rest and visitation among her relatives and friends. In the Summer of 1854 she engaged as a teacher in a private seminary for young ladies, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, making her home with her brother Charles, who, at the time, was a resident of that city, and district secretary for the American Tract Society.

The corporators of the Western Female Seminary, which had been located at Oxford about this time, had their seminary buildings nearly completed, and the trustees were on the outlook for just the right person in whose hands they might, with confidence, place the affairs of the new educational venture, as its head and principal. It had been at the outset decided that the plan, both of the edifice and the school itself, should be modeled on the Mt. Holyoke pattern at South Hadley, and with the faculty of that institution the trustees had frequent correspondence, and it was upon their hearty recommendation that the board first had their attention turned toward Miss Peabody. In the Summer of 1855 a delegation from this body, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Babb, of Cincinnati, and the Rev. Mr. Bonham, of Oxford, went to St. Louis and had a personal conference with this lady, laying their project before her, and in the name of the trustees pressing the position upon her. Miss Peabody asked for a little time in which to consider the matter, and the following morning, although strongly drawn toward and attached to the family of her brother Charles, who at this time were in deep sorrow from the recent demise of the wife and mother, and feeling it a duty and privilege to remain, and, in so far as her noble womanly heart and effort could try and supply the loss, especially in the care of a sweet, motherless infant, yet urged by the brother to look upon the opening as a providential one, pointing to duty, she decided to give the committee a favorable answer, accepting the position.

Soon after she came to Oxford, and at once entered with zeal and enthusiasm upon the work which was thus committed to her care, and with such success that about the middle of September following the school was thrown open to the public, equipped with a fine corps of teachers and starting off with an introductory class of about one hundred and fifty pupils.

The entire machinery could hardly be expected to work perfectly smooth, and the first few weeks of a new school, conducted as this was proposed to be, naturally was subject to some unpleasant friction. The immediate wants of this large family were pressing, but the requisite conveniences were not all just in place. The cooking range was not finished, nor had all its furniture yet arrived, when the one hundred and fifty young ladies, some with their parents, came swooping down upon the faculty. The young ladies were at once assigned positions in the culinary department as well as elsewhere in the curriculum of the institution, and strange and unexpected perplexities suddenly arose. One of these nymphs of the kitchen, referring to these early experiences, gives the following as one of the first problems which confronted her as "freshman" in the first class in the Western Female Seminary: "Given two dripping pans and a brass kettle, it is required to cook meats and vegetables for over one hundred and fifty persons;" and in addition facetiously remarks, "Never before did we appreciate the capabilities of dripping pans." Of the perplexities and annoyances consequent upon the opening of the new school, Miss Peabody received and bore her full share, and by the effort thus demanded and nobly performed, she was enabled to send the enterprise prosperously along on its course toward the grand success to which it has attained.

Early in life, probably when about fourteen years of age, Miss Peabody became interested in the subject of personal religion, and about this time made a public profession of her faith in Christ, uniting with the Congregational Church of her native place. But as with every thing else in her life, the profession of a hope in the Savior meant earnest zealous work for the Master whose cause she had thus early in life espoused, and through all of her subsequent career we easily discover a grand Christian substratum underlying her whole educational work, and constantly coming to the surface in her every-day life and intercourse either with the world outside or the hundreds of loving pupils upon whom, in the providence of God, it has been her gracious privilege to exert her personal influence. While the great work of her life thus far has been that of an educator in the popular acceptation of the term, yet to those to whom Miss Peabody is best known, it is acknowledged that it has ever been her great aim to let the thought, which found expression in the class motto of 1878, "*Omnia ad Dei Gloriam*" (All to the glory of God), be the ruling principle and motive of her life-work. When she came to reside at Oxford she sought for and found a spiritual home in the Second Presbyterian Church, continuing her membership with it when the two interests were united as the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford.

Probably two of the most trying experiences in her life were the repeated destruction of the seminary buildings by fire, first on the 14th of January, 1860, and again on the 6th of April, 1871. But the friends of the institution stood nobly by their heroic and devoted principal, and since the last rebuilding the school has to pride itself upon having one of the finest and most commodious edifices of which the West can boast, seemingly complete in all its appointments, and over which it is the heartfelt, earnest prayer of every alumna and friend of the school Miss Helen Peabody may long be spared to preside.

James Brook Pugh has been a resident of Oxford Township about thirteen years, during which time by his energy, intelligence, and enterprise he has won the confidence and respect of the people, and is now serving his second term as a member of the board of trustees of his township. Mr. Pugh is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Montgomery County in 1825. His early life was spent on a farm. His parents came to Warren County, Ohio, in 1835, making the trip in wagons. In 1869 Mr. Pugh came to Oxford and purchased what was then known as the Austin mill property, and without previous experience has, by industry and intelligence, succeeded in building up a large and growing business. He is somewhat original in his methods, grinding merchant flour according to the "patent process," but running the product with his "family flour," which makes his milling very popular with his custom patrons. His mill is run by water-power, and he also has a custom saw-mill in connection, but run by a separate wheel. Mr. Pugh has been twice married, and is now a widower, his second wife, who was a daughter of W. H. Smith, deceased, having died in July, 1881. His first wife was a native of Pennsylvania. He has a family of four children, two of whom are married. He has recently completed a neat, commodious dwelling, which is a substantial addition to the mill property, and which is occupied by H. S. Chamberlain, who is a son-in-law and "head miller." Mr. Pugh's oldest son, James B., Jr., is also engaged in the mill.

Robert H. Riggs, a native of Butler County, was born in 1821, his birth-place being on the Miami, near the mouth of Indian Creek. His father, Matthew Riggs, a native of New York, came to Butler County in pioneer days, and was a school-teacher and honored with public duties. The mother of Robert was a native of Virginia, and had been previously married to a Mr. Andrews, by whom she had four children, and some time after his death she became the wife of Mr. Riggs. They continued to live in Butler County until their decease, which occurred in Oxford Township, whence they had removed from Reily in 1833. Their remains lie in the old Baptist burying-ground in Reily Township. Robert H. Riggs was raised on the farm and has followed farming all his life. He now owns his father's old homestead, and resides on the tract formerly known as the Dr. Anderson farm, and has one hundred and seventy-two acres near, which he has under good improvement. He also conducts a meat-shop in Oxford, which is attended by one of his sons. He married, in 1847, Sophronia Wing, who is also a native of Butler County. Her parents, Silas and Lucy Wing, were Massachusetts people, and early residents of Reily Township. They have six children living: Matthew, Lucy (now Mrs. Dr. G. D. Leach, of Muncie, Indiana), William, Edward E., Robert M., and Mary Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are direct descendants of the pioneer families and worthy representatives of the hardy energy, integrity, and thrift that characterized the people of olden times.

Among those who have been identified with Oxford Township is the Sadler family. Elijah and Cordelia Sadler were natives of Massachusetts, and were married at Williamsburg in 1828. He was a carpenter, and not being satisfied with his routine work in the employ of Isaac Gere, as foreman of a box factory, he decided to come West, and in the Winter of 1834, putting his worldly goods into a sleigh, came with his family to Oxford. After a few years residence in the village, he purchased and removed to what is known as the Sadler farm, where he resided at the time of his death, in 1850. His wife and nine children survived him. Mrs. Sadler was a woman of more than ordinary force of character, and she kept her family together, and with the help of her children carried on farming. She was of a family of Kings, and he was related to the Dwights, of colonial fame in Massachusetts. She was a woman whose excellence of character and life is vindicated in her children, every one of whom grew to adult age. Her two daughters, Sarah R. and Cordelia A., are still living. The former is the wife of G. W. Adams, a merchant of Oxford, and the latter is the wife of C. M. Douglass, of Fowler, Indiana. Of her seven sons five are living, and all have made a worthy record in life. The oldest, George W., is a resident of Peoria, Illinois, where he with three of his brothers have arrangements for feeding stock in large numbers, of which George has immediate supervision. William K., deceased, was a physician and entered the army as regimental surgeon, and at the time of his death, December, 1864, was in charge of the medical department of Baton Rouge Post. Elijah D. is still a resident of Oxford, having entire charge of the Sadler estate. He has been treasurer of Oxford Township for the past six years. Jerome F. is a resident and stockbroker of New York City, and interested in the extensive stock-feeding and dealings of the brothers. Edward W., deceased in 1872, being about thirty years of age, was the most extensive resident stock-dealer known to Oxford. Lewis L. is a resident of Cincinnati, and has been for some time president of the city council. He is also one of the firm of Sadler Brothers, and looks after their extensive interests in Cincinnati. The youngest son, Silas P., resides in Pittsburg, where he does a brokerage business, and attends to the interests of the "Brothers," of which firm he is also a member. Mrs. Sadler's decease occurred in Oxford, February 1, 1881. A memorial pamphlet, containing a short sketch of her life and an account of the funeral services, was published by the children and distributed to all the friends.

About 1810 there came from Martha's Vineyard, and settled in the vicinity of Mixerville, Indiana, Mr. John Smith, who reared a large family, of whom John T. and William H. were residents of Oxford, the latter having

practiced law here a number of years previous to his death, which occurred in 1876. John T. was a farmer, and lived on the road to College Corner. He was successful in his private business, and active and influential in matters of public concern; was a leading member of the Universalist Church, and was one of the trustees to whom the first church property was deeded in trust for the congregation. He always took an active interest in education, filled the office of director in his district almost continuously, and five of his children graduated at one or the other of the schools of Oxford. His wife was Miss Anna Slack, a resident of the same neighborhood. Her father was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a worthy and esteemed citizen. His son, the Rev. Joshua Slack, a Baptist, was a pioneer in higher school education in Cincinnati. The issue of this union was five children, as follows: John T., Jr., deceased, who had a large ranch in Arizona, and was a member of the territorial Legislature. Anna S. married Mr. Winder, and is now residing in Grandview, Iowa. Mary married William J. Rounald, a graduate of Miami University, and also resides in Grandview. Arabella married O. P. Smith, a farmer near Wapella, Louisa County, Iowa. Palmer W. is now a successful practitioner of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1870. He married in 1871 Miss Virginia, daughter of Samuel V. Hill, who was a wholesale tobacco merchant of Cincinnati, who removed with his family to Oxford, where his declining years were comfortably and pleasantly spent. His decease occurred in 1876, his first wife having preceded him several years. Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Smith have a family of two children, Hall and Virginia, living, and one, Palmer W., who died in infancy.

John Shera, of this town, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, December 16, 1815. His father's name was James Shera and his mother was Ann Munns. The family, consisting of the two parents and eight children, emigrated to America in 1821, and took up their home in the West, in Franklin County, Indiana. While helping the father and mother in the work of the farm the children enjoyed the slight advantages of the pioneer school of the day. The mother dying in 1830, and the father in January, 1832, the children remained on the farm, and attended school Winters. When about eighteen years old Mr. Shera went to live with a brother who had bought a farm near by, and was with him some four years. October 18, 1838, he was married to Miss Margaret Shera, and the Spring of the year following the young couple, in all the hopeful enthusiasm of early man and womanhood, took up their home on a farm in Oxford Township, which John had purchased a year or two previous. This farm they continued to cultivate for thirty-two years, having seven children born to them during this time. In 1871 the family broke from the old farm home and moved into the village of Oxford, where they have ever since resided. Two children have been taken away by death. One daughter is married and lives on a farm near the old homestead. The three sons and the other sister are residing in town, two of the former being the firm of Shera Brothers, in the grocery trade, corner of Main and High Streets. Just before the death of the older brother Mr. Shera made a profession of religion, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this faith and Church the parents have adhered, and have nurtured their family as they have grown to man and womanhood.

Moritz Schlenck, of College Corner, Oxford Township, Ohio, is a native of the town of Balwick, Bavaria, who came to the United States in 1849, in October. For three or four years he made his home in some of the Atlantic seaboard cities. In 1850 he, with another friend, crossed over the mountains to the Ohio Valley, stopping at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and so on to St. Louis, Missouri. He also went north as far as Galena, but returned up the Ohio, by the way of St. Louis and Cincinnati, and for about fifteen months resided in Portsmouth. From here he removed to Brookville, Indiana, in the Fall of 1852, and for a year and a half was in this State, returning to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1854. In the Winter of 1854–5 he was in the towns of Brookfield, Richmond, and Quincy, Indiana, working a portion of this time at his trade as house and sign painter. Returning again to Brookfield, he engaged in the business of brewing until December, 1863. In August, 1856, he was married to Mrs. Charlotte Weidner, then of Brookfield. In 1864 Mr. Schlenck, with his family, was engaged in keeping a public house in Cincinnati, from which place he removed to College Corner, Ohio, purchasing and taking possession of the hotel property which occupies the extreme north-west corner of the township of Oxford, the house upon which was built in 1828 by Jason Howe. Mr. Schlenck has twice revisited his native country since making America his home.

William H. Stewart was born in Belfast, Ireland, on the 10th of June, 1847, and came to this country in 1850 with his parents, William and Mary Stewart. They settled on the old Hueston farm, in Hanover Township, and their son went to school at Seven-Mile, and afterwards went to Miami University, where he graduated in the classical course in 1870. He then taught school three years in Indiana, and for the past eight years has been superintendent of the public schools of Oxford. He holds a life certificate from the State board of education. He was married on the 25th of December, 1873, at Connersville, to Miss Belle Coulter, of Oxford. Her parents were Thomas and Lucinda Coulter, and she was born on the 23d of November, 1850. They have three children. Robert Howard was born July 9, 1875; William Thomas, March 17, 1878; and Martha, January 6, 1882.

Professor Isaiah Trufant, of Oxford, Ohio, was born in Harpeswell, Maine, the 18th of December, 1831. His father, William C. Trufant, was a descendant of an En-

glish family of that name, the earliest American history of whom locates them at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635 or 1636. The elder Trufant died in 1879. The mother, Lucy Rich Trufant, who had also an English ancestry, was born in 1813, and is still living as a hale and well-preserved woman at Harpeswell, Maine. In boyhood Mr. Trufant enjoyed the privileges of the common schools of the town, after which he entered the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. After leaving this school he was engaged in teaching occasionally until he was twenty-five years old, when he entered Bowdoin College. Here he remained the next four years, pursuing the full prescribed curriculum of the college, and graduating with the full honors of his class. It had been the expectation and intention of Mr. Trufant to have entered the profession of law, but circumstances drew him into engagements as a teacher soon after leaving college, and the Fall of 1863 found him in care of Somerset Academy, in Athens, Maine. In the following Spring he was prostrated with a severe attack of typhoid fever, and was obliged to relinquish teaching for a time. January 17, 1865, he was united by marriage to Miss Sarah R. Gross, whose home was in Brunswick, Maine. The following Summer he acccepted the charge of the high school in Castine, Maine, for one year, leaving this position in the Fall of 1866 to accept the position of principal in Nichols Academy in Dudley, Massachusetts. In this school Professor Trufant was very successful, but the health of Mrs. Trufant becoming delicate, and her physicians advising a change of location and climate, he removed with his family to Hackettstown, New Jersey, and took charge of the schools of the place, himself taking the position of teacher of the college preparatory class. Such was the success of Professor Trufant in this relation and through his instrumentality, that the students sent forth from under his hand were enabled to take their positions in the freshman classes of Lafayette College, to which institution the city schools graduated a class of six young men at one time. The professor remained at Hackettstown for ten years, coming to Oxford in the Summer of 1877.

At this time the buildings of Miami University were unused, the college having been suspended in 1873 for want of the requisite funds. Professor Trufant associated with himself his brother-in-law, Professor B. F. Marsh, an experienced and zealous educator, who had for years been connected with some of the finest schools of the East, the last being Pelham Institute at Poughkeepsie, New York, on the Hudson, and in the Fall of 1877 the two undertook the experiment of opening and conducting a boys' collegiate preparatory school in the university buildings, engaging such other assistants in their work as the demands of the school seemed to warrant from time to time. At the commencement of the undertaking, the two earnest projectors of the enterprise, while having the sympathy of the Oxford people, found the effort to start and establish their school a work demanding great patience and perseverance. The opening was made with a class of sixteen or eighteen boys, which number has steadily increased in the five academic years during which the work has been progressing, until the attendance upon the last closing term was seventy-five or eighty pupils, and the class graduated was thirteen.

Professor and Mrs. Trufant have had six children born to them, of whom two daughters and a son are now living. With his family he occupies the south end of the university building, known as Washington Hall, and his colleague, Professor Marsh, with his family, resides in Franklin Hall, which building has been pleasantly fitted up and furnished as a boarding department for the school, the study and recitation rooms being in the main building of the university. The school takes the name of the Miami Classical and Preparatory School, and the curriculum and high standard of graduation have sent their pupils into junior classes in neighboring colleges.

Josiah Wilson, a native of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, was born in 1776, and came to Ohio in 1802, and settled in Butler County, four miles below Rossville, where, with others, he entered land of the government for a home. Three years before coming West he was married to Miss Mary Moore. To them in succeeding years were born two sons and four daughters, two of whom only are living at the time of this writing. One is Mrs. Mary Croscort, residing at College Corner, aged seventy-one years. The other, Mr. George Wilson, was born in 1814, at Rossville, and removed to Union Township, Indiana, as one of the pioneers, March 14, 1831, at which time there were but a half dozen settlers at the hamlet of College Corner. August 25, 1835, the latter was married to Miss Nancy Ridenour, who was born in Preble County in 1818. Five children were born to them while resident upon the farm. Of these two sons and two daughters are living. One of the former, Thomas M., is at present a resident and property owner of College Corner, whose wife was Elizabeth A. Barnum, of Union County, Indiana, born March 12, 1841. They were married February 6, 1861. They have one child, a daughter. The great-grandfather of Thomas M. Wilson was a native of Ireland, who came across the ocean when but twenty-one years old, and for several years made a practice of returning to his native country and bringing to the United States some of the peasantry and poorer class of that country, whom he was accustomed to bind out in service to the Americans for an advance upon the price of their passage money, and in this way made his first start toward a future competency, as he settled in Pennsylvania. George Wilson was the first one to organize a Sunday-school in College Corner.

Nathan Woodruff, son of Nathan and Sarah (Stibbins) Woodruff, was born in Delaware. His father was twice married. To his first union there were born three children, Samuel, Sarah, and Mary. Their mother's

name was Mofferd. In 1800 he married Sarah Stibbins, and had by her five children, Nathan, Nancy, John K., Margaret, and Katy Ann. The first three were born in Delaware, and the other two in Ohio. The father moved from New Jersey to Delaware, and from there to Ohio, in the Fall of 1817, and located in Warren County, near Waynesville. In the Spring of 1829 he removed to Butler County, and located in Fairfield Township. By occupation he was a farmer. He died in 1849, and his wife the same year. The present Nathan Woodruff was born April 22, 1808, and learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked until 1848. In that year he devoted his attention to farming. He was married September 12, 1839, to Lydia Parker, and to them two children have been born, Thomas J. and John. Mrs. Woodruff died in October, 1842, and her child at the same time. He married for his second wife, on the 5th of April, 1846, Mary, daughter of William Fields. To this union there were born two children, Nathan W. and Anna Martha, both dead. Mrs. Woodruff died in May, 1852. Thomas J. Woodruff was born July 5, 1840, and graduated at the Miami University in 1864. He served in the Eighty-sixth Regiment in the three months' service in 1862, and in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh in the hundred days' service in 1864. He was married March 11, 1873, to Susan, daughter of Daniel and Phœbe (Westcott) Dorrett. She was born near Cincinnati, May 18, 1845.

ST. CLAIR.

This township at the time of its organization in 1803 embraced all of the north-western part of the county. It included the present townships of Oxford, Milford, Wayne, Reily, and Hanover, and was bounded, when it was organized, on the north by Preble County, on the east by Lemon Township, on the south by the Miami River and Ross Township, and on the west by the State of Indiana. Its name comes from General St. Clair. Wayne and Milford Townships were struck off of its territory in 1805, the latter at that time including also what is now the township of Oxford. Reily Township was set off in 1807, and embraced all what is now Hanover. These divisions reduced the size of St. Clair considerably, but possessing, as it did, the town of Rossville, its history is extended and interesting, and a large portion of it will be found treated under the head of Hamilton. In 1810, its population was eleven hundred and eighty; in 1820, thirteen hundred and seven; in 1830, eighteen hundred and thirty-four. There are in the township seventeen thousand, three hundred and thirty acres.

St. Clair, as it now exists, is bounded on the north by the township of Wayne, on the east by the Miami River and the lower end of Madison Township, on the south by the river, and on the west by Hanover and Ross Townships. The township is irregular on the south side, resulting from the fact that the Miami meanders through the very fine bottoms along its course, a large portion of which are in St. Clair.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the country lying east of Seven-Mile Creek is level, and approaches as near perfection as any land in the county. The soil is rather sandy, producing the finest crops of corn, barley, wheat, and other grains; and garden vegetables also grow in great abundance, when cared for properly. A range of low hills extend from Wayne Township down into St. Clair, half a mile east of the village of Seven-Mile. They are not so elevated but what they can be tilled profitably.

West of Seven-Mile Creek the township is hilly, and in some places so much so as to render the cultivation of the soil extremely laborious. This range of hills begins to assume proportions about two miles south of the north line of the township, and continues almost unbroken down the west side of the Miami to its mouth. They vary in height, but are of the same general nature. This range of hills in some places approaches very near the river; then again it leaves a wide and fertile bottom between the stream and their base.

Fine dwelling-houses, with all their necessary outbuildings, dot the township. On the pike leading to Seven-Mile village, and on the Hamilton Road to Trenton, this is especially true.

The original forest here was very dense and fine. The country between the river and the hills was covered by a splendid growth of oak, sugar tree, walnut, buttonwood or sycamore, hackberry, blue and white ash, and buckeye. Pea-vines covered the whole face of the country from the Miami to the foot of the hills, and extended as far north as Somerville. They, however, only lasted for a few years after the settlements became established. Constant pasturage by the cattle soon destroyed them. They were very nutritious, and during the Fall stock lived without the least care from their owners.

The original forests furnished but little income to the settlers. A flat-boat which would now be worth fifty dollars for wood alone, would sell in New Orleans for three and five dollars. Nothing but the finest timber

could be used to good advantage, and in cutting no pains were taken to preserve the noblest of the trees. An unsparing hand cut them down. Walnut trees as straight as a die, that would reach up seventy-five feet without a limb, and from three to five feet in diameter at the butt, were rolled into log-heaps, and consumed by fire, because the settlers needed the land on which they stood.

Aside from the pea-vines, spice-bushes, and some sassafras sprouts, there was no great growth of saplings or briers. After the first clearings were made, very little trouble was experienced on account of sprouts, bushes, and young briers springing up to harass the husbandman.

The hills of which we have spoken, in the early history of the township, were sprinkled with log shanties, rather below the average, turnip patches, and blackberry bushes. The sink holes and hollow trees furnished the opossum a favorite place of hiding, and gave this body of land a name which is now almost forgotten, though always remembered by the old people with a smile, "'Possum Hill."

Four-Mile is the principal stream of the township. It takes its head in Preble County, and has many tributaries. From the north-west corner of the township, where it enters, it flows with many windings until it empties into the Miami. Its first tributary on the west, above Hamilton, is St. Clair's Run. Scott's old mill stands just above its mouth. Near the old Fear-not grist-mill a creek of considerable size, flowing mainly from Hanover Township, joins with Four-Mile.

Seven-Mile (quite, if not altogether, as large as Four-Mile) unites with the above stream near the middle and on the north side of Section 8. Its current is somewhat rapid, and during a greater portion of the year, supplies an abundance of water for milling purposes. Along its bed are thousands of perches of gravel, which furnish material for making fine roads.

Cotton Run heads altogether in the township of Wayne, flows almost directly south, and empties into Four-Mile about one mile and a half below the mouth of Seven-Mile.

Five-Mile Run flows between Cotton Run and Seven-Mile, and is fed principally by a spring near the center of Section 4. This spring was known to the army on its way north to chastise the Indians, and is still used by the family who reside on the farm.

In the north-eastern part of the township two streams flow southward until they reach the centers of Sections 1 and 2 respectively; here they sink into the sand and are lost to view.

Two-Mile Creek empties into the Miami opposite what might be called the mouth of Old River. Its prongs extend out into Hanover for a considerable distance. South of Rossville there are a few little streams, but of no consequence.

ROADS AND MILLS.

It was quite natural, after the county seat had become a reality, for roads to diverge from it to all parts of the county. The old road to Eaton ran by the way of the Fear-not Mills, much in the same way that it does now. The old trace road from Seven-Mile takes the course of General Wayne when on his march to the Northwest. The State road, as it was commonly called, took the direction of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and for a number of years the mails were received over this route from North Bend, on the Ohio, in Hamilton County.

Among the early roads was one known as Augspurger's, which branched off from the Seven-Mile road, where it crossed Four-Mile, and took almost a true easterly course to the Miami, near the mouth of Gregory's Creek in Liberty Township. There was also another highway (which shot off from the road to Seven-Mile) to Jacksonburg in Wayne Township. A similar improvement led to Trenton.

That part of St. Clair Township lying south of Hamilton was settled principally by Germans from North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Tennessee, between the years 1802 and 1810. The island below the city was at an early day separated by a slough or bayou from the main land, and was owned by men whose deeds called for property adjacent on the west. There was about seventy-five acres between the slough and the river.

Watson's mill, one mile below the suspension bridge, was built by the Traber brothers, who were millwrights from the East. The first house was a frame, and had three sets of buhrs; the gearing was made of wood. The mill was two stories high, with a garret, and was when erected one of the best in the country. It continued until the hydraulic was built, and in 1852 or 1853 the frame and machinery were removed, and used in the construction of a manufacturing establishment in the Second Ward of Hamilton, on Crawford's Run. The Traber brothers were the second proprietors; and Matthias, Resor & Co., the third. In order to get the mill where it was built, the settlers allowed Watson to run the water through the bayou. Matthias & Co. were the fourth owners, selling to William Reily, and he to a German clergyman named Richter, the latter of whom erected the establishment in the city of Hamilton, mentioned elsewhere. There was a saw-mill attached to the grinding department. The grist-mill was run by three large tub-wheels. Both of these establishments went down at the same time. The common belief was that the presence of the dam so near Hamilton affected the health of the city, and hence the mills were condemned by the health authorities. In high water the Miami takes the course of the old mill-race. Opposite Watson's mill was one then owned by the Traber brothers, both of them being run by the same dam.

The Fear-not Mill on Four-Mile was built in 1816 by Joseph Watson, a bachelor from Pennsylvania. Watson

was a lithe young man, full of energy, and when his pioneer establishment was erected in the wilderness, the neighbors predicted a failure in business within a short time. Watson gave his mill a name which always reminded his friends of his character—"Fear-not." It is probable that Mr. Watson was the same man who erected the mill below Hamilton described above, which bore his name. The first building at the Fear-not site was a frame, two stories high, undershot wheel, and two sets of buhrs. Watson in due course of time sold out, and about twenty years after the first mill was built, a second was erected. It was also a two story frame, with an undershot wheel and two sets of buhrs. While Watson was in possession of the mill, he also did a large amount of sawing in an establishment near by. A carding-mill was also in active operation for some time.

Flenner's grist-mill, at the junction of Four-Mile and Seven-Mile Creeks, was erected forty-odd years ago. It is a two story frame, with wings, and has for the propelling power an undershot water-wheel, twelve feet in diameter. There are three sets of buhrs. The water was taken from Seven-Mile and emptied into Four-Mile by the tail-race.

About two years ago this mill ceased to run. At one time, about 1830, there was a still-house in operation at this point. The old mill can yet be seen.

The second of a number of mills in St. Clair Township, on Four-Mile, below the celebrated Fear-not Mill of Watson's, was owned by Samuel Scott, and stood a few rods above the mouth of St. Clair's Run. A good saw-mill was attached to the grinding department. The grist-mill was a two-story frame building run by an undershot wheel. Scott was in this neighborhood at an early day, and is said to have entered Section 16, on which his mill stood. He was a man of much force of character; in the various walks of life he played an important part. There were three flat-boats built at Scott's Mill; one by Mr. Scott, and two by his neighbors. They were floated to Hamilton empty and there loaded for New Orleans. Their owners returned by land.

George Flenner had a distillery in 1833 in a log-house in the eastern part of the township on the Gephert farm. He died not long since. Still-houses in the first settlement of this valley were considered a necessity; and many of the best people in the country were found engaged in the manufacture of whisky.

Philip Sowers had a still-house some time in the '30s in a log-house near Busenbark's on James Cummings's farm. David and James Chevalier bought out Mr. Sowers and continued the business for some time. This distillery has disappeared.

Henry Kerns had another one mile south of Seven-Mile village at an early day, on what is now the pike to Hamilton. He also had an insignificant grist-mill on Seven-Mile Creek, near the still-house, in 1836. Frederic Bubenmyer had a still-house on Section 4 about 1830, located, no doubt, near the famous spring in the center of this section.

Jacob Wehr owned and carried on a distillery in the eastern part of St. Clair fifty years ago, near where Enos Wehr now lives. This establishment ran for seventeen years. It was a log building one and a half stories high. On the Warwick farm, one-fourth of a mile east of Overpeck's, Michael Earhart had a still-house in 1825. His place of business was in a log-house.

Isaac Overpeck had a large distillery, which he carried on for twenty years, where Richard Hines now lives. Joseph Hershey had a distillery at the Flenner grist-mills forty years ago (which he owned in 1836), in a log-house. His corn was ground in his mill.

Uncle Samuel P. Withrow, as he is familiarly known in the northern part of St. Clair, who was born in 1798, says when he was twenty-five years of age he could, on getting up early in the morning, see the smoke from thirteen still-houses while doing his morning's work. He at that time lived in Wayne Township on Section 27. The capacity of these manufactories was about one barrel per day. Whisky was sold from fifteen to eighteen cents per gallon. Many of these still-houses continued for only five or seven years.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The St. Peter's Lutheran Church, one and a half miles south-west of Hamilton, was organized as early as 1806 by Germans, who had settled in this part of the township, from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. Among the early members were the Garvers, Fishers, Lingles, Castators, Troutmans, Mitchells, Kyles, and Shellhouses. The first house was a log building, about sixteen by eighteen feet. The furniture was plain and simple. The fire-place was eight feet in width and five feet deep.

As there was no regularly-built school-house, at an early day the church was used for educational purposes also. It continued to fill both these requirements for about thirty-five years.

Among the early preachers was the Rev. Mr. Hining, a German Lutheran from Pennsylvania, but who at that time lived in Montgomery County, Ohio; and the Rev. Mr. Descombes, a German Reformed, who preached here with considerable regularity for some time. He was a citizen of St. Clair Township. The Presbyterians had an organized Church in this end of St. Clair in 1820. Many of the congregation came from the east side of the Miami.

The second or present building was built about forty years ago, and in 1858 was remodeled at a considerable cost. This house is about forty by fifty feet. The land occupied by these houses was given for this purpose by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Crust, and comprises about one and a half acres, used for both Church and burial purposes. South of the St. Peter's Church and grave-yard, about

three-quarters of a mile, Peter Garver began a private burying-ground. It has all the appearances at present of age and dilapidation. Many of the first members of the Church are buried near the house in which they worshiped.

James Hill, of Millville, now dead, was a school teacher in the old church, in 1832. He was followed by Captain William Giffin. Jonas Ball came soon afterward.

Justice Troutman, who attended school here when a boy, says the "teachers always had a stock of iron-wood switches on hand, stuck above the joist, to be used in cases where the youngsters needed trimming." These men were not very conscientious about the application of the whip. When there were six scholars in the classes they were thought to be large. Among those who attended school here were James Garver, now a distinguished physician of Minnesota; William Garver, a prominent lawyer, and Henry Garver, now acting surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio. Jacob Troutman, well known in Hamilton and elsewhere throughout the county, and a man who has filled nearly all the municipal offices in the gift of the people and the city, was another pupil.

The second school-house, or really the first especially erected for educational purposes, was put up about 1840. It was a frame, and stood one mile south of the old church on the Lawrenceburg Road. The present house was built in 1856 or thereabouts, and is a brick.

North-western St. Clair was settled at first by people mainly from the South. They were generally industrious, and many of them brought a considerable amount of furniture, farming utensils, implements for wood-working and such like, with them. The second set of settlers was from Pennsylvania. They added much to the general wealth and prosperity of the community. At last there came a third class, mostly Germans, who did not assimilate well with their neighbors.

Among the early settlers in north-western St. Clair were the Brookses, Irvings, Wallaces, McClellans, Eatons, Cornells, Browns, Caldwells, Robinsons, Longfellows, Grays, and Harrises. One of the oldest men in the township, William Brooks, owns nearly four hundred acres in Section 7. His fund of pioneer incidents is complete, and in many cases appears somewhat romantic. His age is nearly eighty-six. The Blue Grass Church, which stood near the Fear-not Mill, was one of the earliest of a large and flourishing set of similar institutions in the county. It was so named because about the time of its organization blue grass spread out over the bottoms in this section of country, furnishing the best of pasture for all kinds of stock. This grass began to appear in considerable quantities as soon as the dense growth of pea-vines had disappeared. For the first appointments the Methodists met at the barn of John Gray, which stood three-quarters of a mile north-west of the present church. This barn is now standing, owned by William McKee, but has greatly changed in appearances since first it was put up. Its original size was thirty by forty feet, and it was then considered a large building of its kind.

The first church, a brick, was erected more than sixty years ago, and stood half a mile east of Four-Mile. It served for both school and religious purposes. John Gray gave the land on which the house stood. After the death of Mr. Gray, the Church began to lose its hold upon the people. On account of deaths and removals, it has now ceased to have an organization at all. Among those who united with the Church here, and who have since become somewhat noted, are the Rev. Joseph Brooks, who died in Kansas some eight years ago, and the Rev. James Gray, son of John Gray, now a circuit preacher in Indiana. John Gray was buried in a family yard on his farm, but which, in due course of time, was used by the public. Many of those who were buried here have since been taken up by their friends and removed to grave-yards of a more public nature.

About the time the Methodists ceased to exist, the Old School Presbyterians began to hold services in the church. A Church was consequently organized, which used the Methodist church for about eighteen years. A new church was then erected, yet standing and in use. Chambers Stewart gave the land on which this house stands. Mr. Stewart, with William Brooks and Mr. McKee, were early Presbyterians. The early ministers came mostly from Hamilton.

At the close of the Methodist Church, fifty-two years ago, a large camp-meeting was held three-fourths of a mile south of the old church, across the creek in a little sugar-tree grove which bordered on the bank of Four-Mile. These meetings were held for two successive seasons, and continued for one week. There were canvas tents of a temporary nature scattered throughout the grove to shelter the worshipers. The Rev. Joshua Holland, the Rev., or Captain, Joseph Gasner, and the Rev. Moses Crume were among the preachers.

OVERPECK'S.

Overpeck's takes its name from Isaac Overpeck, one of the first settlers in this part of St. Clair. The country which Mr. Overpeck selected for a home had all the natural requisites which tend to make life prosperous and happy. There soon gathered, therefore, in this section a busy class of people. Among the settlers and land-owners in this immediate neighborhood in 1836 were Isaac Overpeck, Henry Jacoby, Joseph Kelley, Michael Earhart, Peter Conrad, John Wehr, Daniel Smith, and Abner Torbet.

Overpeck's is now a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, very nearly four miles from the court-house in Hamilton. There are simply a few houses built, something after the manner of other little villages which have from fifty to two hundred inhabit-

ants. One of the most noticeable features of the station is a fine brick building, used for the waiting-room of the railroad, for the post-office, and a store, and for the various purposes of township business. There are three separate rooms, all well-kept and substantial. The building looks quite new, and was built about eight years ago.

For the first store-keepers this village had Isaac and John Overpeck. They were here soon after the railroad was built. Their place of business was in a frame house, near the center of the village, since destroyed by fire. The Overpecks were followed by William Iutzi, who is also the present merchant.

Before the present township house was built, making it a part of the station, waiting-room, and post-office and store, the voters of St. Clair cast their ballots on the farm where William Caldwell now lives. In the course of time West Hamilton was made the voting precinct, and continued to be so used until about 1876.

Henry Sellers was probably the first blacksmith in the eastern part of the township. His shop was near Busenbark's, on the farm now owned by Robert Richter.

The German Reformed Church at Overpeck's was organized sixty years ago. Jacob Wehr and wife Catharine; Henry, Charles, and John Jacoby and their wives; Henry Kerns and wife; Mr. Wykel, who lived near Trenton; Mr. Miller, and Jacob Descombes were among the early members. The Rev. Messrs. Hininger, Grover, Hinkle, and Descombes were among the first preachers. At the time of the organization of this Church it was composed almost entirely of Pennsylvania Germans, but was subsequently strengthened by additions from American families. After a period of varying success the present and very respectable Church of both Lutherans and Presbyterians came into existence. The early Presbyterian members were also known as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

The first meeting-house at this point was a hewed log building; it stood in the south-east corner of the yard. Jacob Wehr sold two acres of land at one dollar per acre to the Church authorities for burial purposes and for a building site. The old house has long since passed away. For the second place of worship there was a large brick building capable of seating five hundred people. There was a large gallery above, and underneath were ample accommodations for many more. The old pulpit of this house is now in the possession of Joseph Landis, kept as a venerable relic.

The present brick building, which will seat comfortably two hundred and fifty people, was erected a few years before the late war. Charles Barger, a leading man of Seven-Mile village, organized a Sunday-school here twelve or fifteen years ago.

The first person buried in the grave-yard was Henry Jacoby, more than sixty years ago. There are about two two hundred interments in the yard. Every thing about is clean and neat.

About twenty years ago the Mennonite Church at Overpeck's was organized. An acre of ground, upon part of which the church stands, was given to this denomination by Christian Slonacker, an early member. The membership is composed mainly of Germans. Among those who were instrumental in the organization were Dr. John Borker, the Augspurgers, and Peter Imhof. The Rev. Nicholas Augspurger was an early preacher. The first meetings of this society were held in private houses. In the neighborhood where this society is known best it goes by the name of the "Hook-and-Eye" Church.

The Apostles' Church, in this same neighborhood, sprang from the other Mennonite Church, and was composed principally of the younger members. The division was caused on account of some disagreement in discipline. The outside people call the Apostle the "Button" Church, in order to note the improvement over hooks-and-eyes.

For the first school-house in the eastern part of St. Clair there was an old log-house, which stood on the south-east corner of the old Conrad farm. It was here in 1812, and was built after the pattern of all log school-houses of those days.

For the first school-house in the neighborhood of Overpeck's, a building was erected on the same lot occupied by the present house. It was here in 1820, and for a portion of its furniture had the familiar slab seats, with legs for supports. Mr. Wilson was one of the early teachers.

A stone house took the place of the above log building. It was supplanted by the present brick, a commodious structure capable of seating a very large number of school children.

The following have been the justices of the peace:

John Hamilton, Matthew Winton, James Smith, James Mills, Robert Taylor, Lewis Laing, Daniel Flenner, William Cornell, George Burnap, Sampson Huffman, Samuel Fleming, John Nelson, Samuel Gray, Isaac P. Van Hagen, William Warwick, Russell Burrows, Mark Boatman, Andrew Lister, John W. Robison, Michael Bowerman, Joseph McCloskey, Samuel Landis, Andrew Curtis, Gary Longfellow, John Hunt, William C. Harper, Levi Richmond, William M. Beall, James B. Gray, Martin Flenner, Orrin Line, Eli Stickle, Clement Clifton, William H. Layman, Oliver Traber, Albert G. Clark, Robert Hargitt, Evan Davies, Jacob Troutman, John K. Wilson, David S. Bennett, Mason S. Hamilton, Jeremiah Warwick, David Farlow, John A. Overpeck, John W. Wilson, Jacob Steek, Charles Schneider, John S. Garver, Conrad Getz, R. B. Davidson, I. M. Warwick, James A. Walker, David A. Warwick, Walter A. Trowbridge, Andrew Flenner.

There is only one post-office in the township, Overpeck's. The south part supplies itself from Hamilton, and the north part from Seven-Mile, on the border of Wayne Township, and Trenton, in Madison Town-

ship. The postmasters at Overpeck's have been John A. Overpeck, February 25, 1860; Isaac E. Overpeck, March 27, 1865; Joseph A. Kennell, April 4, 1881; William Iutzi, April 18, 1882. The office was discontinued from July 10, 1879, to February 27, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John Betz, the son of Jacob Betz and Lena Smith, was born in Streitberg, Germany, November 14, 1840. His father was born in Hanau, Germany, June 18, 1807, dying March 28, 1880. His mother died August 28, 1861. They came to this county in November, 1854. John Betz was married in Hamilton, March 26, 1862, to Kate Anne Stroh, born in Markbel, Germany, September 20, 1841. Her parents were Henry Stroh and Dora Shaffer, both being born in Germany, in 1822, and coming to this country in June, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Betz have had one child, John Curran, born November 20, 1873. During the war Martin Betz was the quartermaster-sergeant of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Henry was a private in the Sixty-ninth. John Betz had four brothers, one in the hardware, one in the grocery business, one a farmer, and the other died in the army in 1861 of camp diarrhea. John went to Nashville to bring back the body, but was unable to effect his purpose.

William Brooks, retired farmer, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1797, and is consequently one of the oldest men in the county. His father, James Brooks, was in the Revolutionary War. He has been a resident of this county for over sixty years. He has been twice married; first, to Emily Wallace, who died at the age of forty. The fruits of this union were four children. Ellen Jane was born December 20, 1826; James, July 4, 1829; Mary Ann, January 28, 1830; and William W., October 25, 1832. All are now living but James, who died at the age of fifteen. Mr. Brooks's second wife was Jane Wallace, who bore him one daughter, Emma Eliza, October 3, 1855. Mrs. Brooks died March 26, 1881, aged seventy-five years. She was a constant attendant of the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member, and a devoted wife and beloved mother. Mary Ann Brooks married James McMechan November 11, 1863, her husband dying May 14, 1880, aged fifty-nine years. He was born in Milford Township. They have had three children. William D. was born August 26, 1865, and James E., February 23, 1867. The third one died in infancy.

John M. Buhl, farmer, was born in this county, in the township he now lives in, on the 4th of September, 1852. He was married in Hamilton on the 23d of October, 1877, to Anna B. Sutler, daughter of Conrad and Catherine Sutler, who became residents of Butler County in 1839. They have one child, Elizabeth, born October 4, 1878. The parents of Mr. Buhl are Elias and Sarah Buhl, the maiden name of the latter being Houseleth. Elias Buhl was out in the war of the Rebellion for two and a half years.

Colonel George F. Elliott was born on the 8th of April, 1826, in Liberty Township, a quarter of a mile from the old Spring Meeting-house. He is the youngest of seven sons of the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott and Mary Pierce, both of Baltimore County, Maryland. They had also four daughters, of whom one was younger than George. At fourteen years of age he went to St. Clair, where he worked on the farm, and going to school occasionally. The last place of that kind which he attended was in the basement of the Episcopal Church in Hamilton, kept by Mr. Wade. He was married in September, 1852, to Miss Eleanor Hueston, daughter of Thomas Hueston, who had been out with Wayne as captain of pack-horses, and was also a soldier of the War of 1812. He was a brother of Matthew Hueston. Mrs. Elliott's mother's name was Mary Hardin. She was the daughter of Samuel Hardin, an early settler of Colerain Township. Colonel Elliott, upon his marriage, received from his father two hundred acres of land, upon which he now lives, and which he cultivated until 1857. He then went into the firm of Long, Black & Alstatter, traveling and working for them four years, in the sale of reapers and mowers.

When the war broke out he raised a company to defend our imperiled Union. It was Company C, Sixty-ninth Ohio, and went out in September, 1861, continuing in the service until March, 1863. He was appointed major, August 9, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel, October 24, 1862. He refused higher appointments. At the battle of Stone River he had command of the regiment from the beginning to the end of that conflict, a period of six days, having scarcely any thing to eat, and couching upon the hard ground without a blanket. He came home on account of the health of his wife, which had been seriously affected by the loss of one of her children by a railroad accident. On his return, he continued farming till 1866. He then went into the distilling business, remaining in that until December, 1869. During the last two years he ran distilleries No. 1 and No. 2, but on the date just mentioned made an assignment. He refused to go into bankruptcy, and finally nearly all of his indebtedness was settled up. The establishment had paid the government over two millions of dollars as a tax on distilled spirits during the time in which he had connection with it. Out of the wreck was saved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which the colonel now lives. He continued in the same business until September, 1873.

The first office he was elected to was that of member of the decennial State board of equalization, in October, 1880. This is a very important position. In 1881 he was a candidate for State senator, being nominated by acclamation for the services he had rendered in the board of equalization. He was defeated by twenty-seven votes.

He has had four children. Charles was born in 1858, and Frank in 1864. Thomas Arthur was the one who was killed by the railroad. He was three years old at that time. Colonel Elliott is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is universally liked. After a long life in this county, there is no one to whom he can not go up and shake hands, whether he is white or black, rich or poor. He is never idle.

James J. Everson, the son of James Everson and Rachael Mills, was born March 7, 1836, in Reily Township. His parents were early settlers. He was married in September, 1857, to Mary Ann Garver, born in Reily Township, February 16, 1638. Her parents were Samuel Garver and Elizabeth Keiver. They have had three children: Addie L. was born August 1, 1860; Eva May, October, 1862, and Samuel A. Curtiss, July, 1864. Mr. Everson is a farmer, and has been supervisor for four years.

John W. Eaton is a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, and came to this county in 1814. He is the son of Ebenezer Eaton and Nancy King. The former came to this county in 1809, but the mother never did. He was married in Hamilton, Ohio, February 13, 1861, to Jane Stewart, a native of County Down, Ireland, and daughter of William and Mary Stewart, who came to this county thirty years ago, and are still living at Oxford. They have seven children. Nancy Jane was born November, 28, 1861; Mary Phebe, August 20, 1863; Martha Ann, April 11, 1865; Robert Chambers Stewart, February 13, 1868; Emily Eliza, July 27, 1870, and William Ebenezer, May 30, 1873. Mr. Eaton is a farmer, and has now been a resident of the county sixty-seven years. At the age of fourteen, while cutting down some trees, his left leg was broken by a tree falling on it, and has since been lame. He was kept on a straw bed for twelve weeks, and since then, from time to time, he has been afflicted with rheumatism.

James R. Foster was born in St. Clair Township, and married Nancy Wilcox, April 18, 1860. He was the son of Sullivan Foster, and followed the occupation of a farmer. Mrs. Foster was born January 16, 1836, and is the daughter of Edward Wilcox, and Margaret Evans, being the fourth of seven children. The mother is still living. She came to this county in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Foster had four children. Sarah A. was born July 6, 1862; Lillie M., December 16, 1865; Gracie E., August 13, 1868, and John E., January 13, 1871. Mr. Foster died May 11, 1871.

George Garbet, the son of Joseph Garbet and Barbara Hill, was born in Yorkshire, England, January 3, 1832, and came to this county in 1853. He married December 12, 1860, in St. Clair, Butler County, Caroline Young, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1830. Her parents were Matthias and Susan Young, the former being born March 21, 1792. They came to this county in June, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Garbet have had four children. John Wilson was born May 18, 1861; George Grant, March 11, 1863; Charles Elsworth, October 28, 1866, and Gemirah, September 8, 1868. Mr. Garbet was among the hundred days' men in 1865, but did not go out, furnishing a substitute, who went to the State of Virginia, staying some three weeks over time.

Mrs. Barbara Geyer was born in Germany, April 9, 1838, settling in this county in 1852. Her parents were Philip Spareberger and Catherine Young. She has been twice married. Her first husband was Peter Werner, who died in 1869. On the 2d of June, 1875, she was again married. Her husband is Robert Geyer, who was then a widower. Her children were Catherine, born May 27, 1856; Elizabeth, born March 2, 1861, dying the same Fall.

Samuel B. Garver, born in St. Clair Township, September 7, 1843, is the son of Joseph L. Garver and Hannah Beeler. He was married February 15, 1866, in St. Clair Township, to Sarah C. Riley, daughter of Henry C. Riley and Mary Timberman. She was born March 24, 1845. They have had four children. Mary E. was born March 22, 1867; Joseph L., February 16, 1870; Susan J., November 1, 1875; and Henry R., December 25, 1879. Mr. Garver owns a farm, but in the season runs a threshing machine.

Barton S. James was born in Hanover Township, September 3, 1831. His parents were Barton and Wilhelmina James, who are now both dead. He was married November 30, 1854, in Hamilton, to Mary Jane Longfellow, daughter of John Longfellow, who came to this county in 1804, and Elizabeth Stephen. Mrs. James was born in St. Clair Township, May 11, 1832. They have had seven children. Charles E. was born November 1, 1856; Harry, December 12, 1859; Eveline W. E., November 28, 1860; Benjamin F., Jr., September 25, 1862; William B., August 26, 1865; Olive May, December 10, 1867; and Olive L. V., April 28, 1871. Mr. James was a farmer, but at the time of his death held the appointment of clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He died December 2, 1879, aged forty-nine years, two months, and twenty-nine days. Three children are also dead. Henry S. died January 3, 1860, aged one year and twenty-three days; Olive May died November 12, 1875, aged seven years, eleven months, and two days; and Charles E. died July 1, 1878, aged twenty-one years, seven months, and twenty-four days.

Jacob Kumler was born in Pennsylvania, August 31, 1811. His father was Henry Kumler, and his mother Susanna Kumler. The former was an eminent minister of the United Brethren Church, in which he served as a bishop for twelve years, dying at the age of seventy-nine. The mother lived to the great age of ninety-five. They came to this State in 1819. Jacob Kumler was married at Dayton, Ohio, to his first wife while still very young, he being a little less than twenty years old. She was

Fanny Burtner, the child of George and Catherine Burtner. She had the following children: George B. Kumler, born May 29, 1832; Abraham, born October 30, 1833, now living in Clinton County, Ohio; Margaret, December 31, 1835, now living at Millville; Henry J., born February 27, 1838, now living at Jacksonburg; John M., born August 31, 1840; Simon, born June 21, 1842; Francis M., born December 24, 1845, now living in Cumberland, Ohio; Benjamin F., born January 22, 1849, now living at Millville; Fernandez B. O., born October 3, 1852, now living at Millville; and Louis A., born May 21, 1856, now living at Hamilton.

He was married July 7, 1859, to Martha A. Shields, daughter of James Shields, an eminent pioneer, who represented his county twenty-one years in the Legislature, and was also a member of Congress. A sketch of him will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Kumler's mother was Jane Wright. She was a native of Virginia. Mr. Kumler has followed the business of farmer nearly all his life, and is now retired. He was township trustee for the years 1874 and 1875. Of the children, George B. Kumler was a member of the Ninety-third Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862; Simon Kumler was a member of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; John M. Kumler was a member of the Fifteenth Regiment United States Army, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. He was left on the field, taken prisoner, and never heard of afterwards; Abraham and Francis M. Kumler were in the hundred days' service, in Colonel Thomas Moore's regiment. The latter is now a minister of the Presbyterian Church. No family can show a more noble record than this, and none are better known in the State.

William McKee was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, at Huyckston Creek, July 16, 1805. His father was John McKee, and his mother, Elizabeth McClintock. He settled in this county in October, 1844. He was married February 21, 1828, to Louisa Stipp, also a native of Bourbon County, where she was born December 10, 1811. They have had eleven children, the first six being born in Bourbon County, and the others in this county. John McKee was born February 26, 1829; William M., January 17, 1832; Mary L., June 3, 1834; Samuel A. and Eliza J., August 6, 1837; Jane E., October 2, 1839; George H., January 31, 1842; Ann E., January 14, 1845; Thomas D., January 22, 1847; Sarah, May 28, 1849; Joseph C., November 14, 1851; James R., June 21, 1854, and Edward S., January 6, 1858. Four of his sons were in the late war. John, late postmaster in Hamilton, was a captain; William was in Texas, and was impressed into the Confederate service; Samuel entered the service, but was soon discharged on account of being blind in one eye; and George H. went out on the last call and remained till the close of the war. Mr. McKee is a farmer. His wife is the daughter of George Stipp and Sidney Miles.

Adam Plannett was born in New York City, June 2, 1838. He is the son of Adam and Charlotte L. Plannett, and settled in this county in 1873. Previous to this he had been in almost every State and Territory in the United States, following different occupations. In 1863 and 1864 he was probate judge of Benton County, Oregon. His wife, Christiana M. Grau, was born in Germany, February 3, 1846. Her parents are Frederick and Dorretta Grau. She was married in Hamilton, September 6, 1875, and to their union one child has been granted—Charlotte L., born August 15, 1877. Mr. Plannett is now a tanner and currier.

Joseph Poppel was born in Germany, November 12, 1830. His parents were John Poppel and Theresa Touler. He came to this country in 1859, having previously married, on the 12th of March, 1855, Magdalena Plumb, daughter of Matthew Plumb. She was born in Germany, December 26, 1829. The fruits of this union have been as follows: Charles was born March 12, 1856; Mary, November 23, 1857; Agnes, May 5, 1860; Joseph, April 26, 1862; Anna C., June 8, 1865; John, September 13, 1867; Frank, April 28, 1869, and William, September 29, 1875. Mr. Poppel is a farmer and fruit raiser, having on the place he now owns about eighteen acres of fine fruit trees of different varieties, all in good bearing order. He is also a stonemason. His daughter married John Weise, April 13, 1881.

Henry C. Riley, son of James Riley and Nancy Yercus, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, October 10, 1802. His parents came to this county in 1809, and he in 1833. He was married December 27, 1827, in Ross Township, to Mary Timberman, daughter of George Timberman and Anna Stephenson. She was born in Tennessee, October 11, 1812, and after being a faithful wife for forty-five years, died September 25, 1872. She bore him fourteen children, Nancy, William, George W., James M., Mary Jane, Thomas Jefferson, Rebecca Ann, David T., Eliza E., Sarah C., Annie T., Susan L., Martha C., and Margaret A. Seven are living and seven are dead. The latter are Nancy, William, George W., James M., Mary Jane, Martha C., and Margaret A. Rebecca Ann married Joseph Straub, Sarah C. married Samuel B. Garver, and David T. married Mary Morris. He has living fourteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He has always been a farmer, and has several times been supervisor. His brother Joshua was in the War of 1812.

James Smith, once sheriff of Hamilton County, lived for a great portion of his life in St. Clair Township. He was born December 22, 1763, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to the West in the year 1792, in conjunction with General James Findlay, with whom he formed a partnership after his arrival, which

lasted more than ten years, under the firm name of Smith & Findlay. Their store was near the foot of Broadway, on Front Street. A short time after his arrival he was appointed sheriff of the county, and on the formation of the State of Ohio, he was elected to that office by the people, being the first one thus honored. So long did he hold the shrievalty that he was commonly known as "Sheriff Smith." During a portion of this time he was collector of the revenue of the government of the United States for the Northwestern Territory and of the taxes for the county. Few men in the Northwest had more influence in the affairs of the community than he, and none exercised it more wisely. He acted for a time as the private secretary of General St. Clair, who was governor of the Territory, and enjoyed his confidence and esteem. He was captain of the first light infantry company raised in Cincinnati, and when the second war with Great Britain broke out, went to the front as paymaster of the First Regiment, third detachment of the Ohio Militia, and was in Fort Meigs when it was besieged by the British and Indians during that war. About the year 1805 he came to Butler County, settling on the place in Section 21, St. Clair Township, at the mouth of Four-Mile Creek. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. He was a man of much capacity, benevolence, and public spirit, and gave his children the advantage of good educations. His widow and they (except two of the younger ones, who died in infancy) survived him. The late Charles K. Smith and John C. Smith, a public man of Wayne Township, were his sons, and James Smith, who married a sister of Almon Davis, of this county. They are now all dead.

William Sipp, son of William Henry Sipp and Appalonia Brown, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 5, 1818, and settled in this county in July, 1840. His mother followed him to this country in 1846, dying the same year. His father died in 1842. In March, 1845, he was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Catherina Bahn, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Bahn, her birth occurring in Germany, August 15, 1822. The parents never came to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Sipp have had ten children. Louisa was born December 29, 1845; Wilhelmina, February 12, 1848; Adam, January 2, 1849; William, January 14, 1850; John, February 14, 1852; Elizabeth M., June 9, 1853; Christian, September 9, 1855; Jacob, September 5, 1857; Valentine, October 12, 1860; and Jacob, November 24, 1862. Louisa, Adam, Elizabeth M., and Jacob are dead. Mr. Sipp has been supervisor of St. Clair Township for three years. His occupation is that of a farmer.

David Chamberlain Scott was born in Milford Township, Butler County, August 3, 1848, being the son of John Scott, who was also born in Milford Township, and Jane C. Gaston, who was born in Hamilton County. He married on the 14th of January, 1874, Agnes Mary McKee, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, September 15, 1849. She is the daughter of Samuel McKee and Margaret Ann Marshall. They came to live in this county in 1854, and the father is now dead. They have one child, Harry McKee, born April 22, 1877. John Scott was born in this county in 1810, and still resides on the same farm on which he was born. David C. Scott has always lived in this county, with the exception of about one year he spent in Danville, Vermillion County, Indiana. He had one brother, Alexander J., in the army for three months. David C. Scott also enlisted, but was discharged, on account of his age.

John P. Troutman was born in St. Clair Township, October 30, 1851. He is the son of John Troutman and Margaret Petry. They came to this county in 1819. The father died in 1856, but the mother is still living. On the 14th of September, 1871, he was married, in Hanover Township, to Mary L. Engel, daughter of George Engel and Appolonia Gaze, who are still living in Lemon Township. Mrs. Troutman was born in Auburn, Butler County, August 20, 1854. She has two children. Anna Emma Louise was born December 19, 1873, and John Jacob, June 5, 1876. Mr. Troutman has been supervisor two terms, constable one term, and is now school director, as well as supervisor. His grandfather, Peter Troutman, was in the War of 1812. John Troutman is a farmer, and has been through life. At present he makes a specialty of raising fine blooded stock. He has some of the finest Poland China hogs in America. Durbin Ward, one of these, weighs three hundred and fifty pounds, at eleven months old, and Forest Ranger, one year old, exceeds him in weight. He has full-blooded sows to match them. He makes a specialty of raising fine horses for roadsters—George, St. Clair, and Melbrina Whip.

Jeremiah Warwick, farmer, was born August 6, 1811, in St. Clair Township, being the fourth child of J. W. and Genesee S. Warwick, the entire family consisting of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. He was brought up at the place of his birth, receiving but a limited education, and early became accustomed to labor upon his father's farm. In the year 1805 his father (whose name was also Jeremiah) and Wilkins Warwick patented one hundred and sixty-four acres of land on Section 17 of St. Clair Township. The brothers joined forces, uniting their money in one sum for the purpose of making the purchase, and afterwards dividing the land in proportion to the money which each had advanced. Wilkins received one hundred acres, and Jeremiah sixty-four. On these tracts of land the old-fashioned cabins were erected, the floor at first being the naked ground, and afterwards split logs. The land was entirely covered with timber, chiefly white oak, blue ash, sugar maple, and other deciduous trees, and there was a large growth of underbrush.

In those days there were no facilities for education. There were no public schools, and private schools were

not numerous. The pioneer children were behind even those of the towns. Jeremiah Warwick, the younger, attended a school kept by Jonas Ball, who taught in the Winters. He was unable to go more than two or three weeks each season, until he had reached the age of fifteen. Nevertheless, he learned to read, write, and go forward in Pike's Arithmetic as far as the single rule of three. After leaving school he, by his own exertions, learned how to keep books, and from time to time added to his literary information, but his principal occupation in his youth was in assisting his father in clearing the farm.

When he was about nine years old a somewhat noted teacher of vocal music, John Hall, came into the neighborhood and introduced the patent note system. He organized schools in various localities by subscription, charging each scholar fifty cents for thirteen afternoons or evenings. There was then no definite length of lesson known to music masters. He traveled from school to school as a sort of musical circuit rider, and was thus engaged every day, the schools being conducted in the dwellings. One was held in the cabin of Jeremiah Warwick, Sen., and the subject of this sketch was accustomed to stand on the outside of the house as a listener. He soon became infatuated with music, and developed in this line much talent. At the age of eighteen he began singing in public, and afterwards followed teaching for some time as a profession. The book then used was called the "Masonic Harmony," which subsequently was supplanted by the "Union Harmony." He obtained his musical education without any assistance, pursuing his studies in the evening and during leisure hours. While engaged in giving instruction he had usually six schools, one for each evening during the week. His compensation was thirty dollars per term of thirteen evenings. He also sung from a work called Mason's "Harp," and a book composed and published by a noted preacher by the name of Rineheart. His earliest recollections of music teachers are of John Hall and William Kirkwood. He recollects many of the early settlers of the county, those who made the first beginnings in the county.

He was married at the age of twenty-seven, on the 27th of September, 1838, to Miss Lydia Smith, the daughter of Daniel Smith, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1818. About the date of his marriage he purchased a farm in Section 8 of St. Clair Township, on which he has since resided. He became a member of the United Brethren Church in 1852. He has led a life remarkable for sobriety, honesty, and integrity of purpose, and is now reaping the reward of his industry.

Genesee Warwick, one of the pioneer mothers of Butler County, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, on the first day of November, A. D. 1783. Her father was Allen Short, and her mother was Rachel Messick, both of whom were highly respectable citizens of Sussex County. Allen Short was born in England, from which country his father emigrated while he was yet a child. The Messick family was one of the oldest in Delaware. The parents of Genesee were the owners of a farm of about three hundred acres in Sussex County, upon which they lived. There was a large settlement of the Short family in Sussex County, consisting of the brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of Allen Short. Mr. Allen Short, after his marriage, lived near his father's residence until Genesee was about three years of age. When at the age of thirty years he died, leaving his wife and five daughters, the youngest being Genesee. Mrs. Short, who was a woman of wonderful energy and industry, carried on the farm for three years, assisted by her daughters, whom she taught to knit and spin when but six years of age. Mrs. Short then married Mr. Joseph Brooks, by whom she had one son, Finley Brooks, the father of Rev. Joseph Brooks, who, a short time before his death, in 1878, was elected governor of Arkansas, but in the contest with Baxter, his opponent, as to who should be inaugurated, was forced to relinquish his office to prevent civil war.

In the Fall of 1790, when Genesee was but seven years of age, Mr. Brooks with his family removed from Delaware to the State of Kentucky. At that time there was great excitement in Delaware over the new-found homes in the West. Mr. Allen Short's brothers, Eli, Jacob, Topham, and Obadiah had all previously emigrated to Kentucky, while Thomas and Adam and several sisters remained in Delaware. The journey of Mr. Brooks and family, among them Genesee, from Delaware to Kentucky is strange to those used to modern methods of travel. They started with all their household goods and themselves in one wagon drawn by two horses. After traveling a day or two, one of the horses gave out, and it and the wagon were sold, and the remaining horse was loaded with such articles as they could get on it, while Mr. Brooks and his family walked, each carrying some article. Mr. Brooks carried his ax and gun, the two great instruments that were so essential to pioneer existence, while Mrs. Brooks bore the rim of her spinning-wheel.

Thus the family traveled many hundred miles across the State of Pennsylvania, and arrived at Pittsburg, where they embarked upon a flat-boat and floated down the Ohio River to Limestone, Kentucky, now the city of Maysville. Leaving his family at Limestone, Mr. Brooks walked sixty miles through the woods alone into the interior of Kentucky, to Eli Short's, got a wagon and came after his family and effects. After staying three or four weeks at Mr. Short's, he went to Scott County and settled within four miles of Georgetown, clearing land and farming it. After six years he removed to Fayette County, near Lexington. He lived here a few years and then resolved to go to Ohio, having heard of the fine lands in the Miami Valley. Accordingly, in the year 1804, Mr. Brooks came to Ohio, settling on the

south bank of Four-Mile Creek, purchasing and clearing a part of the farm now owned by Jeremiah Warwick. On this track Mr. Brooks built a hewed log-cabin, the first house built in that locality, and for many years thought to be wonderfully fine. Here Mr. Brooks lived for many years, being familiarly known as "Grand-daddy Brooks," and died honored and respected by all who knew him.

Genesee did not come with her father to Ohio, but remained with her sister Sallie in Kentucky, and met and married, in Woodford County, Jeremiah Warwick, who had previously emigrated from Maryland. The father of Jeremiah Warwick was William Warwick, who came from England in colonial times, and was a descendant of that family in Europe. William had a brother named Arthur, whose two sons were killed in the war of the Revolution, on the side of the Americans.

William Warwick, the progenitor of the Warwick family in America, was the father of five sons—William, Jr., Wilson, Wilkins, Wagemon, and Jeremiah—and five daughters—Elizabeth, Mary, Sallie, Ann, and Drusie. William resided in Maryland until his death, the date of which is not known. His son William married in Maryland and removed to Genesee County, New York, after which all knowledge of his family is wanting. Wagemon was highly educated, became a teacher, was noted for his excellent qualities, but died while a young man. Wilson was also married in Maryland, removed to Scott County, Kentucky, and afterward to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in boat builing. He also sailed upon the Ohio River. His death was in Cincinnati. His two sons, Louis and William, afterward removed to Patriot, Indiana, where some of that branch of the family yet reside.

Wilkins and Jeremiah were married in Kentucky—Wilkins marrying Sallie Short, and Jeremiah her sister, Genesee, the subject of this sketch. These young men and their wives immigrated to Ohio in the year 1806, arriving at Hamilton on the day before Christmas of that year. They were obliged to stay over night in Hamilton, and to put up with an open shed as their only shelter, every other room in the village being occupied. At that time there were only a few log cabins in Rossville, and no stores of any kind, while on the east side of the river there were but two stores, Blair's and Sutherland's. They crossed the Miami River on a flat-boat moved by oars, swimming their horses after them. The Warwick brothers purchased adjoining farms, and at once set about clearing the land, which was covered with heavy timber. In all the trials and hardships incident to life in the then unsettled West, Genesee was an active partaker with her husband, and among the women of her times was one of the most remarkable in the county.

Genesee was the mother of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. The sons were named Josiah, Greenup, Jeremiah, Tinley, William, Allen, Isaac, John, and James. The daughters were Cynthia, who married Mark M. Boatman; Rachel, who married David Overpeck; and Martha Ann, who died while a young lady. The Boatman and Overpeck families, thus originated, are well known in Butler County. The oldest son, Josiah, married Clarissa Woods, and after a number of years' residence in Butler County removed to Warren County, Ohio, where they and their children and grandchildren now reside. Greenup married Delilah Stevens, and raised a family of six children. He and his wife are both dead.

Tinley is married and living in Butler County. William was married to Nancy Longfellow, and with their family they are living in Wisconsin. Allen married Miss Sallie Smith, of this county, and he and his family are now living in Iowa: Isaac married Harriet Buckingham, of Hamilton County, Ohio, and with his family is living in Southern Illinois. John was married to Margaret Cornthwait, a daughter of Edward Cornthwait, who lived near Trenton at that time. John, in company with his brother James, who was unmarried, in the excitement of 1848 over gold discoveries in California, went to that State by the overland route. After moderate success in mining, they returned by way of the Isthmus, contracting on their way the Asiatic cholera, and both died shortly after their return, together with their father and Martha Ann, who also died with that malady. Martha Ann had just previous to her death graduated from the seminary at College Hill, and was noted for her beauty and musical accomplishments.

Genesee always felt a great interest in all her children, even when in advanced age. After the death of her husband, which occurred in 1851, Genesee made her home with her children in Butler County, chiefly with her daughter Rachel and her son Jeremiah, at whose home Genesee died of old age, on the 16th of August, A. D. 1881, aged ninety-seven years, nine months, and sixteen days. Genesee was for many years previous to her death the oldest woman in Butler County, and up until her death retained entire possession of all her senses and faculties. Her remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery, at Hamilton. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for upward of seventy years, and was a firm believer in that faith and the promises of the Bible.

Edward Wilcox, now deceased, son of Edward and Lydia Wilcox, was born in England about the beginning of the century. He settled in this county about 1818, and was married July 19, 1827, in Ross Township, to Margaret Evans, born in Pennsylvania, February 27, 1804. Her father was William Evans, and mother Martha Ellison, who came to this country in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox had eight children. Lydia was born September 11, 1828; Martha, June 23, 1831; Anna, October 26, 1833; Nancy, June 16, 1836; Rebecca, August 29, 1838; Edward, July 17, 1842; and John,

December 30, 1847. Lydia died September 15, 1828; Martha, August 10, 1831; and Rebecca, September 11, 1845. Anna was married to Henry L. Hitchcock, October 7, 1852; and Nancy, to James R. Foster, April 18, 1860. Mrs. Wilcox had two uncles in the War of 1812, James Evans and Stephen Cumming. Stephen Evans, her brother, was in the war with Mexico, and her son-in-law, Henry L. Hitchcock, was in the hundred days' service in the last war. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox moved on the farm now occupied by the family, August 7, 1830. All the children were born here, except the first, who was born at Millville. The two sons carry on the farm. Anna has eight children: Maria R., Caroline E., Margaret E., Samuel E., Eva J., Kalista M., Edgar B., and Cora P. One died, named John Edward. Mrs. Foster's children are given elsewhere. Mrs. Wilcox has five great-grandchildren. Her husband died December 1, 1847.

Peter Weber was born in Germany, July 19, 1842, coming to this county in 1856, with his parents, Valentine Weber and Sophia Rausch. Both are now living in Hamilton. He was married in Hamilton on the 16th of April, 1862, to Catherine Werner, daughter of Abraham and Catherine Werner, both of whom are now dead. Mrs. Weber was born in St. Clair Township, April 19, 1843, dying at the age of thirty-six, in August, 1879. They had eight children. Peter was born June 15, 1862; Jacob, August 1, 1864; Elizabeth, October 1, 1866; Catherine, September 20, 1868; Mary, April 5, 1871; Sophia, April 13, 1874; Lewis, May 3, 1876, and Henry, November 1, 1878. Mr. Weber is a farmer. He served one term as supervisor.

John Washington Wilson, deceased, was born in Butler County, July 4, 1820. His parents were Thomas and Isabel Wilson. Mrs. Wilson's maiden name was Smith; she died April 15, 1856, aged fifty-seven years, two months, and twenty-seven days. He was married November 9, 1849, at Hamilton, to Miss Rebecca Saunders. She was the daughter of Isaac T. Saunders, an old and well-known citizen, and Rebecca Page. The latter died November 2, 1871, aged seventy-three years. The father is also dead.

Mr. Wilson was an attorney and counselor-at-law, and was prosecuting attorney for the county at the time of his death. He was in the late war in several regiments, coming home with the rank of captain. He was among the first who enlisted in Butler County. Mr. Thomas Wilson, his father, was born in England, September 18, 1793, and came to this county in 1797. His oldest child was John W. Wilson, who early entered upon the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar, devoted his time almost entirely to it, with the exception of about ten years, when he paid his attention to farming and contracting. There is a fine quarry of blue limestone on the place, and he dealt very heavily in lime and stone. He furnished all of these materials for the railroad bridge and also the free bridge, and for nearly all the churches and public buildings of the town, together with many private dwellings. Mr. Wilson was engaged in the prosecution of the celebrated McGehean case, and he paid so much attention to it, working night and day, that it finally brought him down.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had nine children. George was born April 25, 1849; Edward and John, September 30, 1850; Isaac T., January 26, 1853; Thomas, July 31, 1854; Benjamin F., July 4, 1857; Rebecca S., July 14, 1859; Jonathan J., June 30, 1860, and Clara, May 24, 1865. Isaac T. died September 17, 1853, and Rebecca S., August 14, 1859. The oldest son, George, now carries on the farm, and makes a specialty of raising peaches and small fruit. He is also a school director, and has been for about seven years.

MILFORD.

THIS township lies north-west of the center of the county, and is bounded on the north by Preble County, on the east by the township of Wayne, on the south by Hanover, and on the west by Oxford. The township was organized in 1805, and originally formed a part of St. Clair.

The justices of the peace were the leading men of the township for many years. We, therefore, give the names and dates of these first men: In 1806 Robert Ogle and Robert Lytle; 1809, Marsh Williams and Robert Lytle; 1810, Matthew Richardson; 1811, Marsh Williams; 1813, Matthew Richardson; 1815, John White and Matthew Richardson; 1818, John White; 1819, Matthew Richardson; 1821, Marsh Williams; 1822, Matthew Richardson; 1824, Morton Irwin; 1825, Matthew Richardson; 1827, Morton Irwin; 1828, Abraham F. Darr; 1830, Morton Irwin; 1831, Abraham F. Darr; 1833, Morton Irwin; 1834, James Hardin; 1836, A. Ogle and Morton Irwin; 1839, A. Ogle, Morton Irwin, and Ebenezer Blossom; 1841, John McAuley; 1842, John Clark and Morton Irwin; 1844, Joel W. Harris, and since that date Richard L. Gard, William Irwin, William H. Crume, James L. Chambers, Amos Cook, Philip Brown, Samuel Scott, James Cook, A. P. Young,

Jonathan Crowley, Jonas P. Randall, John Clark, James Shears, A. J. Erwin, Edward B. Shields, Cornelius Conarroe, J. P. Randall, S. B. Deems.

Milford Township, in 1820, had a population of 1,501; in 1830, 1,808; 1840, 1,868. Many of the early settlers of the township have passed away. Their names may be partially summed up with this list: Grimes, Glimes, Gard, Hancock, Haynes, Hinsey, Jones, Irwin, Kreamer, Kennedy, Lytle, Lippencott, Marshall, Markle, Ogle, McCleary, McMechan, Brown, McNeal, Pughe, Robinson, Reed, Richardson, Stout, Rynearson, Simmons, Scott, Steel, Simpson, Taylor, Teegarden, Walters, White, Williams, Watters, Walden, Darr, and Young.

Milford has a variety of soils and surfaces. In the south-west Four-Mile Creek cuts a portion of the township, by flowing easterly with variations for four miles and a half, then entering Hanover, and finally joining with Seven-Mile to empty into the Great Miami. Along this stream fine bottom lands produce nearly all the agricultural products in great abundance. In early times corn was grown in large quantities, and is still raised, but the yield is not so great as formerly. Four-Mile has for its principal tributary Darr's Run, which flows from the north, and is but a short distance east of Darrtown. These two streams have here a beautiful and productive valley. Most of the western part of Milford is hilly, but produces well if properly tilled. Darr's Run drains a considerable portion of this part of the township. There are other streams of some size, but only of local importance.

In the north-east Seven-Mile cuts the township similarly to Four-Mile, though it is a stream somewhat larger in size. The valley which extends along this creek is very productive, and in some places is over a mile wide. As the stream begins to leave the township and enter Preble County the bottoms narrow, until finally they can scarcely be called such. About Somerville the country is hilly on the north and east. Between Seven-Mile and Darr's Run a ridge divides the waters, flowing in either direction.

St. Clair's route to the north passes through Milford Township. Mr. Dennis Pottenger entered the western half of Section 2 in 1804. About the same time James Sutten entered the east half of Section 3, which two entries were the first in this vicinity. At that time Indians remained upon their hunting-grounds, one of whom was called Tom Killbuck, who assisted Mr. Pottenger to raise his log cabin. Mr. Pottenger was with General Wayne six months when he defeated the Indians at Fort Recovery, and was living in 1847, aged seventy-seven years.

In 1805 Abel Stout bought and settled on Section 20 in Milford Township. He and L. R. Couch served an apprenticeship to Stephen Decatur (father of Commodore Decatur), on board a vessel, and were on the old ship *Rising Sun* when she was cast away.

From 1803 to 1806 the settlers were tried by the pinches of poverty. Most of them had to travel fourteen miles through the wilderness to mill; McCullough's, at that time, being the principal one, which was situated on the Big Miami, about two miles above Hamilton.

The Indians begged "ochpon" (bread), "monako" (milk), and "quis-quish" (meat) from nearly all the settlers, and were very annoying. Some of them often appeared in full war dress, painted, and the scalping-knife by their side. Others wore the uniform of an officer, whom they had previously killed and robbed. Two of them were known by the names of Bill Killbuck and Mishawa, the latter a Shawanee chief, who is believed to have been killed at the battle of the Thames, by Colonel Johnson's men.

In the Fall of 1804, Robert Crane and Isaac Simpson, who had been to mill, and who were returning home, raised the well-known Indian yell. The neighbors took fright, some fleeing to Robert Ogle's and others to L. R. Cooch's. Before morning the little settlement had collected for resistance, but the cause was found out, and all was quiet again.

During the same Fall a Baptist preacher, by the name of Patterson, from South Carolina, a traveling minister, preached, at the house of L. R. Cooch, the first sermon ever delivered in that part of the township.

Some time in the Summer of 1805, John Patterson, but not the traveling Baptist minister, with three or four others, came to Mr. Cooch's house, with a man tied on a horse, who they said knew where some stolen property was secreted. The conditions were, that if the thief would tell where the property was hidden, he would be released. "Away they started, my father with them," said Mr. Cooch, "equipped with horse-blankets, gun, and tomahawk. The company took the old trace past where Oxford now stands, and so on west until they struck Whitewater, but found no horses. They then proceeded down the river, until they got among the hills near what is now Brookville, Indiana, and still finding no horses, began to think they were deceived. Whereupon they stripped the thief naked, bent down a sapling, tied him to it, cut off the top, and swung him up like a dead deer. They coaxed and threatened, but all to no purpose. They finally resorted to going off about eighty rods, each firing two shots at him, but none of which took effect. He was finally let down, his clothes returned, and released. He said he felt the wind produced by Patterson's last bullet. The company returned, after being absent five or six days. This was the only way the first settlers had to recover stolen property, and was about the only way they had to punish crime."

During the Summer of 1806, a traveling Baptist preacher visited and preached in the western half of the township five or six times. In the Summer of the same year, Joel Collins removed from Kentucky and settled on a part of the Beeler section, which is in Oxford Township. Here he erected a powder-mill, on what is

now known as Collins' Run. A year or two afterward he was elected captain of a company of riflemen, composed of members from all parts of the county.

In August, 1812, Captain Collins, in obedience to a call of his country, rendezvoused the troops that he had enlisted at Hamilton, and on Sunday following marched out to a shade near the west end of the Hamilton basin, and listened to a sermon preached by the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace. Collins and his men served a six months' tour, received an honorable discharge, and returned home.

Between the first of the year 1798 and that of 1802, William Harper settled with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, on Section 19, in Wayne Township. For the purpose of hunting, he built a cabin near a large spring on the lands owned, in 1852, by Philip Ray, and not far from Wayne's old trace. The Indians were numerous, and visited Harper frequently.

In the Spring of the year a number came here for the purpose of making sugar, and an old squaw became very intimate with Harper's family, especially with little Elizabeth, who was about three years old. The squaw would take the little girl by the hand, and seat her upon her lap, until finally they became very much attached to each other. One evening Mrs. Harper sent two of the children out to bring in the cows, and their three-year-old sister followed. When they had gone some distance into the woods, the little girl cried for them to stop, but in their hurry they gave her no attention. After returning home Elizabeth was missing. Search was immediately made, but the little girl could not be found. The next morning the neighbors, though few, gathered in and further search was made. The Indians were all gone, and suspicion was placed upon them at once for carrying the girl away. Little footprints were found in the mud where she had crossed the run, and close by them moccasin tracks. These tracks were traced a few rods further to a sugar-tree, where they were again very plainly to be seen. In the tree the Indian made a niche with his tomahawk, where he had stuck it while picking up the little girl. These evident marks satisfied the people that the babe had been stolen, and the trail was followed for about ten miles, when it was lost, the Indians having scattered in order to baffle pursuit. The hunting party wandered about for two or three days, finally returning home without the lost child. The little girl was never found, although her father and mother visited all the Indian settlements on the Maumee, Sandusky, and about Detroit; also most of the tribes on White River and the Wabash. The family finally became resigned to their fate. Mr. Harper died on his return from a search for his child, and his good wife in 1819. She is buried in the cemetery west of Darrtown. Mrs. Price, their daughter, was living in 1855; their son William died of cholera, in Rossville, in 1849.

About 1842 a gentleman who was a near neighbor of Harper's, and who was well acquainted with the family, saw Elizabeth; he knew her by the family likeness which they all possessed in a very remarkable degree. She had been married to an Indian warrior and had two children. She afterward went with her tribe west of the Mississippi, and was never heard of again. As to the truthfulness of the above story there is not a shadow of doubt.

When this township was first settled snakes were common, but the only or principal poisonous one was the yellow rattlesnake, which was found in considerable numbers. They were from three to four and a half feet in length. Some dens were found from which large quantities were taken. One of these wintering places was found by Jedediah Johnson, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 12, at the foot of a hill near a spring which passed from beneath large flat rocks. Under these rocks, secure from frost, the snakes were located. Another den was found on the south part of Section 23. From it one to two hundred snakes were taken early in the Spring before the animals went abroad.

As soon as the township began to fill up with settlers there were roads opened, the first and principal ones leading to Hamilton. The road from Darrtown followed pretty much the same route as the present pike. So also did the pike leading from Somerville via Collinsville and Seven-Mile.

COLLINSVILLE.

Matthew Richardson, in 1802, entered the land on which Collinsville now stands. Richardson was a Marylander, and came to this part of the county with a five-horse team, overland, bringing three colored people—two men and one woman. One of the men was afterward drowned while coming from Hamilton, in attempting to cross the stream near the old Matthew Hueston farm. This was the beginning of what is now Collinsville—the entering of the land by Richardson. The first lot sold was bought by Charles Collins, an Englishman, a wagon-maker by trade, from whom the town received its name. He immediately began to work at his trade, and in 1839 sold out to W. H. Crume. Collins now lives in Preble County, where for many years he carried on the wagon-making business, and was also an undertaker.

Colonel Andrew P. Young was an early store-keeper. He was succeeded by James Steel, who was also the village postmaster with Young. Eli Murphy and James Crozier, a Scotchman, opened a blacksmith shop in 1837. The latter removed to Morning Sun, in Preble County, and afterward to Texas, where he engaged in the cattle trade. David McMechan opened a dry-goods store; he sold out to Thomas Brown, who built a new house opposite. Johnson Davis built, about 1843, the dwelling-house and store-room now occupied by John Sloneger, a German.

The first school teacher in Collinsville was an Irishman by the name of William Hewett, who taught here in 1818, continuing for about twenty years. For many

years he was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. William Simpson, Moses Dougherty, William McMechan all taught in the old log-house. This building had a fire-place in the middle of it, while a brick chimney carried out the smoke through the rafters. The second house, a frame, was erected somewhere in 1838. Joel Harris was a teacher in it. The third and present building was erected in 1876, a handsome two-story brick.

Collinsville's first physicians were Dr. Robinson, of Preble County, who remained with the people for about three years and then removed to Iowa; Dr. Kline came next, who stayed for two years, followed by Dr. Smiley, an Irishman, from Hamilton, here not to exceed three years. He married a daughter of Samuel Davis, and now resides in Pickaway, Ohio, where he still practices medicine. Dr. E. C. Wooley was the most prominent of all the early physicians. He came from Symmes's Corner, and was a wagon-maker by trade. He is now in Paris, Illinois. Dr. Silver, of Clermont County, came here some six or seven years ago.

James Young's saw-mill was built in 1811. The grist-mill was erected three years afterward, and though often repaired, the old frame is yet in the present structure. The first saw-mill was destroyed by fire. This mill has always remained in the family, but since 1860 has been abandoned. In 1836 Mr. Young had a large log distillery close by, where he fattened many hogs. The building is now gone. As early as 1813 Oliver Smith had a saw-mill on Seven-Mile, two miles below Collinsville. It was run by an undershot wheel. He also erected a grist-mill at the same place in 1808, but which in 1820 was destroyed by fire. About 1828 David Young built a saw-mill, carding-machine, and oil-mill on Seven-Mile on the east side, in the north-east corner of Section 25. The former of these establishments stood below the latter. All were sold after the death of Mr. Young, in 1848, to Joseph Hursh, who continued to do sawing until about 1853. Samuel and David Young built an undershot saw-mill one mile below Somerville, about forty years ago. The latter also had a fulling-mill and carding-machine at the same point; all have disappeared.

The Collinsville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1843. Among the early members were David Simpson and James Gray, the latter of whom was one of the early class-leaders. At the time of organization this Church was on the Germantown, but is now on the Camden Circuit. The house was begun in the Spring of 1844 and completed in the Fall of the same year. The Rev. William H. Sutherland was the first minister. Jeremiah B. Ellsworth and John W. Steel were preachers in charge in 1844. Prior to 1844 the Church worshiped in the frame school-house which stood half a mile south of Collinsville, on the Hueston road. The log school-house stood ten rods west of the present Presbyterian Church. About ten years ago the Methodist Church was abandoned, on account of deaths and removals. In its best days this Church had about forty-five members.

The Seven-Mile Presbyterian Church at Collinsville was erected or organized in 1810. It was a frame building and stood eight rods west of the present house. Some of the early members were Samuel Davis, Robert Irwin, Sen., Matthew Richardson, Ralph Brown, Robert Swann, Oliver Smith, father of Samuel Smith (who now lives in Seven-Mile, eighty years of age), John Armstrong, and Samuel Young. The land on which the house stood was given for this purpose—two acres, including the graveyard—by Matthew Richardson. The house was about thirty by forty feet, and was furnished with slab seats, with legs for supports, from James Young's saw-mill. In the course of time better seats were put in, and the pews were sold, but this practice was soon discontinued, because of the dissatisfaction which it caused. For the choir-leader the class had Daniel Corson, who stood close to the pulpit and "lined" the hymns, and Matthew J. Richardson, who pitched the tunes. The Rev. Francis Monfort was one of the first ministers.

Subjoined are a few inscriptions from the Collinsville cemetery:

Philip Ray, died October 7, 1849; aged 61. Samuel Davis, died March 27, 1843; aged 72. David Young, died August 21, 1849; aged 52. Rev. James McMechan, Sen., died October 1, 1819, in the 59th year of his age. Mary McMechan, died in April 1813, in the 40th year of her age. Alexander Young, born September 22, 1784; died July 13, 1861. James E. Young, died February 6, 1873; aged 60.

DARRTOWN.

Conrad Darr and Robert and William Ogle, all from Pennsylvania, entered Section 28, on which Darrtown stands, in 1802. After making the entry, they returned home, and in 1803 brought their families with them, and divided the section. Darr took the south half; William Ogle, the north-west quarter; and Robert Ogle, the north-east quarter. The section cost $1.25 per acre. In 1814, April 4, the former of these gentlemen laid out Darrtown, and called it after himself.

Abram Darr was the first resident of the village. He kept a store on the east side of the street, near the center of the town, in a frame house. This building burned down in 1820. John Deen built the second house, about 1817, which is now used for a grocery by William Shears. In 1825 Willis Davis was in the house as a store-keeper, also as a saddler. In 1820 Henry Watts built a log-house in Darrtown, opposite the Davis property. Herron & Fenton were in this log building in 1827 as merchant tailors. The venerable building has long since disappeared. Mr. Persails, a hatter, from Hamilton, was here many years ago. John Cook, a blacksmith, from Pennsylvania, came here in 1825, with a large family; remained fifteen years, and died in this county. Stephen Cook, his son, followed, in the same business, for five or six years. David and

John Knee were also early blacksmiths. Abram Darr built a frame house, where Zimmerman now keeps, in 1817, and began the tavern-keeping business. He continued for ten or twelve years. In 1832, he opened a still-house, two hundred yards east of where Hiram Darr now lives. His corn was ground at the old carding-mill on the corner south of the Lutheran Church. This distillery continued for a number of years. Mr. Darr removed to Iowa, in 1844, and in 1852, while in Cincinnati, died very suddenly.

Aaron Chamberlain, a native of New York, rented a store-room in 1826, and began to accommodate the public. His store stood on the east side of the street in the middle of the village. He afterward opened a tavern in the store building, continuing for six years. He also worked at the wagon-making business for some time, and died in Pike County, Illinois, some time after 1840. Henry Branner was a blacksmith in Darrtown from 1817 to 1827, in a log shop opposite Chamberlain's tavern. Patterson and Martin had a store, in 1828, where Zimmerman's saloon is. Stephen Kendall came to Darrtown in 1825, built a tavern in the lower end of town, and continued until 1844. He was by trade a shoemaker, carpenter, and wagonmaker. William Kirkpatrick kept a tavern in Darrtown in 1845 in the house now occupied by his son Samuel as a tavern and saloon. Henry Krigger was another blacksmith from 1826 to 1832, south of the widow Carnahan's house on the east side of Main Street.

Mitchell Marshall had a large three story still-house, from 1845 to 1852, one fourth of a mile east of the center of the village. The capacity of this establishment was fifteen barrels per day. Many hogs were fattened at this distillery, and many cooper-shops were in active operation near at hand. Sylvanus Ochs built the store where Peter Winson now keeps, in 1840. His brother Josiah was a tailor in the same house for six or seven years. Stephen Irwin was also a country merchant in the same building about 1855. Mr. Winson began as a weaver in Darrtown about 1840.

Dr. Wyman, from New York, introduced the common domestic willow at Darrtown about 1845, five years after his arrival. The growing of willows in this vicinity is a leading industry with a number of the people. Dr. Yeaman, from Hamilton, came to Darrtown in 1827, remaining two or three years, and then removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana. Dr. Wilson, from New England, was here in 1833, and remained five years, removing to Rossville, Indiana. Dr. Cruikshank, from near Cheviot, Ohio, came here about 1832, remained seven or eight years, and sold out to Dr. Mack, who continued to practice here until his death a few years ago.

In the Spring of 1806 the first school was made up in this part of the township and taught by George Howard. The house stood a quarter of a mile north-west of the center of the town. It was a log building, with a large fire-place in one end, logs cut out for windows, roof covered with clapboards, which were held down by weight-poles. This house lasted and was used for twenty-five years. Among the teachers were John Blackburn, Enoch Morris, and Robert McManus, an Irishman, who was a fine scholar and a gentleman. The Irwin boys, the Kegards, Stouts, Hayneses, Prices, and Darrs were among the scholars.

The second school-house was a frame, which stood on the public square, erected in 1830, or thereabouts. Abram Darr and Philip Brown were among the first teachers. This building was used for about eight years. For the third school-house the Darrtown people had a frame building which stood near Darr's distillery. The house is now used for a dwelling, near the center of the town. William Hewett and David P. Nelson were two of the first teachers.

The fourth school building, a frame, was erected about 1848, and occupied a site two hundred yards west of the center of the village. This building was used until the present brick was put up, with an Odd Fellows' hall above, but which has been sold to the school directors for school purposes. Richard Chambers and Gardner Darr were among the first teachers. Mr. Cornelius Jones, of St. Charles, is the present teacher. There is an average of seventy scholars.

John Mills built a carding-mill, in 1822, in Darrtown, and continued for five years. He sold out to Abram Darr, who used the old machinery for grinding his corn for the still-house. The power was supplied by a large tread-wheel, turned by oxen. In 1858 and 1859 a saw-mill and a small grinding department was in operation in the village, owned by Benjamin Hawk and Joseph Keck. The buildings stood where the Lutheran Church now is. The establishment lasted but for eight or nine months.

In early history the settlers went to James Broadberry's saw and grist-mill, one mile and a half below town, erected in 1818, and continued for twenty-five years. Broadberry also had a log still-house, in 1817, which was replaced by a stone building. Wallace and Bryant came from the neighborhood of Colerain, Hamilton County, in 1816, and erected a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a fulling-mill, all run by undershot wheels, on Four-Mile, now known as Lane's mill. The latter member of the firm was the fuller. Wallace did sawing for eight or ten years; also carried on the grinding department. He sold out to James Smiley. The property now belongs to his son-in-law, W. L. Lane, of Oxford. The present mill is a three story stone building, and was erected about 1850 by William Elliott, who was accidentally killed.

Griffith's mill stood on Four-Mile Creek, where the bottom road from Oxford crosses the stream, in 1817. There was a sawing and grinding department, both of which continued to run for twenty-five years. Half-

way between Lane's mill and Darrtown, Thomas Cooch built, in 1818, an overshot saw-mill. He had also previously erected an overshot grist-mill, thirty-five feet wheel. Thomas Cooch, Jr., with his father, also had a large distillery. All three of these establishments continued up to 1835, when the mills stopped. The still-house was carried on for five years longer. Pearson Stout had a still-house in 1840, on the farm now occupied by Ebenezer Brown, one mile north of Darrtown.

The Darrtown town hall was built in 1826 or 1827, to be used by all religious congregations as a place of worship. Conrad Darr gave the land on which the house stands. Among the leaders in this enterprise were Joseph Haynes, a blacksmith, who lived one mile east of town; in 1814, and perhaps was the first within this part of the township; Jacob Ogle, a man of many excellent parts, and James Walden, who lived on the farm now owned by Huston Kiger, the latter of whom has a large steam saw-mill. At that time the Baptists were the most prominent. This Church was organized in 1806 at Thomas Cooch's. The first preaching was under a shade in the Summer, and at Cooch's house in the Winter. The first preachers that might be called regular were Stephen Gard and William Tyner. In 1816 the society built a frame meeting-house in the old or present cemetery. This society flourished for a while, and was then broken up. Among the members were Israel DeWitt, Thomas Cooch, James Walden, and Mr. Blackburn. When the town hall was built this society sold their church to Abram Lawe, who removed it to Darrtown, and it is now used for a dwelling.

The cemetery was laid out in 1806 by Thomas Cooch and Mr. Markle. The former gave one and the latter half an acre of land. The first interment was that of Harriet, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Cooch, September 6, 1806. About the same time the Baptist Church was organized the Methodists began to have preaching in the neighborhood, and some time thereafter built a log church on the Beeler section, at the foot of the western slope of "Chaw Raw" hill. This Church has since become very numerous and respectable, and now worships in a handsome frame building in the village. There are a number of graves near the site of the old church, but the house has long since disappeared.

The New School Presbyterians organized a Church in Darrtown about 1848. The first preachers came from Oxford. In its most prosperous days, this organization numbered thirty-five members, of whom Stephen Kendall, Hiram Darr and wife, Susanna and Sarah Cook were the most prominent. The Rev. B. W. Chidlaw organized the first Sabbath-school in Darrtown, about 1840. Joseph Curtis, of Hamilton, was the first superintendent, followed by Gardner Darr, who was also the chief officer of a similar organization, at the same time, at McGonigle's.

The Lutheran Church in Darrtown was organized at Jericho, four miles north on the Hamilton and Richmond pike. The original place of worship has since been destroyed by fire. This resulted in the erection of the church in Darrtown. George Kramer and wife Barbara, old Mr. Knapp and wife, Daniel Shollenberger and wife were among the first and leading persons who gave the Church its present healthy constitution. There are now over sixty members in good standing. A Union Sunday-school is carried on, with alternate meetings at the Methodist and the Lutheran Church.

Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 47, was chartered June 10, 1871. The charter members were W. H. Harris, A. J. Morton, W. L. Lane, Joseph and David Keck, R. G. and William Kendall, and George Morton. This society is a branch of the Somerville Lodge. There are now thirty-two members. The hall where the society meets was built for a select school, and was owned in shares, which were bought at a small figure from the stockholders. A. J. Norton was the first N. G.; W. H. Harris, the first vice-grand.

Old Mr. Cooley settled in the lower end of Darrtown in 1815. He was from Kentucky; his family consisted of but himself and wife. The same year he built the stone house now occupied by Mr. Wagonfeed. Conrad Darr, in 1815, began a tanyard, carried on for seventeen years, in the upper end of the village. He was followed by his son Hiram, who continued in the business of his father for nine years, and also carried on boot and shoe making, on a small scale, for fifty years.

Enos Campbell, a soldier of the Revolution from Pennsylvania, came to Darrtown about 1810, and remained for ten years. David Rattery, a Scotchman, came to the village in 1825, and left in 1835. Samuel Finch, from Massachusetts, was a settler in Darrtown before 1818; he remained four years.

At an early day two flat-boats were built at Broadberry's mill on Four-Mile, by Jacob Ogle and the proprietor of the milling establishment. When the creek rose, on account of a freshet, the boats were floated to Hamilton empty, and loaded there for New Orleans.

James Anderson came from Pennsylvania to Darrtown in 1817; built the house now occupied by John Graw, and close by opened a still-house, in 1820. He remained for ten or twelve years, and died afterward in Oxford Township.

SOMERVILLE.

Somerville was laid out by Jacob F. Rowe, October 7, 1831. John and Marsh Williams, from New England, were the first village store-keepers, in a log house in the southern part of the town. John removed to the West, where he died. Marsh, after several years in the village, opened another store half a mile west, where his son Benjamin now lives. The Williamses came to this township in 1803.

Benjamin Fox and Luther Taylor were village store-keepers after the Williams brothers. Mr. Fox bought

the saw-mill, and run it for some time. Ford Huff was a store-keeper for ten or twelve years. He also engaged in cutting pork for two seasons. Benjamin Myers, now of Camden, Ohio, was a Somerville store-keeper in 1840, under the old Odd Fellows' hall. He sold out to David Davis, who cut pork and shipped it to Cincinnati on the canal from Hamilton. Davis is now in Louisville, Kentucky. Edward Ogle was also a pork merchant, but failed, removing to Illinois. One of the old pork-houses stood on the west side of the old cemetery, and was forty by fifty feet, one-story and cellar. Ogle and Fox did their packing in a hewed-log house, built in 1837 or 1838 by Samuel Ellsworth for a pottery. It stood opposite the Methodist Church. At the time the pottery was built Ellsworth was keeping tavern in Somerville.

William Morey, father of Lee and Ellwood Morey, was a hatter in the village in 1827, one door above where John Young's drug-store is. He was followed by others, the last of whom was James Craig. C. H. Newton began as an apprentice in April, 1832, and served four and a half years. He is now the only man living in the corporation who was here in 1832.

The Somerville mill originally stood above the depot, and was an old establishment in 1832—a frame building. It was run by the Joneses, who were Quakers. A saw-mill stood a short distance above, which was torn down about ten years ago. Jones sold to Jacob F. Rowe in 1839, removing to Michigan. John Irwin became the next owner, from Pennsylvania. Since this time there have been a number of owners, among whom were Benjamin Fox, William Fox, and James Young. The present owner is John Muff, who bought the property of the John Antrim estate in 1879.

Solomon White was the first tavern-keeper in Somerville; he was in a frame house opposite the Odd Fellows' hall in 1827. By trade White was a carpenter; he also carried on a blacksmith shop in the village in 1832.

Jacob Andrews had a tavern in the village in an early day, on the south-east corner of the depot and Main Street. He was followed by David Miller. L. J. Saucer followed Ellsworth, and David Holmes succeeded Saucer.

The Somerville Presbyterian Church is a branch of the Seven-Mile Presbyterian Church at Collinsville, which was organized in 1810. The first pastor was the Rev. M. G. Wallace, who served the Church from 1810 to 1820. The Rev. James Hughes then supplied the Church for one year. He was followed by Francis Monfort for ten years. The congregation was then supplied for a short time by the Rev. William B. Smith, and in the Fall of 1834 the Rev. Thomas Edgar Hughes became stated supply. The church was erected during the same year. Here the people assembled regularly, still under the control of the Seven-Mile Church. In 1843 the Oxford Presbytery appointed elders for the Church. After the organization the Rev. Mr. Hughes continued to supply the two Churches until his death in January, 1864. Over two hundred persons united with the Church during his ministry. In 1864 Rev. James W. McClusky entered upon the pastorate, which continued for eighteen years. In the year 1874 the old house was declared unsafe, and in the month of December of the same year a new house, which cost about $5,000, was dedicated free of debt. In 1875 seventy-six members were added to the Church register. The ruling elders have been Daniel Carson, Caleb Baker, Jonathan Crowley, Benjamin Bourne, John Beaty, Howard Young, A. P. Young, Jacob Earhart, James R. H. Bernard, William Crume, Mahlon D. Hinsey, and G. F. Cook. Some of these have rested from their labors and entered upon their reward.

For the first school-house Somerville had a building which stood on the Jacksonburg road, on the bank of Pott's Run, in the field now owned by John Young, five rods from the road. William Mack was one of the early teachers. The second school building stood in town; so also does the third.

In August, 1861, Somerville was overflowed by Seven-Mile, and considerable damage done to property. Stock was scattered and fences were displaced beyond recognizance.

Dr. Williams, here in 1825, was the first resident physician in Somerville. He remained about eight years. Dr. Waugh, from Maryland, came here in 1828, and remained three years. He married while here. Dr. Adams, a New York unmarried man, was with the people for four or five years. He went from Somerville, married, to Eastern Ohio. Dr. Mendenhall succeeded Dr. Adams, who was also his pupil. He was a resident physician at two different periods.

Dr. Easton came here in 1840 from near Cincinnati, and in 1847 went to Evansville, Indiana, where he died. The other physicians have been Dr. Creighton, from Dayton, Ohio, here about five years; Dr. Simpson, Dr. Miller, Dr. Brown, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Carey. Dr. Alexander, from near Camden, practiced here more than a quarter of a century ago, and was the first resident botanical physician in Somerville. Dr. Ferguson was another of the physicians here for three or four years. Dr. Hair was also a citizen at the same time. Dr. Brown was the first physician in this section of country, and was here three-quarters of a century ago. His home was in Preble County, two and a half miles north-west of Somerville.

The Free-will Baptist Church was organized in 1835 or 1836. This building was erected with the understanding that all religious denominations should use it if desired. Thomas Murray, Cephas Blossom, and Mr. Foreman were the trustees on the part of the Church. John Clark, Dr. Eastman, and Harrison Perham were the trustees on the side of the people. The house was a frame, and stood on the east side of Mound Street,

a few feet from the first alley. Jacob Rowe and wife deeded the land—about one-eighth of an acre—for church purposes. Alexander Keller now occupies the house as a dwelling, two and a half miles west of the town. The Rev. Benjamin Skinner was the organizer of the Church, and afterwards served the people for ten or twelve years.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 54, Invincible, was organized in December, 1845. The charter members were John Woodside, Henry Dove, Daniel Boyer, J. Westerman, Jr., William Newton, Miles Minges, and Abram Clark. The first meetings were held in the third story of a house built by Mr. Nye, of Cincinnati, who came here and built a store in 1838. The third story was added by Ford Huff, to whom he sold out. The present membership numbers about forty-five. Huff's room was used for three or four years. A room was then leased of Benjamin Myers and occupied for twenty years. The present hall was built in 1850, costing $2,500, and occupies the site of the first place of meeting.

In 1832 Jacob F. Rowe and Benjamin Bourne donated about one acre of land to the Presbyterian Church for burial purposes. The first person buried in it was John, son of Daniel and Anda Perry, who died April 26, 1832; aged nine years, ten months and fourteen days. The leading burying-ground for the early settlers was in Preble County, just over the line.

In December, 1875, the Collinsville cemetery was enlarged at a cost of $2,125, for seven acres, after a great deal of vexatious bargaining. The same month and year the Somerville ground, four and four-fifths acres, was enlarged at a cost of $970. And in August, 1876, the Darrtown ground was likewise enlarged by the township buying three acres at a cost of $1,000.

In 1850, three miles west of Somerville, John Wright, a millwright, who worked for Ezra Bell, erected the mill that is seen standing idle in the southern part of the town, for want of capital and work. The original structure cost $2,200. Six years thereafter the establishment was removed to the village. A small grinding establishment was added. Every thing is now in a dilapidated condition. As far back as 1828 Mr. Rouse, of New Jersey, began to tan on Marcy's Run of Seven-Mile. He continued for ten years. John Airy opened a tanyard in Somerville, opposite the present post-office, in 1832 or 1833, which has continued to run with many changes in proprietorship, for forty years. Robert Young had a still-house one mile south on a branch of Seven-Mile, at an early day.

Cornelius Hinsey came with his brother William and Archibald Armstrong, from Delaware, in 1802, and entered Section 9, which was afterward divided among themselves. As early as 1810 the former of these men opened a still-house, which he carried on for twenty years. The distillery was on Hinsey's branch of Seven-Mile. David Unsicker had a distillery on Section 9 in 1839. On Section 16 Joseph Augspurger had a whisky-making establishment in 1825, on the farm now owned by John Sloneger. The water was pumped by a big dog, and the corn ground by horse-power. Moses Campbell also had a still-house on Section 16, but it was not very important; it was known as a "family concern." Samuel Young had another on Section 10 (which he partly entered) at an early day. Christopher Augspurger had a similar one in 1824, about three rods from his house. He was followed by his son-in-law, Joseph Kinsinger, who carried on the business extensively. His corn was ground by cattle.

Somerville was incorporated in 1832. Thomas Martin was the first mayor, and Benjamin Hubbard, now a lawyer of Eaton, seventy-two years old, the first clerk and recorder. Among the other mayors were Ebenezer Blossom, R. L. Gard, Henry Dove, J. P. Randall, who served four terms, Daniel Peters, W. R. Woodside, Cornelius Conaroe, and M. W. DeCamp, the present officer, who has held the office for ten or twelve years. Council meets in the town hall, erected in 1863 or 1864, and cost, including the lot, $850. Erastus and Joseph Marcy were the contractors.

The following are the postmasters in the township of Milford, since they have been appointed:

Collinsville—Matthew Richardson, March 26, 1826; Andrew P. Young, June 12, 1837; James H. Steele, May 11, 1850; Stephen B. Squire, May 27, 1858; George Hippard, November 30, 1861; Pierson Carl, October 31, 1863; Stephen R. Bonnell, January 17, 1867; Oscar Bischoff, December 22, 1868; James G. Young, February 1, 1869; Daniel McLain, February 7, 1870; Stephen Morris, July 18, 1870; James E. Young, November 4, 1870; Daniel McLain, April 11, 1871; Jacob H. Shallenbarger, December 15, 1880.

Darrtown—Abraham F. Darr, January 18, 1825; Sylvanus P. Oaks, April 14, 1836; John McMechan, July 27, 1839; James Shears, June 17, 1853; Philip Stover, June 3, 1854; John McMechan, November 28, 1854; Benjamin F. Stevens, June 4, 1858; John E. Bagsley, December 31, 1858; James G. Clements, March 4, 1859; Cynthia A. Davis, December 28, 1859; John McMechan, June 13, 1860; William B. Kendall, January 24, 1871; James G. Clements, December 19, 1872.

Williams's Store—John Williams, January 27, 1824; Jeremiah S. Waugh, January 20, 1834. Changed to Somerville, February 28, 1834.

Somerville—Jeremiah S. Waugh, February 28, 1834 Thomas Martin, May 26, 1836; Martin Tolbert, September 25, 1839; Reuben White, November 11, 1839; John W. Kline, January 25, 1841; Ford Huff, May 11, 1842; William Langé, March 18, 1843; James Cook, March 29, 1855; William Lange, December 16, 1856; Andrew S. Ridenour, August 28, 1871; John P. Woodside, July 15, 1872; Andrew P. Young, March 14, 1873; Mahlon D. Hinsey, June 21, 1875.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Martin Bailor was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1826, and came to this county with his parents, George and Sophronia Bailor, in May, 1831. He was married November 16, 1880, at Hamilton, to Elizabeth Simmons, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Simmons. She was born in Butler County, February 1, 1832. Her parents were among the early settlers of Milford Township. Mr. Bailor is a retired farmer, owning three farms.

Hezekiah Bradbury was born in Butler County, April 22, 1809. His parents came to this county in 1805. The grandfather was from England, settling in New England, in a wild portion. In one of the forays of the Indians all his buildings were burnt. Three of the family were in the War of 1812—James Bradbury, Simon Bradbury, and an uncle, and Dr. Patterson Thayer, his wife's father, died in the army. Hezekiah Bradbury was married on the 22d of April, 1837, to Maria Thayer, daughter of Patterson Thayer, M. D., and Anna Beatty More, who came to this county in 1816. Mrs. Bradbury was born September 13, 1816, in Pennsylvania. They have had five children. John W. Bradbury was born in 1838; Nancy Eleanor Bradbury, July 18, 1841; James K. Bradbury, June 4, 1844; Elizabeth Bradbury, June 4, 1844, a twin with the preceding, and Anna M. Bradbury, April 16, 1851. Elizabeth died February 18, 1863. Each of the children have been given six thousand dollars apiece. Mr. Bradbury moved where he now lives in 1846.

Zebedee Brown was born in Virginia, January 23, 1808, being brought hither in 1811 by his parents, Benjamin and Phebe Brown. Mr. Benjamin Brown settled close to the Fair-Play Mills, then taking a lease on some land at Black Bottom. He stayed there seven years, and then moved on what is called the Springdale Pike, on the Enoch Chambers farm. On this he lived two years, then buying seventy acres of ground, now owned by Mr. Springer. He died of the cholera in 1838, his wife surviving, and living to the great age of eighty-eight. Zebedee Brown was married to Margaret Vinnedge, daughter of David and Elizabeth Vinnedge, August 11, 1833. His wife was born in this county April 5, 1815. They had nine children. David V. Brown was born June 23, 1834; Mary Teigue, August 16, 1836; Catherine Scott, May 31, 1838; Benjamin Brown, June 22, 1840; Wilkinson Brown, September 9, 1842; William Brown, March 24, 1844; Jeremiah Brown, August 24, 1847; Sarah E. Bradbury, November 24, 1849, and James R. Brown, September 24, 1856. Upon Mrs. Brown's death he married Rebecca Spivey, daughter of James C. Spivey and Catherine Spivey, who was born in this county in 1827. She has had two children, Charles and Russell. The former was born January 29, 1868, and the latter, May 11, 1870. Wilkinson Brown was in the late war. David Vinnedge served in the Revolution, and Mrs. Rebecca Brown's grandfather, John Walker, was in the battle of Tippecanoe.

James Brown, now a resident and practicing attorney of the city of Mankato, Minnesota, was born in Milford Township, Butler County, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1821. His parents emigrated from near Belfast, Ireland, to America in 1810, and on their arrival at Cincinnati his father purchased of Martin Baum a quarter section of land one mile south of the present village of Collinsville, and in June, 1810, the family settled in their new home, in the midst of an almost unbroken forest. The family, at that time, consisted of the father and mother and their three daughters. His mother's maiden name was Mary McMechan. She had four brothers who came to America. One was the Rev. James McMechan, of Hamilton, Ohio, the father of Mrs. Jane H. Corwin and Mrs. Ellen A. Smith. Another was Col. David McMechan, and the others were John and William McMechan.

The first duty of the settler in the wilderness was to provide a rude log cabin for his family, and this was quickly done. In those days the pioneer settlements were few and far between. Robert Lytle, afterward one of the associate judges of the county, Matthew Richardson, who was one of the county commissioners in 1805–6; Jesse Simpson, and the Scott brothers, James, Robert, and John, were the nearest neighbors of the new settlers.

Amidst this frontier life the boy was reared. At the age of six years he was sent to the district school, then taught by an Irish teacher, William Hewett. The discipline of the school was severe, and the use of the rod of daily occurrence. The building in which the school was taught bore but a faint resemblance to the modern school-house. It was a log cabin about twenty feet square, covered with clapboards and weight-poles. Stoves were not in use, and the room was heated by a huge fire-place in the middle of the house. On three sides a log had been removed and glass substituted, and by this means the room was lighted and ventilated. The seats were of slabs from the nearest saw-mill; and the writing-desks were simply boards, placed along three sides of the building, resting on long pins set in the wall. The course of instruction was about as imperfect as the house. It consisted of spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Geography and grammar were not much thought of. The reading books were the New Testament and a few copies of the Introduction to the English Reader. At the end of each week the master assigned to each scholar a "task" for the following Monday morning. This consisted, in most cases, in memorizing a certain number of questions from the Shorter Catechism of the Presbyterian Church. And as the Presbyterian Church or meeting-house, as it was called, stood only a few rods from the school-house, the pupils from the school were, on the fast days which

preceded the communion, marched in a body, under the leadership of the master, to the meeting-house to hear a long sermon from the minister. The schools were taught by subscription, and a dollar and a quarter per scholar, for a term of three months, was the customary rate.

In October, 1840, he obtained admission as a student in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1845. His college education, however, like that of so many other young men, was obtained only by the greatest self-denial on his part, owing to his poverty. On more than one occasion he was compelled to leave his place before the close of the college year, that he might be able to teach a term of school to raise the necessary means for the ensuing year. One such term he taught in the Summer of 1844 for fourteen dollars per month, boarding himself. Having, while still at the university, chosen the legal profession as the one he desired to follow, he devoted all his spare time in the senior year to the study of Kent's Commentaries, Walker's Introduction, and other elementary text-books.

On leaving college he entered the law office of O. S. Witherby, of Hamilton. He remained as a law student in the office of Mr. Witherby about six months, supporting himself, meantime, by writing in the office of Captain James George, then recorder of deeds of Butler County, and lately an attorney-at-law of Rochester, Minnesota, whose death occurred very recently. On the 26th of March, 1846, he was admitted to practice before the circuit court of Union County, Indiana, his law license being signed by J. T. Elliott and Jeremiah Smith.

After visiting many places, recommended as suitable for a young lawyer, he finally selected Winchester, Indiana, as a location. On the 26th of May, 1846, he took leave of his early home and youthful companions for his new home. His outfit of books was exceedingly meager, consisting of Blackstone, Chitty's Pleadings, and Swan's Treatise; these, with a Bible, the gift of a mother's love, and a copy of Rollin's Ancient History, made up his whole stock of books. With this library, thirty dollars in his pocket, and a single suit of clothes, the young lawyer settled in his new home. It is needless to recount the embarrassments that met the young attorney, for they were infinite. But his resolution was superior to all discouragements. Applying himself diligently to his profession, he soon began to attract friends and business. On the 14th of September, 1846, he married Miss Caroline Irwin, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Irwin, of Muncie, Indiana, a lady of accomplished manners and excellent education. She was a granddaughter of Mr. Robert Irwin, who moved from Woodford County, Kentucky, to Butler County in 1809, and settled in Hanover Township, on the farm afterward known as the Col. Robinson farm.

The new-married pair, though rich in affection, were poor in purse; but with firm faith in God they boldly took their place in the struggle of life, resolved to succeed. At the election in August, 1849, he was chosen to represent his county, Randolph, in the State Legislature. This was the more flattering from the fact that the county was politically opposed to him by several hundred majority. He served his constituents with credit and ability, and, as a member of the Judiciary and Corporation Committees, took an active part in the legislation of the State.

By close attention to the business of his profession he soon attained a leading position at the bar of his circuit, and in 1854 he was appointed by the governor of the State, Joseph A. Wright, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his district. He held this office but a single term, and was succeeded by William A. Peelle, afterward secretary of state.

He took an active part in the educational interests of his county, and was for many years county examiner of schools, and secretary to the board of trustees of the county academy. In 1848 he was ordained a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Winchester, and was chosen by the presbytery of Muncie commissioner to the General Assembly that met at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1862, and served as a member of that body.

In the dark days that preceded the civil war he took an active part in the Union meetings that were then being held in various parts of the State, as well as elsewhere, in the hope that something might still be done to avert impending war, and restore fraternal feeling between the North and South. But it was in vain! War was the result. When the conflict came, and conciliation was no longer possible, he took an active part in the support of the Union cause. Realizing the peril of the hour, he sought to use his influence as a leader in the Democratic party only to allay partisan feeling, and to rally all to the support of the Union. As evidence how effectually this was done is the fact that Company "E," of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Captain M. B. Miller, which was raised chiefly by his exertions, was composed almost exclusively of Democrats, ninety-six of the company being of that political faith.

At the Democratic State Convention of 1864, he was chosen presidential elector for the Fifth Congressional District; and about the same time he was nominated by the Democratic convention of his district candidate for Congress. His opponent was George W. Julian. The district was Republican by several thousand, and Mr. Julian was elected by about the usual majority. The campaign of that year was an exceedingly bitter one. To be the Democratic standard-bearer at such a time was a position not to be coveted. At New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, where he had an appointment to speak, in connection with Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, the speakers were interrupted by an armed mob of angry

men, the meeting broken up, and they followed to the depot by a howling crowd. Time and again he was threatened with mob violence and the destruction of his residence.

The health of his wife having suffered severely for some years past, he resolved to remove to the State of Minnesota, on account of its superior climate; and leaving a home, consecrated by the memories of eighteen years of active life, he, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, M. Cornelia, Charles I., Marcella, Henry W., and Robert E., arrived in Mankato on the 19th of August, 1865. Since going to Minnesota he has confined himself closely to the practice of his profession. In January, 1866, he and the Hon. J. A. Wiswell, entered into partnership, and as such have continued in business up to the present time, with great success.

Hiram Darr was born in Darrtown, Ohio, on the 6th of October, 1806, and is the son of Conrad and Catherine Darr. They came to the county about 1802. He was married May 13, 1827, to Harriet Sithens, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Sithens, who was born July 4, 1807, in New Jersey. They have had twelve children. Abraham was born March 24, 1828; Hiram, April 7, 1829; Gardiner, May 7, 1830; Isaac Thomas, March 17, 1832; George Washington, March 3, 1834; Lucy Ann, October 16, 1835; Harriet Eliza Murphy, November 6, 1837; Matilda Durth, September 21, 1839; Emily Marshall, January 28, 1842; Louisa, May 6, 1844; Mary, January 17, 1842; John, March 27, 1852. George W. Darr joined the Union army August, 1861, served eighteen months, and was discharged, on account of disability. He applied for a pension, and his claim was allowed November, 1880. Mr. Hiram Darr is a farmer and willow cultivator.

Edward Hinsey was born August 1, 1830, on the farm on which he now lives. His father was Albert Hinsey, and his mother, Sarah Morris. They came to this county April 5, 1804. Mr. Hinsey was married May 21, 1857, to Julia Murray, born October 31, 1832, and has had three children. Clara'bel was born June 5, 1862; Ida May, March 2, 1864; and Nancy Tenny, January 1, 1869. Mr. Hinsey has been supervisor for six years. He is a farmer, owning sixty-five acres of land that has had a crop of grain on for seventy-five years, no fertilizer ever having been applied. The crop of 1881 was beautiful and abundant. Mrs. Hinsey is the daughter of John and Sarah Antrim, who came to this county in 1814.

William Hancock, son of Elisha and Bertha Hancock, was born in Preble County, September 9, 1818. He came to this county in 1847, and was married in Rush County, Indiana, January 31, 1840, to Elizabeth Jones, daughter of William and Mary Jones. They have had five children. Elisha M. was born January 16, 1842; John, April 4, 1844; Isaac, August 20, 1848; William Thomas, June 30, 1850; and Wiley Ellsworth, March 1, 1864. Elisha and John were in the war of the Rebellion. Elisha Hancock, the grandfather, came here in 1812, and was burnt out the first Winter. Mrs. Hancock was a seamstress and tailor. The present Mr. Hancock is a farmer.

Robert Harris settled in the county in 1810, having been born in Kentucky, November, 1809. His parents were Joseph and Sarah Jane Harris. Among the remembrances of his childhood is that of being lost. A great search was made, and his parents prepared to go after him, as it was supposed he was in the hands of the Indians. He was married December 11, 1833, to Julia McCaine, daughter of Robert and Jane McCaine, who came to this county in 1798. The former was a brave soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather Lytle was in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris have had seven children, of whom the oldest is dead. Mary Jane was born January 20, 1837; Joseph, November 28, 1838; Robert, November 22, 1840; William, June 28, 1843; Rebecca, February 6, 1845; Henry, April 22, 1848; and George W., February 22, 1854. Joseph and William Harris were engaged in the last war. William was in the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was reported missing one day, and is now supposed to be dead. The children are all well to do. Mr. Harris has lived on his present farm since 1876.

Henry Herron is one of the oldest settlers in the township. He was born in South Carolina, November 17, 1801, and was brought to this county in the Fall of 1806 by his parents, Thomas and Nancy Herron. They came of long-lived families. Mr. Herron lived to see his eighty-sixth birthday, and Mrs. Herron her eighty-third. Her father was ninety-two, and her mother lacked only a few days of being ninety-nine. They were honest, upright people, and highly esteemed. Mr. Herron commanded a company of militia for a long time, taking it when a mere skeleton, and building it up until it was the best in the regiment.

When he had reached twenty-five he thought it was time for him to marry, and in June, 1826, he was united to Margaret Cramer, daughter of George and Barbara Cramer, who came to this county in 1816. They had eleven children, of whom six are living and five are dead. George Herron is the oldest; he was born May 26, 1827. Catherine Colter was born January 9, 1829; William Herron, January 11, 1831; Thomas Herron, January 2, 1833; Barbara Herron, August 25, 1825; Nancy Herron, December 10, 1837; Margaret Herron, December 11, 1839; Mary Jane Herron, March 1, 1842; Martha Ellen Emrick, March 1, 1844; Sarah Jane, August 7, 1847; and Louis D. Winfield Scott Herron, October 31, 1852. They have lost Barbara, Nancy, Margaret, Mary Jane, and Sarah Jane.

William and Thomas served in the last war. Thomas

was made a prisoner, being aboard of the *Indianola* when it was captured. He was taken all over the South, and finally got in Libby Prison. He remained there about ten days, and was then exchanged. He commanded one of the guns on the *Indianola*. The morning after the surrender an offer was made for an exchange, but was not accepted. He was liberated after many months of terrible suffering. Henry Herron, it is needless to say, is a farmer, and a good one. He has never held office.

George W. Hood was born in Darke County, in this State, August 7, 1840, and is the son of Samuel and Catherine Hood. He was married October 1, 1861, to Catherine, daughter of William and Rebecca Cameral. He has seven children. Elmira was born May 17, 1864; Lucetta, February 14, 1870; Erminia, November 20, 1871; William E., April 18, 1873; Ralph Allen, February 6, 1875; Susan P., October 10, 1877, and Harvey T., November 17, 1879. He is a farmer, and removed to this county in 1868.

John Irwin, son of Martin Irwin and Anna Irwin, was born in Butler County, September 11, 1812. His father came west in 1798, settling in the neighborhood of the Big Pond, in Fairfield Township, and two years after moving to Milford Township, which then had no highways. He settled two miles and a half north of Darrtown, afterwards cutting the road from Darrtown to his farm, being a part of the same road known as the Hamilton and Richmond Pike. His father cut the first tree ever cut by a white man on Section 17, Milford Township.

John Irwin was married December 28, 1838, to Caroline Homer, daughter of Nathan and Deleon Homer, who had emigrated to this county in 1808. His children were Josephine Van Endling, born March 12, 1840; Cornelius, born February 25, 1842; Deleon, September 1, 1844; William, May 14, 1846; Harriet J., 1849; Frank P., February 6, 1852; and Caroline King, December 12, 1854. Deleon and Harriet J. are dead. Mr. Irwin lost his wife in 1854, and since has lived single. He has a fine farm, situated on the Fair Haven and Hamilton Pike. He has been trustee of Milford Township for twenty years. His grandfather, John Irwin, served in the Revolutionary War.

James Arthur Stephens was born in Hamilton, January 15, 1827. He was married in Somerville to Rhoda N. Norris, daughter of Benjamin Norris and Lena Laboyteaux. They have had four children. Edward Fitzzeller was born May 11, 1856; William Bynn, September 2, 1858; Benjamin Norris, January, 1863, and Samuel Sholmanson, July, 1865. Mr. Stephens is now a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. He was out in the late war, acting as captain of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guards. George W. Stephens was in the Eighty-third. Captain Stephens is the son of George Stephens and Catherine Barkalow, who came to this county in 1834, and are now both dead.

Edward T. Stephens, son of Andrew A. Stephens and Catherine C. Norris, was born in Germany, of which country his parents were natives. They came to this country in 1867. He was married in Somerville on the 22d of September, 1877, to Anna Elizabeth Stephens, daughter of August Ritter and Catherine Colter. She was born in Middletown. They have had two children. Blanche Cornelia was born January 21, 1879, and Arthur Franklin, April 21, 1880. Mr. Stephens has been a highly successful farmer, and has served as supervisor for one year.

David Sommer was born in Montgomery County April 26, 1823. His parents, Peter and Anna, came to this county in 1839. He was married on the 22d of April, 1850, to Barbara Kintsinger, daughter of Joseph and Magdalen Kintsinger, who settled in this county in 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Sommer have had ten children, all happily spared to them. Jacob A. was born March 28, 1851; Magdalen, January 30, 1853; Joseph K., April 8, 1855; Peter, October 16, 1857; John G., December 8, 1859; Anna R., April 15, 1862; Mary Ann, October 9, 1864; Cynthia J., May 10, 1867; Kate A., November 24, 1869; William L., September 6, 1872. Jacob A. lives in Franklin, Warren County, as does his brother Joseph K. Mr. Sommer was for ten years treasurer of Milford Township. He is a farmer, and has been successful in his calling.

James Findley Stout, son of Abel and Theodosia Stout, was born in Butler County, July 18, 1805. His father moved here in 1803. The Indians were numerous at that time. He was lost when only two years old, and was not found for two days. He was married in 1870 to Winnie Gordon, daughter of James and Catharine Gordon, who came to this county in 1845. Their daughter was born in Ireland in 1842. Mr. Stout has three children. James Findley was born November 22, 1871; Mary Ann, April 28, 1872, and Caroline Myrtle, January 3, 1875. Mr. Stout lives on the farm his father entered, and has never parted with it. His memory is clear, and he recollects events of the War of 1812. His father, Abel Stout, was in the Revolutionary War, and his nephew Abel was in the Mexican War. It is a family of soldiers.

Frederick Smoyer, son of Frederick and Susan Smoyer, was born in Butler County, March 27, 1825. His father was married in Scioto County, coming to Butler with himself and wife on horseback. They arrived here in 1814. August 7, 1849, Frederick Smoyer, Jr., was married to Phebe, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Cook, who came to this county in 1816. The daughter was born the 19th of July, 1827. Their children were four. Anna was born March 21, 1860; Carrie, October 28, 1865; Ada, October 8, 1868; Eli, October 7, 1872. Mr. Smoyer is a farmer, and served as trustee of Mil-

ford Township for six years. One of his uncles was with Wayne's army.

Andrew P. Young was born in this county in 1806. His parents were James Young and Janet Scott, who emigrated to Ohio in 1796. He was married in July, 1830, to Julia H. Butler, daughter of Samuel and Barbara Kirkpatrick. They had four children: Janet, Barbara, Rebecca, and Maria. Mr. Young is a merchant. He has been postmaster and justice of the peace.

John W. Young is the son of Howard and Jane Young. He was born in Somerville, October 25, 1849, and was married in Camden, July 17, 1879, to Sally Honsker, daughter of Robert A. Honsker and Ann Honsker. Mr. Young's occupation is that of a druggist.

UNION.

Union Township was organized in 1823, and taken from Liberty. It is in the extreme south-east of the county. The south and east portions of the township, in particular, were heavily timbered formerly, the oak predominating. The south-west was low, swampy, and not regarded as the most valuable. About eight hundred acres of this land was taken up by Judge Burnet, of Cincinnati. Benjamin Mead lived on Section 9, now the land on which Port Union stands. He did some surveying for Judge Symmes. His property was left to his two sons, Benjamin and Walter, and his three daughters. Walter Mead was justice of the peace in former times. The south-east quarter of Section 11 was deeded to William and John Wright, by James Madison, in 1816. It is now owned by James Patchell, Sen. His father, James Patchell, settled upon this tract in 1830. He died in 1844, at seventy-two years of age.

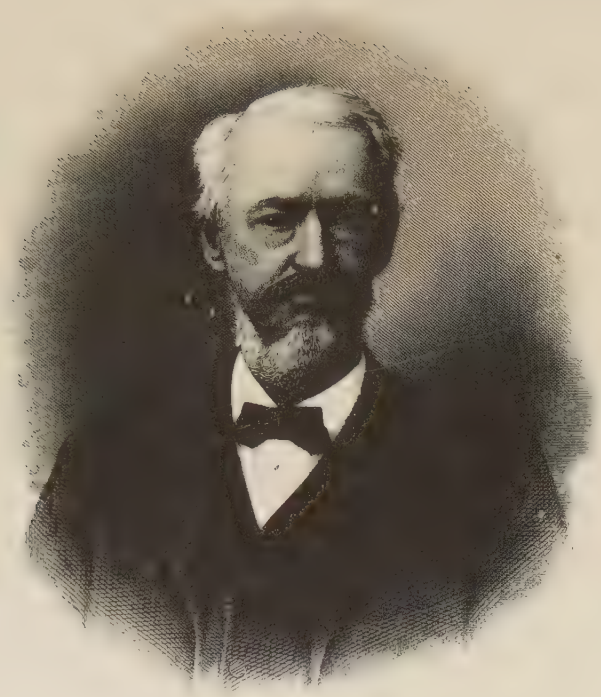
Union Township was settled principally by Marylanders, Pennsylvanians, and Virginians. The uplands were taken up and settled by resident owners, while the low and swampy lands were purchased and held in large tracts by wealthy parties, such as Judge Burnet, Isaac Hunt, the Stocktons, and others, and were in a manner vacant for a long time. About the year 1838 Abraham and Lot Swift built a fine merchant and grist-mill on the Miami Canal, in the township, and in 1840 the swamp lands were ditched. About the same time the Great Miami turnpike road was made through the township. These improvements, together with chopping the cord-wood and shipping to Cincinnati at a high price, created a new ambition among the people. Property of all kinds, especially lands, went up to two and afterward to three prices; but the bank panic in the Fall of 1841, which set prices back to what they were seven years previously, broke up almost every person that had bought land two or three years before that event.

July 4, 1791, Joseph McMaken made application for a volunteer sixth section in the north-east corner of the fourth section in the second township, east of the Big Miami, in the second entire range, which was the property of John N. Cummins. He moved on the land eight days before Christmas, 1795, meeting on his way General Wayne returning from the treaty at Greenville. Mrs. Elizabeth McMaken came out to live with her son some time before 1800, her children having all been married off. After being out here six or seven years she died, in 1801, at the age of one hundred and one years. Joseph McMaken died on the 10th of February, 1818, from injuries received by the breaking off of a limb from a tree. It struck him on the skull and fractured it. Mrs. McMaken died in September, 1836.

The earliest settlers in the township were Captain Cox, on Section 22; Joseph McMaken, Section 4; George Van Ness, Section 5; Thomas Huron, Mr. Travis, Section 35; and Brice Virgin, who afterwards went up to Princeton. Ayres settled just south of Westchester; Irwin settled in the south part of the township, and was an old acquaintance of McMaken's, coming from the same neighborhood in Pennsylvania. Seward came out in 1797, and lived in McMakin's house while waiting for his own cabin to be put up.

Samuel Seward, an old Revolutionary soldier, died on the 22d of April, 1828, at his residence, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He left upward of one hundred descendants. The previous day Mr. Abraham Montgomery, also a soldier of the Revolution, had died. Mr. Seward and Mr. Montgomery had been in their boyhood schoolmates. Together they joined their country's standard, and in the army they were messmates. Upon the close of the war, they retired from the army, and resided in the neighborhood of each other, in Union Township, Butler County. They departed this life only separated by death about four hours.

The justices of the peace of this township have been William Symmes, 1803; Michael Ayers, 1809; James Cummins, 1818; Joseph H. McMaken, 1823; Michael Ayers, 1824; Joseph H. McMaken, 1826; Walter P. Mead, 1829; William Parrish, 1830; Walter P. Mead, 1832; William Parrish, 1833; Samuel McLean, 1835; John Wakefield, 1836; Mark C. McMaken, Michael Dalton, John Wakefield, 1839; Mark C. McMaken, 1841; Robert W. McClelland, 1843; and since that



James Patchell

date, John Wakefield, Z. P. Gard, Alexander Miller, James Patchell, James Middleton, William Perine, Perry Wright, Z. P. Gard, W. W. Van Hise, James V. Spellman, Z. W. Selby, and A. S. Hutchison.

The following are the post-offices in this township, and the names of the postmasters:

Westchester.—This place was originally known to the post-office department as Chester. Under that title it had two postmasters. Enos Singer was appointed April 1, 1824, and James Freeman, August 2, 1826. On October 2, 1826, it was changed to Westchester. Abram Brewer was appointed November 5, 1828; John S. Davis, September 21, 1830; James Van Hise, May 24, 1845; Daniel Perine, July 5, 1849; James Jackson, March 4, 1852; Zadock Wharton, April 4, 1855; William W. Van Hise, April 15, 1858; David W. Williamson, June 2, 1863; Charles W. Snyder, March 27, 1866; David W. Williamson, February 25, 1867; George Snyder, January 6, 1871; James S. Jeffers, October 2, 1871; Dana L. Taylor, March 14, 1874; and Edwin P. Jackson, November 24, 1875.

Pisgah.—William W. Van Hise, December 21, 1843; David Conover, December 12, 1850; William W. Van Hise, August 8, 1853; David Conover, May 31, 1854; James Middleton, January 9, 1862; Samuel L. Sprinkle, July 10, 1876.

Port Union.—James Patchell, May 11, 1850; David Stiles, May 8, 1866; Cornelius W. Murphy, April 13, 1864; James V. Spellman, January 9, 1871.

Maud's was first known as Shoemaker. Its postmaster was Richard Maud, who received his appointment August 22, 1872. On the 19th of May, 1874, it was called Maud's. Calvin T. Williams was made postmaster June 11, 1877; Fred. C. Wagner, March 25, 1880; Daston M. Flummer, May 4, 1881.

Gano.—George L. Pierce, December 19, 1872; Henry Fox, October 6, 1873; Charles L. Gano, December 9, 1874; John J. Williamson, February 7, 1881; Lewis W. Scott, May 23, 1881; Thomas H. Burgess, April 4, 1882. This office was discontinued one week in December, 1874.

PORT UNION.

Port Union was laid off by William Elliot, and was first named McMaken's Bridge. McMaken, an old pioneer of the place, started the first grocery and built the first frame house (still standing) in the town. Just opposite this building of McMaken's was a log house, probably the first built. McMaken put up his house during the construction of the canal, in 1827.

The town now contains a population of about eighty souls, has two grocery stores, two or three shops, and a church. James V. Spellman has had a dry goods and a grocery store here for several years. One is also owned by Frank Ratz. Mr. Spellman is of the firm of Spellman & Vinnedge, grain dealers of this place.

The hall of the I. O. O. F. was built in 1878, and is a brick building. The lodge has a membership of thirty. The building cost $2,000. Its lower part is a hall, sometimes used as a lecture room by the public. The Knights of Honor, a society of thirty members, lately chartered, meet in this building twice a month.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Union has a membership now of about eighty-eight. The present building is a frame erected in 1856. The membership at that time consisted of but forty-one full members and eleven probationers. The Rev. W. H. Smith is the present pastor, and J. V. Spellman is the present Sabbath-school superintendent. This Church was organized December 17, 1853. It was then in the Cumminsville District. At that meeting M. F. West was secretary, and there were present A. Eddy, presiding elder, and the Rev. Messrs. Glasscock and Daniel Griffis. J. M. Walden, of the Methodist Book Concern, of Cincinnati, was first licensed to preach at Port Union, June 3, 1854. The local elders were Samuel Goslin, Nathan Whittlesey, Brumfield Boon, William Marsh, Thomas Jeffras, William Moore, Samuel D. Spellman (founder of the society), Manning F. West, Samuel Spellman, Samuel Winnings, and Samuel Hard. Mr. Samuel D. Spellman came here in 1843, but now lives in Indiana.

James Patchell, one of the oldest settlers of the township, occupies a farm on Section 5, in the second township, second range. He is a son of James Patchell and Elizabeth Cannon, who were natives of Ireland. He was born on Oil Creek, Venango County, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1814. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who emigrated to the northern part of Ireland in 1568, four years before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. As early as 1515 the principles of Luther and Zwinglius had gained an entrance into France (especially that part bordering on Switzerland), as well as the doctrines of Calvin, which were embraced by the Patchells, a very numerous and influential family living near Vassey. In the struggle between the Bourbons and the five princes of Guise, they espoused the cause of the former; but it was not until 1560 that there was anything like an armed opposition to the tyranny of the latter. A plan was agreed upon by the Huguenots to seize the Guises on a certain day, when a number of them were to present a petition to the king in person (who then lived at Blois), asking him to grant them the right of free exercise of their worship. The plan was betrayed and twelve hundred Huguenots were executed. Of that number seven were Patchells, where the name first occurred in French history. Bloody scenes were the result, and the massacre of Vassey in 1562 was the immediate cause of a continued civil war between the Catholics and Protestants in that part of France for over a century.

In leaving France and settling in Ireland, the Patchells did not better their condition, for the same bloody scenes were there enacted, though of a local and not a national character. His great-great-great-great grand-

father was one of the gallant few who served under that famous Protestant clergyman, George Walker, in the heroic defense of Derry against King James. For bravery in the battle of Boyne, he was presented with a gold medal, now in the possession of Samuel Patchell. His grandfather, Edward Patchell, was keeper of the forest under Lord Fitzgerald. This nobleman was killed by the Catholic tenantry, in the insurrection of 1788, in Derry County. He also owned a large farm five miles from Londonderry, and would have shared the fate of his lordship had he not been secretly released by a man named Dunbar, whom he had befriended in several ways.

In 1792 he emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania. In 1800 he bought one thousand acres of land of the Holland Land Company, through which Oil Creek runs, on which are some of the largest oil-wells in the State. His father, James Patchell, was next to the youngest of a family of two sons and three daughters, and was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in 1772, and married Elizabeth Cannon in 1800. She was also a native of Ireland, and was born in the county of Tyrone, in 1783. By this union there were eight children: Edward, William, Mary A., Jane, Eliza, Jemima, James, and Joseph, all of whom are now dead but James, who resides at Port Union.

In the War of 1812 he was a major in the Pennsylvania militia, and during the Winter of 1814 was stationed at Erie, Pennsylvania. His brother Edward was a brigadier-general in the Pennsylvania line during the War of 1812. He was also appointed by President Jackson, during his second term, the issuing commissary-general of the Army of the Southwest, with head-quarters at New Orleans, which position he held for three years, when he resigned on account of ill health. At the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Pittsburg.

In the Spring of 1816 James Patchell, in company with several other families, descended the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers to Neville, Clermont County, Ohio, in a keel-boat. He was driven to this course on account of going on the official bond of his friend Samuel Plumer, as sheriff of Venango County. He defaulted in office, for a large sum, and his security could not pay this without selling his farm, which he had inherited from his father. He left it in the hands of his brother Edward, to sell and pay the debt. A short time after coming to Clermont County he purchased a farm in Tate Township, where he resided until 1830, when he removed to Butler County, where he died in 1844, and his wife in 1846. He was a man of great energy and strong will-power. Although a Democrat in a Democratic county and township, and possessed of a good education, he would never consent to be a candidate for any office. These, combined with honesty and good judgment, made him a man of more than ordinary ability.

James Patchell, the son, was born on the 9th of July, 1814, at Oil Creek, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and removed with his parents to Clermont County, in Ohio, in 1816. He came to Union Township in 1830. On the 28th of August, 1842, he was married, at Port Union, to Mrs. Belinda McClellan Smith, widow of Dr. G. M. Smith. Her maiden name was McClellan, being the daughter of James McClellan and Anna Giffin, and she was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 8, 1815. Her father was a great-uncle of General George B. McClellan. They have six children. Joseph C. was born December 14, 1843; E. Jennie, August 4, 1847; James E., August 29, 1850; Stephen C., January 29, 1853; Edward W., August 14, 1855; and Rosalinda, December 6, 1858. Joseph C., who is married to Lizzie Gerwig, now lives in Cincinnati, and is a dentist in good practice; E. Jennie is married to Samuel B. Dean, and lives at Collinsville; James is married to Ollie Cutler, and lives at Port Union; Stephen is married to Jennie Easton; Edward W. is married to Mollie Howard; Rosalinda was married September 28, 1881, to George Milton Roudebush, of Newtonville, Clermont County.

Mr. Patchell began with about eighty acres of land, but has since added steadily to it, until he now has two hundred and forty-six acres in a state of high cultivation. He was trustee of Union Township from 1843 to 1849; justice of the peace from November 3, 1849, to December 13, 1846, in all fifteen years; postmaster of Port Union from May 11, 1850, to October, 1865, and notary public since January 25, 1866. He was assessor of real estate in the township in 1859, and also in 1880, and revalued them in both years. From 1855 to 1877 he settled nearly all the estates of deceased persons as administrator, and acted as guardian of minors within the township, their estates amounting in gross to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. His family has had a long and honorable connection with the history of this valley.

Hugh Cannon, the eldest brother of his mother, was killed in St. Clair's expedition, November 4, 1791. Another brother of his mother, Thomas Cannon, married Elizabeth Scott, a sister of General Winfield Scott. They had one son and two daughters. The son, William Scott Cannon, died in New Orleans in 1834. The oldest daughter, Jane Gray Cannon, married James Swisshelm, a farmer's son living near McKeesport, and afterward became famous as an editor and political and social writer. The other daughter married Zachary Mitchell of the same place. The Cannons and Swisshelms were early settlers of Pittsburg and that part of the State. Mrs. Swisshelm was born and reared in the city of Pittsburg.

James V. Spellman was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 16, 1823, and is the younger son of Henry Spellman and Charlotte Galler, natives of New York, of German descent. Spellman was one of the pioneers of Hamilton County, settling in 1807, near Red

bank. He died in 1850. Mr. James V. Spellman was brought up as a farmer, being occupied at home until his twenty-first year. He was married December 1, 1842, to Angelina Warren, a native of Hamilton County. They are the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Althea J. was born in 1843, and is now the wife of Dr. L. M. Griffis, of Hamilton; J. Warren, January 18, 1847, now assisting his father in Port Union, and Clara V., July 25, 1855.

Mr. Spellman was in trade in Cincinnati for eight years, and being employed in farming in 1854. He came to Port Union in 1860, and engaged in farming and trading, entering the mercantile business in connection with James Beatty. Since 1870, when Mr. Beatty retired, the firm has been Spellman, Vinnedge & Co. They have a general store, and are extensive buyers of grain. Mr. Spellman is a member of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati. He was township trustee for several years, justice of the peace for one term, and is now a member of the board of education. He was postmaster of Port Union for ten years. He had no early pecuniary advantages, but now owns in addition to his store seventy-five acres of land adjoining the village.

TYLERSVILLE.

Tylersville was laid off in 1842 by Mr. Daniel Pocock, and named by John Sullivan after President John Tyler. It is locally known as Pug Muncy. The first building was erected by Michael Dalton many years previous to the above-mentioned time. The country surrounding this place was a dense forest, and cooperage the principal trade. Mr. Dalton also erected the first cooper-shop. His dwelling-house was known for a long time as the swayback house. It was a story and a half, and as the roof had no support it sank. The house has now been torn down for forty years. In an early day, when timber was plenty, there were a number of cooper-shops, at times as many as three, and each did a good business.

The third house built in this place was a little pole cabin, erected not later than 1835. It was put up on the ground now owned by 'Squire Wright, and in his garden, and stood until about the year 1852. Andrew Hough occupied this house afterward, and built a little pole cabin on the north-west of the two roads where he had a store, the first one in Tylersville. It was kept by him for a few years, when John Sullivan took possession, tore the store away, and built a little frame. Part of this structure is still standing.

Mr. Abram Sharpe, a German, was the next merchant of the town, and was very successful in the business, which he followed for twenty years. His store was begun on a small scale at first, but increased to that of a good country store afterwards. During his reign as chief merchant, an opposition store was started up by Mr. George Sheppard. The sons of Mr. Sharpe are at this time leading merchants in New York and Louisville. Mr. John Whittikind, a German, has a country store in the village; the business of the place, however, has decreased.

Besides the Sharpe boys, who did so well, Nathaniel Jeffras, now of Jeffras & Seely, Cincinnati, was here formerly as a poor boy, working for 'Squire Wright at eight dollars per month. His father, Thomas Jeffras, was an active man in the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the place, and was one of its class-leaders for thirty-five years. The building was erected in 1850. Mr. Jeffras, the Rev. Nathan Whittlesey, and Mr. Jeffras's mother, a true Christian in every sense of the word, were the organizers of the Sabbath-school also. The membership of both the Church and Sabbath-school was greater formerly than now, owing to removals and deaths.

The log school-house was the second building in the town proper. It contained an old-fashioned fire-place that would take in a stick of wood eight feet long. The seats were made of slabs, pins supporting them on the floor. The windows were on either side of the house, and from ten to twelve feet long, occupying the length and width of one log. These windows were protected by shutters, and were fastened by strong hook-and-eye hinges, in such a way that when opened the shutters were raised from below and stood propped up. This house was built about 1830, and probably Elisha Dalton was the "first master" who held sway with the rod. Caldwell, Ames Sedam, and James S. Wiles were also early teachers. The house was used for singing-schools, church purposes, etc.; but in 1840 the little brick school-house was erected, and stood until 1866, when the present brick structure was built. The present attendance at school is not so great as formerly. It does not now exceed forty pupils in average attendance, while in pioneer times it was not uncommon to have seventy-five pupils.

William Wright and his son John came to this place from Pennsylvania in 1816, and settled on Section 11. William Wright was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and drew twenty dollars annually as a pension, but was entitled to more. He was an Indian fighter in Pennsylvania in 1763. He was married twice, his second wife being Miss Rhoda Wharton, by whom he had six children. This marriage was in 1820. 'Squire Perry Wright, of this place, was named after Commodore Perry. Thomas Jeffras came to this portion of the township from Maryland in 1805, and settled first near Middletown, but soon afterwards removed to Tylersville. Michael Dalton came as early as 1805. He was for many years a teacher of the public day-school, was a justice of the peace, and withal a sturdy pioneer of the wilderness. Isaiah Wharton settled first where Gano Station is now. His daughter Rhoda married William Wright, of Tylersville. 'Squire Wright, her son, now living in Tylersville, was born in 1827; has been justice of the peace nine

years, and is also a good farmer. His farm adjoins the town.

The country about the village is high, the soil good, and a high state of cultivation prevails. The land is rolling and a little uneven between this point and Westchester. Almost every family in early times had a loom, and did their own weaving. They always hired the tailor and shoemaker. The teacher of the school was generally an Irishman. There was a grave-yard on Section 35, near Tylersville, at a very early date, but many were buried at Springdale.

WESTCHESTER.

Westchester is the oldest village in the township, and was originally called Mechanicsburg, but changed to Westchester by statute, and was laid out by Hezekiah Smith in March, 1817. Twenty-seven lots were laid out at first. Afterwards, in April, 1817, James Cummins made an addition of lots, numbering from one to twenty inclusive. Other additions have since been made.

Joseph Cox came from Maryland. He was employed by Judge Symmes on the early surveys, settling a little south-east of Westchester on a quarter-section of land, and afterwards accumulated considerable property, and was considered as wealthy for a man of that day. He raised a family of three sons and three daughters. Julia Cox married Robert McMaken, a brother of Joseph. Elizabeth married Dr. Williamson. The names of his sons were Benjamin, John, and Joseph. John became a wealthy farmer of the township. Joseph went South. Benjamin moved to Monroe County, Ohio. John Cox was born about 1800. Elizabeth Cox was born April 10, 1798, and died April 27, 1880. David Williamson died December 2, 1873, aged 78 years and 2 months.

Charles Legg, a very early pioneer, was born January 1, 1763, and died September 4, 1864. His wife Rachel was born May 25, 1762, and died November 21, 1847. Nancy McMaken died in the twenty-seventh year of her age, in 1820. Charles Legg lived about a mile north of Westchester, and raised a family of ten children, all dead but two sons and one daughter. The latter is now ninety-three years old. He came in 1805. Whittlesey, Connover, and Jeffras all came during that year.

William Van Hise was an early member of the Methodist Church, and has left a number of descendants, who are prominent citizens of the township. He raised a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls. He was born September 29, 1780, and died July 19, 1850. Rachael, his wife, was born March 4, 1779, and died April 11, 1850. He came from New Jersey in 1815, and some six or seven families bore him company, and among this number were Connover, Slayback, and others. After reaching Pittsburg they took a flat-boat for Cincinnati. Putting the horses and the wagons on the boat save one, Slayback rode from Pittsburg to Cincinnati. Van Hise settled on sixty acres, Naples settling also on part of this place, but left after a year or so for Rising Sun, Indiana. Connover was the son-in-law of Slayback.

Westchester was settled apparently by mechanics. At the lower end of town was a flax-seed oil-mill, a fulling-mill, a carding-mill, a saw-mill, and grist-mill. These mills, the saw-mill, grist-mill, and oil-mill were all under one roof. They were built by Samuel Burnes, and were primitive in construction, being a tread-mill run by oxen. A Mr. Samuel Foster carried on the mill some few years, but they all went down before the year 1820. The ruins of these foundations are still to be seen. Mr. James Cummins started the first tan-yard of the place, which was as early as 1810. It was on the west side of the road, on a lot owned by Jared Parrish. This one was run until within the past eight years. Mr. McLean had it last. Mr. Parrish owned it some forty years. He was an early and prominent settler of the town, who died September 7, 1870, at sixty-five years of age. The Rev. William Parrish was born in 1800, and died October 17, 1847.

The first tavern of Westchester was kept by Ezekiel Gard. He was one of the oldest settlers of the place, and kept the hotel for forty years, and died May 3, 1868, aged sixty years. His wife, Elizabeth Gard, lived until 1868. She was seventy-six years old at the time. She died of the cholera in Indiana. This tavern was kept prior to the time of the stage routes. James Elliott was the first man who kept hotel where Mrs. Simpson now is. Daniel Avey sold out his hotel to Simpson a year or so before the war.

John Caldwell had a farm at Westchester and a tan-yard. Gard had a part of the ground. Hezekiah Smith had an ox saw-mill. When Colonel Dick Johnson's regiment came through in 1812, they were handsomely entertained by the inhabitants. Smith acted as quartermaster till the end of the war. Johnson's regiment was of fine, handsome men. They were taken to the woods near by where they camped, and the inhabitants vied with each other in taking them good things to eat.

The first store in Westchester was kept by Anderson a few years. This was a small affair, and was afterwards purchased and run by James Freeman, prior to 1820. It was near Mr. Jackson's shoe shop, but Freeman kept where the hotel is now. Jeremiah Day was probably the first blacksmith in the place. His shop was just below the town.

Formerly the village was in a most thriving condition. There were manufactures of every ordinary kind almost, and the travel through was large—shoemakers, hatmakers, potteries, coopering, etc., in addition to what has been already named—induced considerable patronage to the place that would otherwise have gone elsewhere. It now has a hotel, kept by Mrs. Margaret Simpson, a harness shop, blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, wagon-maker's shop, post-office, and one or two good stores, and one or two saloons. It is not the town

it was before the railroad was built, and is not likely to increase in population in the near future.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church here is a branch of that in Sharon, Hamilton County. A meeting was held, closing February 6, 1869, at which the following persons united with the Church in Sharon: Ann Cox, Anna D. Forrest, Mary E. Wakefield, Nancy J. Long, Anna Hunt, Ben Bates, Harriet Bates, Lawrence Peel, Louisa Peel, Thomas Long, Catherine Long, Eva J. Hamilton, Beatty Pattison, Luther Hughes, Elizabeth Hughes, Joel Hall, Martha Haven, Marian Long, Margaret Long, James Jackson, William A. Jackson, Sarah A. Dalrymple, Delilah Fuller. They were organized into a branch of the Sharon Presbyterian Church, with the privilege of electing elders. The present membership is one hundred and four. They used the building which belonged to the New School Presbyterian Church. Colonel C. L. Gano is superintendent of the Sunday-school. Their house cost thirty-three hundred dollars. The pastor is the Rev. C. K. Holtsinger. The old church was thirty-eight by forty feet, and the new is thirty-eight by fifty-nine feet. The church is very handsome inside. They worshiped in the old church until very lately.

Mr. Daniel Avey, an old gentleman who died recently, gave the following account of what he remembered: He came to this section of the country with his father in 1806. They settled north-east of Westchester, on what is now the Wickey farm. Near the house Mr. Avey built a grist-mill, the stones being eighteen inches in diameter. In the Spring of the year corn would be ground at a rate not to exceed half a bushel an hour. The first school-house stood south of the present house of Daniel Michael, on the present farm of J. C. Wakefield, and was built between 1806 and 1812. It was of logs, with greased-paper windows. The second school-house was built near by, near the residence of James Miller, and was a frame building. The third was also frame, and is yet standing, belonging to Mrs. Fowler. It is now used as a residence. The next school-house is the present Granger Hall. The present school-house is a new building on the Cox farm, and is now about four years old.

The present Presbyterian Church was built in 1842, the builders and prime movers being Jerry Day and Enoch Conover. The Methodist Sunday-school was begun in a house now occupied by Van Hise as a store, in 1827 or 1828. This was a union Sunday-school, and was organized by the Rev. Hezekiah Smith. There is a branch of the Catholic Church in Glendale in this town. It was organized about the beginning of the civil war, and worships in Grangers' Hall. There are about one hundred and sixty members. Their priests have been the Rev. Messrs. Corcoran, Carey, and O'Donnell, the last being the present clergyman.

The Methodist Church building in Westchester was erected in 1818. The Methodist people of this vicinity previous to this time worshiped in private houses, frequently meeting at Mr. Legg's. The money for this edifice was raised by subscription, and the two pioneers of the Church, Charles Legg and Duran Whittlesey, were active in securing the amount necessary, and frequently made long and laborious trips over the country in their calls for donations. The first structure was of brick, and as the builders did not know how to construct a self-supporting roof, they put columns under it for the support of that part. The lot was donated by Hezekiah Smith, who was a Baptist preacher and the founder of the town. The school-house stood on the same lot also. The church building stood until 1848, when it was torn down and the old brick used in part to build the new one.

Among the early preachers may be mentioned Arthur W. Elliott, who was a prominent minister in his day, and probably traveled this circuit as early as 1810. He possessed a good education, and became widely known in his work. The Rev. James B. Finley and a Rev. Mr. Goddard were also pioneers in this field. Among the lay members may be mentioned Charles Legg, Duran Whittlesey, Thomas Jeffras, Ezra Dalton, and the Elliotts, who were actively interested in the cause. Major W. W. Elliott came to the township in 1824, since which time he has been identified with the Church, not only as a member of the society, but also as a leader, having served as steward full forty years, and as class-leader fifteen years. His means have been liberally donated. The Rev. T. C. Crum is the present pastor, and William Van Hise the Sabbath-school superintendent. A Presbyterian Church existed here between 1830 and 1840, but was very weak, and soon ceased to exist.

Prominent among the early settlers of Union Township was the old Revolutionary soldier, John C. Beckett, who settled near Westchester in 1810. He was an American officer during that war, and after its close was engaged in transporting goods between Cincinnati and Fort Hamilton. His son James C. Beckett, who was born December 24, 1799, on Mill Creek, Hamilton County, came with his father in 1810 to this section of the county, and lived to an old and honored age.

Major William W. Elliott was born in Maryland, July 24, 1800, being the son of William Elliott and Rachel Bosley, of English descent. He received an ordinary education, and with his parents came to Ohio in 1810, locating in the vicinity of Princeton. He was brought up as a farmer, and continued that occupation until his parents died. During the War of 1812 he saw the troops from Kentucky march up to the north on the road from Cincinnati to Dayton, which had then been newly laid out. At the age of fifteen he went to live with a brother-in-law, and drove team for him for seven years. The county was still very new, and huge forests encumbered almost the whole of the land.

The major bought his present place in 1824, having been married in 1823 to Sarah Mutchner, a native of

Maryland. To that marriage were born two children, one of whom is now living, the wife of George Jackson, a resident of Lebanon. Major Elliott settled upon his present place in 1824. It was then entirely wild. He put up a log cabin, cleared up the place, and rapidly improved it. He bought the land from General William Henry Harrison, afterward President. He put up a hewed-log house, and remained there until building a brick one about 1840. The major was long active in military affairs, having command of the regiment in Butler County in 1837. On the making of the turnpike from Cincinnati to Dayton, he was elected director, and has been annually elected ever since. He has been township trustee for many years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for many years, and is one of the leading laymen of the denomination. He is frequently called upon to make addresses before Sunday-schools and temperance societies. He has been president of the Pioneer Association of Warren and Butler Counties, and is an active and esteemed member of that body. Although eighty-two years of age, his bodily strength is still considerable, and his mental faculties unweakened. For many of the recollections embodied in these pages we are indebted to him.

UNION TOWNSHIP CEMETERY.

This cemetery was laid out in the Fall of 1870. George Vinnedge, Perry Wright, and Abner Jackson were the trustees at that time. They purchased an addition to the old yard, which had been in existence for fifty years, making in all one of twelve and a quarter acres. Frederick Wicke, Jacob Francis, and James Patchell, Jr., are the present board of officers. J. W. Gerard, the sexton, has been in charge of these grounds since 1871. The yard was formerly in a bad condition, owing to so much brush and undergrowth, but considerable attention has been paid to the grounds and the walks of late, and it now presents as fine an appearance as any in the country outside of the large cities. Three hundred persons have been buried in this yard, and an average of thirty deaths happens every year. The ground is divided off into sections, four in number, and these again subdivided into lots, of which there are in all six hundred. A good fence incloses the cemetery, and on the inside evergreen trees adorn the grounds and shade the drivers, giving the whole a handsome appearance.

MAUDVILLE.

Maudville is yet in its infancy as a village, the first house being erected by Henry Stickles after the railroad was built. He keeps a boarding-house, a saloon, and a grocery. He also owns a lumber-yard. Gilbert & Williamson keep a country store. It is a good grain center, and from this point cereals are shipped in quantities.

The old saw-mill that stood where the railroad crosses the pike is among the most interesting things of the past. Like all saw-mills of pioneer days, it was to be run with water, but instead of a sluggish stream to furnish power for the wheel, a mere tub-full of that element was thought to be sufficient to run it forever, with an occasional drop now and then added to make good what might be lost by evaporation. The contrivance consisted of an upright saw, with all its ordinary attachments; a large tub was placed aloft and filled with water. This tub held about one hundred barrels, and was filled by the proprietor and his devoted wife, it was said, who was to share honors, undoubtedly world-renowned, if this thing worked. The expectant day arrived; logs filled the yard below; the mill had been erected, but not weatherboarded or roofed; the tub filled, and pump fixed in its place. It was supposed that the same force of water used to run the wheel would also run the pump, and throw the water back as fast it escaped. On trial, of course, it proved a failure; the logs in the yard rotted, the mill tumbled down of old age, and no trace of its former existence is now visible.

GANO.

Gano is a small place on the southern portion of the township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, and is a station built since that road was put through, by Charles Gano, of Cincinnati. This was in 1874. In 1879 Mr. Charles Gano, Jr., built a large flouring-mill and did a fine business, but unfortunately the mill took fire soon after it was erected and burned down. The ambition of the village tempered down after the loss of the grain trade incident to this event, and Maudville was left thenceforth as cock of the walk. A well one hundred and twelve feet deep was dug near this mill for water, but gas was discovered and from that time to this it oozes up in great quantity. This gas was conducted by a pipe into the mill and was used for drying the wheat; it probably comes from the decomposed matter of the drift below, and is odorless. Mr. C. L. Gano owns a beautiful residence in this place.

RIALTO.

Rialto is owned by the Friend & Fox Paper Company, and consists of three mills, about seven miles from Hamilton, on the edge of the canal. It manufactures book and news paper. Capacity, five thousand and five hundred pounds per day. The new Crescent mill, built in 1881, is a mile below the others, and is illuminated by electric lights, and filled with the finest machinery made in the East. It manufactures roofing and wrapping papers. The original manufactory was a grist-mill, begun by Taylor Webster, who did a good business for many years. He sold to Beatty & Cooper, who sold to Friend & Fox.

PISGAH.

Pisgah is the highest point in Union Township, although to the casual observer it seems to be on a general

level with the surrounding country. It is higher than Lebanon and all points around. It was probably named by William Belch, a pioneer of the place, and so called from the old church that stood on this land. The village has but eleven residences, a grocery store, post-office, and a blacksmith's shop.

William Belch came here as early as 1812 or 1815. He was a Pennsylvania German, and very energetic. He kept the first hotel of the place many years before he died, after which his son William kept it fifteen or twenty years longer. William and James Van Hise started a hotel about 1838, and also a store and post-office. This was the first post-office in Pisgah. It was subsequently kept by David Conover and James Middleton, and now by S. M. Sprinkle. The two Van Hises also kept the first store. They carried on the business a number of years, and were the last to keep hotel.

A still-house was erected in an early day by James Irwin on the farm now owned by James Irwin, his grandson. Mr. Irwin came to Ohio before 1800, and settled first in Warren County, and after a few years came to Pisgah and settled on 360 acres of choice lands. He started the first tan-yard. He was the grandfather of Governor Irwin, of California. This distinguished man, William Irwin, received a good education in the public schools, and subsequently in colleges, after which he went to California, about 1850, and for several years edited the leading paper of that State. He was afterwards sent to the State Legislature, and later elected governor of that State. He has since that time been conspicuous in the management of State affairs, and is known as a representative citizen of the country.

The people of Pisgah, in an early time, attended Church at Muddy Creek. This was a Baptist society just outside the county. Subsequently the Presbyterians erected a church building on the Belch property. This house stood on the old Quakertown Road, near the village, and on the same lot upon which the school-house stood. The two buildings were within the same fencing. The school-house was made of round logs and the church of hewed logs. After a few years the Church people built a brick house, and the school was moved into the old church building. This was on James Irwin's place, and in 1835 or 1836 the district built the new brick school-house, on the identical spot on which stood the old log-house, and its remains, in a repaired condition, still stand, but the house is owned as private property. The district purchased land in 1862, when and where the present structure was erected. The church served its purpose for a long period of time, but for many years it has gone into disuse, save for an occasional service. The property was finally sold, and the organization has lost its identity.

Robert Caldwell, an Irishman, was probably the first teacher of Pisgah, who applied the beech and black-walnut methods of imparting instruction in an early day. He believed in "the laying on of hands," and there are some of his pupils still living who distinctly remember how they were thrashed through to the Rule of Three. He was "master" for some years, and was then followed by Michael Dalton, who became a prominent citizen of the place, and is very kindly remembered by many people yet. Mrs. James Hunt (formerly Miss Anna Ellsworth) was the first lady teacher of these schools. She taught for a long while. She was a woman of rare abilities; was finely educated, and was unexcelled as a teacher. The Slayback brothers, John C. and James N., taught here a number of years, and a good report of their work follows them. The Pisgah schools have always been in a flourishing condition, and have been successful in furnishing many good teachers to the county.

Among the early preachers of Pisgah may be mentioned the Rev. Mr. Graves, of the Presbyterian Church, fifty years ago, and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Lemon, of the Muddy Creek Baptist Church. Mr. Graves remained with this congregation many years, and during that period of time the Church was prosperous.

In former times bleeding was common in the art of curing. People sent to Westchester for a doctor, and it was not until as late as 1845, when James L. Round, M. D., formerly of Westchester, moved to the place and settled as the first resident physician. He stayed many years, but some six years before he died, fell from a ladder, and so injured himself that he was compelled to go on crutches the remainder of his life. This was but a few years ago, and he was about the only physician of note who took up his residence in the place.

Mrs. David Hulse has probably rendered as much service to the sick as many a physician with college diploma. Her parents were educated people. Louis Krouskopf, her father, was an educated German, and was a cavalry officer under Napoleon in the French expedition against Russia. His regiment lost all but fifty-five men in that campaign. He came to America in 1822, settling first at Sharon, Ohio, and subsequently at Pisgah, where he kept a hotel on the Lebanon and Cincinnati Turnpike, a mile and a half west of the village, and afterwards became gate-keeper on that road. He came in 1829, and in 1838 kept toll-gate, and was the originator of the pole sweep in this neighborhood. The gates previous to this time were similar to those used in fences, and swung around. The innovation of the ordinary pole had its enemies at that time, there being those who vigorously contended they were under no obligation to pay toll when they had no gate to go through. Mr. Krouskopf was also a physician, and was educated in the Prussian schools of medicine, but did not practice surgery, his specialty, after coming to America. He died December 31, 1860. William Hulse had the first blacksmith's shop in the village, which he kept until 1831, when he died. Tullis & Middleton have a shop at this time.

During the late war, Pisgah furnished a score of men for the army, out of which a full dozen either were killed outright, died in hospital, or from the effects of the hardships and exposures of camp life soon after returning home. Lewis A. Hulse, son of David Hulse, was a mere lad when he shouldered his musket for the army. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and died in camp. In this connection should also be mentioned the names of Benjamin Belch, Marsh and Joel Tullis, James Round, Isaac Myers, Vermillion Voorhees, William Burch, Joseph Moore, Joseph and Jesse Gray, Jesse Price, Richmond Middleton, Benjamin Steward, and Charles Catro. The names of these heroes will never be forgotten.

The Burch Spring, once so noted, now abandoned, was dug on the Deerfield road, on land now owned by Harvey Webb, about 1860. The well was sunk to the depth of seventy-five feet, when water flowed in a torrent, filling the well about half full immediately, and scarcely giving a chance for the men to get out. It was believed that an underground river had been struck. The sides fell in, until there was apparently a subterranean lake of water, which to save next drew attention, and during the next Spring, rocks and logs were hauled in large quantities and dumped in, but when the cavity was filled the well was lost, and there is nothing there now save a great depression to mark the once great well.

David Hulse, one of the leading and progressive men of Pisgah, was born in Union Township, April 2, 1819, and was the youngest son of William Hulse and Catherine Lutes, both natives of New Jersey, and of Dutch descent. Mr. Hulse was one of the pioneers of Butler County, settling upon the farm adjoining the one now owned by his son in 1815. It was then in the woods, and hardly any roads existed there. Indians still occasionally passed through on their hunting expeditions, and there was an abundance of game and only one moderately good road. He was a blacksmith by trade, carrying on that business for many years jointly with farming. He was an active member of the Baptist Church at Muddy Creek, in Warren County, there being none near his residence. He raised a family of eight sons and two daughters, of whom the only survivor is David Hulse. William Hulse died in 1833. David attended the common schools at Pisgah until he had obtained a fair education, and after leaving school became thoroughly versed in agricultural pursuits. In his fourteenth year he went with an older brother to Indiana, where he remained for three years, the only period of his life in which he was not a resident of Ohio. He returned to Ohio in 1837, and was employed in farm-work.

Mr. Hulse was married November 21, 1839, to Ernestine Krouskopf, who was born in Germany, September 22, 1820. She was the daughter of Louis Krouskopf and Catherine Merser, who emigrated to America in August, 1821, and settled in Hamilton County. They removed to this county in 1829.

Mr. and Mrs. Hulse were the parents of seven children, of whom three survive. Lewis A. was born February 12, 1845. Energetic and patriotic, he enlisted September 1862, in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Stone River, the first battle he had an opportunity to be in, he was acting as a scout. On the morning of December 31st he was shot down, although living until February 16, 1863. Mr. Hulse's first child, Olelia Jane, was born October 30, 1840, and is now the wife of Irwin Miller. She resides in Union Township; Loretta Emeline was born September 7, 1842, and married James Ayers, a well-known resident. The third child was Lewis A.; the fourth was William Francis, who was born August 4, 1849. He lives on the home farm and helps in its management. Hulda Amanda, born February 17, 1851, was the wife of Servetus Dawson, but died May 6, 1881. David Charles was born December 3, 1854, and is now telegraph operator at New Morefield, Ohio. Ernest Eugene was born June 22, 1861, and is still at home.

Mr. Hulse, immediately after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now lives. This was in the Spring of 1840. There was a log cabin, and some little improvements in the way of deadened timber had been made. He occupied the log cabin until he built his present handsome residence in 1851. The place consists of one hundred and fifteen acres, finely cultivated, situated just upon the eastern edge of Pisgah. Mr. Hulse derived a little means from his parents, but his success is due principally to his own industry. He is well read, and frequently contributes to the newspapers. Both he and his wife are very methodical. Mrs. Hulse has for a long time been a practitioner in obstetrics and in female diseases, in which she has had great success. She has taken pains to inform herself, both from books and observation, and in the cases she has attended has been unusually fortunate. She has also done much in children's diseases, and enjoys the confidence of the community. Of late, however, she has partially retired from practice.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Joseph Allen was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 11, 1822. He was the son of Martin L. Allen and Susan Frasie, both natives of New York. He attended the common school in Hamilton County, and received a liberal education. He was trained as a farmer. He remained in Hamilton County until he was twelve years old, then coming to Butler County, and settling near Princeton. He worked on a farm for three years, then going to Hamilton County, where he stayed until he was twenty-four years of age. He was married December 7, 1845, to Miss Mary Thompson, born in Hamilton County in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are parents of one daughter and four sons. Lee F. was born March 4,

1847, and is now a resident of Xenia; Fanny J., now the wife of Luke Wyle, a resident of Liberty Township, was born June 28, 1850; Henry D. was born January 31, 1858; Joseph P., February 26, 1862; and Elwood C., September 8, 1869.

After marriage Mr. Allen conducted a farm two miles north of where he now lives, for one year. In 1847 he located at his present home, which was but partially improved. It was then a wild place. He cut off over a hundred acres, and otherwise made improvements. He occupied a log-house for a time, and afterward a small frame house, which was used until the present mansion was erected. The place is now fully improved. It consists of one hundred acres. He received no assistance on beginning life, but is wholly self-made. He was township trustee about 1868, for one term, and a director of the county agricultural society for two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is superintendent of its Sunday-school. He took an active part in raising volunteers during the Rebellion, for Company I, Eighty-third Regiment. He was largely instrumental in raising the quota of the township.

Eliphalet Beckley was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1817, on the 16th of June, being the oldest son of Henry Beckley and Ann Ferris, of Connecticut. With his parents, he came to Hamilton County, in this State, in 1831, locating near Cincinnati. His father died when the boy was thirteen years of age, and he took charge of the family until he was twenty-one. He began learning the carpenter's trade when he was seventeen, and after his majority worked for seven years as a journeyman. Mr. Beckley was married October 5, 1841, to Jane Moore, who was born in Hamilton County, December 3, 1822.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckley had nine children, of whom seven are living. Amanda was born May 18, 1842, and is now dead; Henry, who is a resident of Hamilton, was born February 6, 1845. Cordelia was born August 9, 1846, and is now the widow of George Muchmore, of Union Township; Ruth was born April 26, 1849, and is the wife of George Nash, a resident of Hamilton County; Charles was born February 6, 1851, and is a farmer of Union Township; Mary was born March 27, 1857; W. H., May 12, 1859; and Eliphalet, Jr., October 13, 1860. He continued to live in Hamilton County after contracting marriage, having been twenty-one years there, when he removed to this county, in March, 1862. He first located upon the farm now owned by William Townsend, staying there until the Spring of 1875, when he purchased the place where he now lives, known as the McAdams place. He owns fifty-nine acres, under fine cultivation. Mrs. Beckley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Mary L. Belch was born in Mason, Warren County, September 1, 1811, being the daughter of Benjamin Dodds and Martha Drake, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. She went to school in the common log cabin. October 23, 1833, she was married to William Belch, a native of the State of Maryland, who was born July 2, 1801. He was of Scotch descent, coming with his parents to Ohio, Warren County, in 1813, and afterwards settling upon the farm now owned by Mrs. Belch, in Union Township, Butler County. This they acquired in 1815, keeping a public house known as the Belch House for many years. The land was entirely wild when they settled upon it.

Mr. and Mrs. Belch were the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living. Plessy M. was born about 1834 and died about 1848. The second child died in infancy. Catherine was born in 1835, and is now the widow of Francis Burdsall, living in Lebanon. Martha B., the widow of Samuel Burdsall, was born in 1837. She is now living at Mt. Washington, Hamilton County. William Wallace was born September 6, 1840. He is a well-known farmer of Union Township. Edwin, born November 12, 1858, is at home. Mr. Belch died in March, 1863. He was a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and a good farmer. Mrs. Belch has conducted the place successfully, and given her children good educations. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

John Block was born in Holstein, Germany, June 24, 1832, and was the son of Henry Block and Margaret Kruse. He came to America in the Fall of 1853, and soon after was in Cincinnati. He remained one year in Hamilton County, engaged in farming, coming to Butler County in 1854. He worked at farming a year and a half in Liberty Township. He was married February 22, 1859, to Fanny Brown, born in Baden, Germany, December 30, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Block are the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living. Caroline Elizabeth was born May 15, 1860; Henry, November 13, 1861; Mary Ellen, March 1, 1863; John Adam, December 10, 1864; Charles Matthew, November 10, 1867; Anna Kate, December 21, 1870; Frank, July 7, 1873, and George William, May 19, 1879. Frank died May 8, 1876.

After 1859 Mr. Block conducted the Muchmore farm two years, the Rogers farm four years, the Gerard place one year, and various other places in Union Township. He was on the Stiles farm and the Hiram Smith farm, and managed the James Patchell farm for six years. He located on the Samuel Spellman farm, where he still resides. It consists of two hundred and eight acres of finely improved bottom lands. He is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser. He has been a school director, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Block is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry Dimmick was born in this county, February 5, 1832, and is the son of Nathan Dimmick and Sarah Argendine, both natives of Ohio and of English descent. Mr. Dimmick was early placed in charge of the late

Norman McMaken. He was a pupil at the common schools, where he received a fair education. He was brought up a farmer, and remained with Mr. McMaken until of age. Mr. Dimmick was married February 17, 1853, to Armena Swallow, born in Hamilton in 1835. She was the daughter of Benjamin Swallow, an early settler in Hamilton County. She is the mother of nine children. Norman M. was born May 1, 1854; Benjamin W., March 8, 1856; Sarah E., March 4, 1858; Alice, May 21, 1860; Bertha, November 1, 1862; Fanny, March 9, 1866; Katy, October 4, 1868; Lida A., April 1, 1870; and Daisy, February 22, 1873. Sarah E., a most estimable young lady, was married to Ennis Voorhees, dying February 2, 1881.

After marriage, Mr. Dimmick conducted the Beckett farm for some two years, then returning to the McMaken homestead about 1856, where he has since resided. Before the death of Mr. McMaken Mr. Dimmick had bought a portion of the farm, and after that event inherited the remainder. He now owns two hundred and four and a half acres, in a good state of cultivation. It has a handsome family residence, with fine surroundings. He has been a school director for the past fifteen years. Mrs. Dimmick and the younger members of the family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Westchester.

Michael Deemer was born in Bavaria the 22d of November, 1838, and was the son of Jacob and Magdalena (Miller) Deemer. He attended the government school until he was thirteen years of age, receiving a fair education in the common branches, and then learning the trade of shoemaker from his father, completing his term at twenty-one. He went to Paris in 1859, where he worked at his trade for two years, and in May, 1861, emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Cincinnati, and from there going to Monroe in this county, where he was employed by Ulrich Siek for two years and a half. In 1863 Mr. Deemer engaged in business for himself in the boot and shoe line, in the same place. Afterward he embarked in the same trade on Vine Street, Cincinnati, doing an exceedingly good business for a year and a half.

May 25, 1865, Mr. Deemer was united in marriage with Anna Toohey, born in Ireland in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Deemer are the parents of seven children, of whom but one is living. Frank was born March 1, 1874. Mrs. Deemer died March 23, 1874. Since that time Mr. Deemer has been again married. His present wife, to whom he was united June 10, 1875, was Margaret Ernest, born in Nassau, Germany, July 13, 1846. They have been given, in this union, three daughters. Mary was born March 25, 1876; Eliza, October 23, 1877, and Louisa, September 20, 1879. After marriage, Mr. Deemer, in June, 1875, came to Union Township and rented a shop from Henry Stickels, opening a shoe shop. In the Spring of 1876 he commenced to build the house where he now lives, which he completed and moved into in August. It is intended for a hotel and private dwelling. It is a large building, costing about eight thousand dollars. He still carries on the boot and shoe business, and owns a saloon. He is a prosperous man, although when he first came to this county he had nothing. Mr. and Mrs. Deemer are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

David B. Gorsuch was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, February 24, 1835, being the oldest son of Elliston Gorsuch and Ruth Sampson. In 1854, with his father and family, he came to Ohio, locating in Hancock County. Mr. Gorsuch came to Butler County in the Fall of 1854, taking up his residence in Liberty Township. He was united in marriage, December 28, 1857, to Miss Martha Jane Stickels, born in Hamilton County, September 5, 1839. They are the parents of seven children, of whom six are living. Calvin W. was born February 19, 1859; Carey E., December 12, 1861; Lily Bell, May 22, 1864; Mary Rena, January 7, 1867; Willie C., February 7, 1868, and Elisha, April 18, 1870.

After his marriage he lived in Liberty Township some two years, and was a resident of Warren County two years, then returning to Liberty Township. He again went to Warren County for two years, then purchasing a farm near Bethany in 1866, which he still owns, and upon which he lived for ten years. In the Winter of 1877 Mr. Gorsuch came to Maud's, where he still resides. He has a pleasant residence, which is finely situated. He has filled the various school offices in his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethany.

William Gray was born in York County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1804. He is the son of Charles Gray and Sarah Orson, natives of that State, of Scotch and English descent. Both of his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. The family came to Hamilton County, in this State, in 1818. He was brought up to farmwork, but at seventeen began learning the trade of a cooper, and afterward did business in Sycamore Township. June 8, 1837, he was married to Amanda Faust, born in Wheeling, Virginia, in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine survive. Jane, wife of Anthony Salsman, is a resident of this county; Susan is the widow of Jacob Brute, of Union Township; James is a well-known farmer of Union Township; Stephen is at home; Matilda is the wife of Philip Salsman, of Jackson County, Missouri. Mr. Gray has always taken a warm interest in military affairs.

William W. Graham was born in the State of Delaware on the 9th of June, 1841. He was the son of Philip Graham and Ann Short, of English descent. When he was twenty-three years of age he came to Ohio. That was in the Spring of 1863. He remained in Fairfield for some years in farming pursuits. January 3, 1864, Mr. Graham was married to Mrs. Sarah C. Morris, daughter of John Bobenmeyer. Her birth occurred

on the 25th of November, 1841. They are the parents of four children. William Albert was born October 15, 1865; John S., December 28, 1866; Sarah Ann, June 20, 1869; Maud Elmore, February 22, 1871; Henry L., October 10, 1873; Charles F. died in infancy; Clara M., July 30, 1880. Mrs. Graham, at the time of her marriage with Mr. Graham, was the mother of one son, James W. Morris, born April 6, 1862, now residing with her. After marriage, Mr. Graham located in Fairfield Township until the Spring of 1873, when he purchased a place in Union, his present home. In the Spring of 1880 he purchased the place known as the Stiles farm, a handsome and desirable place of one hundred and forty acres.

Nicholas Gorsuch was born in Maryland, January 12, 1812, being the son of Elisha Gorsuch and Susannah Miller, of English and German descent. He was married in 1832 to Catherine Curtis, and had nine children, of whom four are living. Joseph A. is a well-known farmer of the township; Lewis is a resident of Liberty Township; Edward is now in Hamilton County; and Susan is the wife of Colonel Daniel Hinds, of Liberty Township. Mrs. Gorsuch died about 1850, and Mr. Gorsuch was united, in 1853, to Catherine Trude, who was born in Pennsylvania. They are the parents of twelve children, of whom ten are living. Israel is now of Union Township; Annie is the wife of John Carson, of Kansas; John is at home; Jennie is the wife of Pennel Bechtol, and is a resident of Cleveland; and there are also Nicholas E., Elizabeth P., George B., Leroy, Anna Catharine, and Julia Lulabella. Mr. Gorsuch remained in Maryland until the Spring of 1855, when he came to Ohio. He first located in Liberty Township, staying there twelve years. In the Spring of 1867 he settled upon the place where he still lives, formerly the Rose homestead. It consists of ninety-eight acres, and has convenient modern buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Gorsuch are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethany.

Mrs. Loretta L. Howard was born in Union Township, in Butler County, on the 29th of March, 1834, being the youngest child of Louis Krouskopf and Catherine Messer, natives of Germany. She was educated at the common schools and at home, remaining there until November 11, 1853, when she was married to George W. Howard, daughter of John and Mary Howard, early settlers of this county. George W. Howard was born July 4, 1827, in the house where his widow now lives. He was a successful farmer and a well-known citizen. He never held any office. He was killed by the fall of the limb of a tree on the 17th of January, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of five sons. John Lewis was born October 12, 1854; Benjamin F., September 11, 1856; Stephen Otto, June 3, 1860; William Henry, May 3, 1864; Walter Wesley, November 26, 1870. Mrs. Howard has continued the farm in the most successful manner, and has prospered. She is an industrious woman. She owns one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land, in a good state of culture.

David L. Irwin was born in this township, April 27, 1841, being the youngest son of David S. Irwin and Nancy Moore, natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively. He is the grandson of James Irwin, one of the earliest settlers in this region. David S. Irwin was born in 1800, and lived upon the home place during his lifetime. He was township trustee for many years, and a prominent and successful farmer. He died in 1840, and his wife in February, 1879. She was born in 1805. David L. Irwin was a pupil at the common school at Pisgah, and early became acquainted with the management of a farm. January 1, 1867, he was married to Miss Martha Krouskopf, daughter of Charles Krouskopf. She was born in 1845. Mr. Irwin owns and occupies one hundred and sixty acres of good land, with a fine residence upon it, built about 1838. He owns the James L. Roman farm, upon the Lebanon Pike, having seventy-four acres, with a good substantial house upon it, in which he soon intends to reside. He is a supporter of all Christian and benevolent objects.

Josiah Jeffers was born in Union Township, Butler County, October 14, 1814. He was the son of Thomas Jeffers and Nancy Reynolds, natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas Jeffers was born about 1777. His father was killed at the battle of Brandywine. Thomas came to Ohio in 1801, and settled in Liberty Township, coming upon the farm now owned by his son Josiah about 1808, and clearing up the land. Here he spent the remainder of his days. He brought up a family of five daughters and three sons, all of whom are living, with the exception of two daughters. He died December 24, 1851.

Josiah was a pupil at the common schools in Union Township, attending in a log school-house with paper windows and puncheon floors and seats. He received a limited education, and helped around the farm at home. February 2, 1842, he was married to Rebecca Jane Hulse, daughter of William Hulse, one of the pioneers of the county. Mrs. Jeffers was born in Butler County in 1826. To their marriage were granted four children. James Silas Jeffers was born in 1842, and is a resident of Shelbyville, Indiana. Hannah Matilda, wife of Calvin T. Williamson, was born in 1850, and died April, 1877. She was the mother of two sons, now living.

Mrs. Jeffers died in 1852, and Mr. Jeffers has again married. He was united to Mary Jane Hulse, daughter of Daniel Hulse, also an early settler here, in the latter part of 1852. She was born in 1826. After his marriage Mr. Jeffers settled on the place now occupied by William Horton, improving the place and building the house now there. He resided there ten years, until 1852, then returning to the family homestead, and to the place where he now lives, where he erected a handsome family

residence in 1860. He owns one hundred and nine acres. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an old Sunday-school worker. He was superintendent for several years. He was an original Whig and Republican, and took an active part in getting volunteers to put down the Rebellion.

Francis Krouskopf was born at Sharonville, Hamilton County, and is the son of Louis Krouskopf and Catherine Messer. He was a pupil of the common schools in Pisgah, where his parents had come during his infancy. He has always been a farmer, and began his labor thus at a very early age. He was married November 17, 1852, to Elizabeth Ayers, daughter of Samuel Ayers, an early settler in Butler County. Mrs. Krouskopf was a native of Union Township. Mr. and Mrs. Krouskopf are the parents of one son, Lewis, born September 4, 1853, who resides upon the farm and assists his father in its management. He was married August 3, 1880, to Carrie A. Harris, born in Delaware County, Ohio, 1861. Mr. Francis Krouskopf, after the war, was a resident of Hamilton County four years, owning and controlling a farm there. In the Fall of 1850 he returned to Butler County, settling upon the old homestead of Samuel Ayers, and occupying a handsome family residence. It includes one hundred and twenty-five and a half acres, fully improved. He has never held or desired office, and is an active Republican. Mrs. Krouskopf inherited considerable property, which has been added to materially by her husband in later years. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Charles J. Krouskopf, the oldest son of Louis Krouskopf and Catherine Messer, was born in Germany, March 12, 1819. He was brought to this country by his parents in 1819. He was a pupil at a select school in Cincinnati for one year, completing his education at the common schools in Union Township. He was brought up a farmer, remaining at home until his marriage, August 13, 1843, to Huldah Dalrymple. She is the daughter of James Dalrymple, an early settler in Union Township, and was born June 16, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Krouskopf are the parents of three children. Abbie C. was born October 28, 1844, and is now the wife of Ellison Voorhees, a resident of Warren County; Martha M., wife of David L. Irwin, a farmer, resides on the home place; and Loretta A., wife of James N. Connor, of Warren County. Mr. Krouskopf settled upon the farm where he now resides in 1843. He found upon it a log-house, which he occupied until building his present handsome residence, in 1854. The farm consists of one hundred and ten acres, under a good state of tillage, with ample buildings and conveniences. Mrs. Krouskopf is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Lorenz Lintner was born in Bavaria, June 10, 1824, and is the son of Nicholas and Mary Lintner. He was educated in the government schools, and was employed upon his father's farm until coming to America in July, 1849. He came directly to Cincinnati, and from there went to Hamilton. He was employed in Ross Township for some three months, going to St. Clair, Indiana, where he bought a farm. Mr. Lintner was united in marriage with Barbara Shaumlinger, in August, 1849. She is also a native of Bavaria, where she was born in 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Lintner were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living. Four died when very small. Mary Kate was born in 1851. Barbara was born in 1857, dying December, 1877; John, September 14, 1863; William J., January 21, 1865; Anna L., May 8, 1869. Mrs. Lintner died in February, 1878. She was a member of the Lutheran Church at Hamilton.

After marriage Mr. Lintner lived in Fairfield Township until going to Union Township, in the Spring of 1865, where he settled upon the farm he still occupies. Something had previously been done to the land, and there was a small house upon the place. It looked very unpromising then, but it has since been attended to and improved, so that it is second to no farm in the county.

He has put up a barn and a handsome brick residence, the latter being erected in 1869. He had some little start in life, and has improved it. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Hamilton. His place consists of one hundred and forty-one acres of fine bottom land. Kate, his daughter, was married to David Niederman, born in 1847, and they have had two children. Mr. Niederman's father, Jacob, still resides in Ross, and is a well-known farmer. He was an early settler.

Frederick Middlecamp was born in Germany, August 17, 1843, being the son of Christopher H. Middlecamp and Mary C. Brinkerhoff. Frederick was educated in the schools of his native country, receiving a fair education. He was brought up to farming, being occupied at home until 1861, when he emigrated to America. He first went to Franklin County, Indiana, where he learned the trade of wagon and carriage maker. He was employed at journey-work for two years, then commencing business in Glendale, Hamilton County. This was about 1869. He was there for three years, coming to Port Union in the Spring of 1872, and immediately beginning business in carriage-making. Mr. Middlecamp was united in matrimony on the 26th of February, 1873, to Elizabeth Diffley, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Middlecamp are the parents of four children, as follows: Jennie, born January 12, 1874; Mark, October 12, 1875; Elizabeth Ellen, March 20, 1878; Frances Euphemia, January 25, 1880. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Glendale.

S. C. Miller, the only son of John Miller and Sarah Crouch, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1816. His parents were from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of Irish and German descent. His parents removed to Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, about 1818, remaining there some eight years. They afterwards removed to Liberty, Union County, Indiana,

where he went to the common schools. The house where he attended was of rude logs, paper windows, and puncheon seats, with fewer desks than scholars. Liberty was a very small town, and was not yet the county seat. Mr. Miller was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, in which he served seven years, and came with his employer, who had a contract here, to Butler County in 1832. During 1837 and 1838 he was a resident of Mason, Warren County, doing a prosperous business.

December 11, 1839, he was married to Drusilla Burch, daughter of Ebenezer and Clarissa Burch, early settlers of Warren County. She was born June 23, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of thirteen children, of whom seven are living, three daughters and four sons. James A. was born November 2, 1839, and is now engaged in business with his father. Jared P. was born July 24, 1842. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, enlisting in 1861, and participating in all the battles of the regiment, and making the march to the sea under Sherman. He was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1864. He is now a farmer of Union Township. George W., the third son, was born December 9, 1847, and lives at home. William A. was born October 1, 1849. He is at home. Phebe Cordelia was born October 31, 1851, and is now the wife of S. C. Rhoads, a resident of Kansas, Illinois. Mary J. was born October 16, 1853, and Ella D., April 21, 1862. Both are at home.

In the Spring of 1840 Mr. Miller built the present family residence, a handsome and commodious house. He is yet engaged in the business of carpenter and joiner, for the past eight or ten years conducting it in partnership with his son. He is a successful business man, and has erected more of the fine residences in Union Township than any other man. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Westchester. In 1861 Mr. Miller enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and with that regiment participated in numerous engagements. At Stone River he was wounded and taken prisoner, going to Libby Prison, and after a short experience there was paroled. From there he went to the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, and after his health was sufficiently recruited returned to his regiment at Murfreesboro. He was at Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge, and was then transferred to the Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and sent to Elmira, New York, where he was mustered out. Returning from the war, he resumed his former occupation. He had suffered many privations during the early days of enlistment, as they were often cut off from supplies. His health became permanently injured by standing on picket on the night of December 31, 1864, near Chattanooga. It was a terribly cold night.

William Maud was born in Yorkshire, England, April 8, 1828, and is the oldest living son of John Maud and Anna Young. John Maud emigrated to America in 1833, coming to Butler County February, 1834. He settled upon the place where Maud's Station is now built, in the north edge of the township, buying one hundred and six acres and improving it, and there spending the remainder of his days. He was a successful farmer and well-known citizen. He died in October, 1874. Mrs. Maud is still living, and in a vigorous state of health. She is a resident of Liberty Township.

William Maud came to America with his parents in 1833, and was a pupil at the common schools in Union Township. He was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, remaining at home until his marriage. He was active in raising the quota of his township. On the 26th of December, 1865, he was married to Emeline Benham, daughter of John and Fanny Benham, early settlers in Butler County, where Mrs. Maud was born, August 33, 1838. They have one child, an adopted daughter, Anna C., born February 2, 1871. Mr. Maud was a resident of Liberty Township for some two years after 1865, then settling upon the farm now owned by Hannah Maud, near Maud's Station, and remaining there twelve years. In March, 1880, he purchased the Jerry Caldwell farm, occupying the old mansion, built about 1812. He owns one hundred and twenty-eight acres of fine land.

Sylvester McLean was born in Union Township, March 6, 1836. He was the son of Samuel McLean and Elizabeth Whitlock. Samuel McLean was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, coming with his parents to Butler County in 1804. They settled at Seven-Mile. William McLean was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the pioneers of the county. Samuel McLean died in Hamilton County, in 1870. He was a justice of the peace for forty years in Butler and Hamilton Counties. Mrs. Elizabeth McLean is still living, vigorous in mind and body. She resides in Hamilton County. Sylvester McLean was a pupil at the common schools in Union Township, receiving a fair education. He was employed as a farmer in his earliest years, remaining with his parents until he came of age.

Mr. McLean was married October 14, 1857, to Sarah E. Cox, daughter of John Cox, who was a native of Union Township, born in 1800. He was the son of Joseph Cox, one of the earliest settlers, and a brave soldier of Wayne's war. John Cox was a prominent and successful man, owning at his death some eighteen hundred acres in this county. He never would hold office. He reared a family of two daughters and two sons, of whom but two survive. He died in 1863, highly lamented and deplored. Mrs. Ann Cox died in 1870. Mrs. McLean was born in Union Township, November 27, 1838. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McLean was born one son, Charles A., on the 9th of May, 1859. Mrs. McLean died November 27, 1869. She was a woman who was highly esteemed, and was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Soon after being married Mr. McLean became a resident of West-

chester, and stayed there during the twelve years of his wedded life.

Joseph Cox settled upon the Cox homestead in Union Township at the end of 1795 or beginning of 1796. He was a native of New Jersey, born about 1767, and dying in 1842. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and always was known as Captain Cox. With his son John he lies buried on the family homestead. Eliza, the oldest daughter of John Cox, who was born June 6, 1836, was married to Luther M. Hughes September 7, 1859. This marriage resulted in two children. Julia A. was born June 26, 1860, and Emma L. June 10, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes occupy the old family homestead, a portion of which was built by Captain Cox as early as 1812. Mr. McLean and son own five hundred and forty acres.

Isaac Myers was born in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, May 31, 1807, and was the son of Joseph Myers and Ruth Shuff, who were emigrants from Maryland. He attended one of the old-fashioned school-houses in which the seats were fashioned of logs. He was brought up from his earliest recollection as a farmer, but at seventeen learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was married November 7, 1827, to Eliza Gray, who was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1806. They were the parents of six children. Charles H. was born July 3, 1828. He now lives in Illinois. William, who died at the age of twelve, was born January 15, 1830. Joseph was born April 12, 1832, and now lives in Hamilton County. Eliza A., the wife of William Parker, and a resident of Kansas, was born January 15, 1835; Jacob was born December 25, 1837, living at present in Union Township. Isaac was born November 12, 1844. He enlisted in the Fall of 1862 in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, participating in numerous battles, and serving until the close of the war. He died November 21, 1879, being the father of three sons. Mrs. Myers, the mother of these children, died September 12, 1870.

After marriage Mr. Myers remained in Sharon until coming to Butler County, in the Spring of 1835, settling upon the farm that he still owns, on Section 16, Union Township. It had a log house upon it, which is still standing, and had been partially improved. It was previously owned by John Cox. In the Spring of 1836 he went to Westchester, where he owned a tannery and conducted a boot and shoe business jointly with farming. He was in the village seven years, and then returned to the farm. The log cabin was used as a dwelling until he built his present residence, about 1847. His place consists of one hundred and forty acres, under good cultivation. He has been overseer of the poor for five years.

George McKinney was born in Newbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1818, and was the oldest son of John McKinney and Mary Fields. The father was of Irish descent, and was a soldier of the War of 1812. He died about 1830. George McKinney learned the trade of a blacksmith when fifteen, his apprenticeship to run until he came of age. He then worked as a journeyman for a short time, and in the Winter of 1840 came to Ohio, locating at Westchester, there laboring for four or five years. He was married to Catherine Dawson October 20, 1844, and had born to him one daughter and two sons. John H. was born August 3, 1845, now being a resident of Warren County. James W. was born March 30, 1847.

Mr. McKinney's wife died June 3, 1850, and on the 2d of March, 1851, he was again married. His choice was Mary Smith, daughter of Major H. Smith. They have had four children, two of whom are living. Anson was born January 20, 1856. He is a school-teacher, and lives at home. Sarah was born January 18, 1861, and is still at home. After his marriage he located on the site of his present place, in 1845, occupying a log house, and putting up a log blacksmith shop, which he has continued up to the present time, still doing a little at it to convenience his neighbors. The log dwelling-house was replaced by the present handsome frame structure about 1874. He has never held any office, except that of school director.

Robert Moore is a native of Butler County, being born here December 16, 1815. His parents were Alexander and Mary Moore, who came to this county in 1802. He was married in November, 1839, to Sarah Jane Wardwell, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Wardwell, who was born in New York, April 23, 1817, and moved to this county in 1820. He has had eight children. William Oseer, born January 17, 1841; Mary Arnand, August 13, 1842; Frances Margaret, wife of J. L. Carr, December 5, 1844; Isaac, November 14, 1846; Robert G., December 20, 1849; James Alphonso, September 12, 1853; Theodore H., October 3, 1855; and Mark C., April 19, 1858. William lives in White County, Indiana; Isaac and Theodore in Mixerville, Mrs. Carr in Cincinnati, and James in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Moore is a farmer, and served as a justice of the peace for three years. John Moore, his grandfather, was killed in the Revolution, and Alexander Moore served in the War of 1812. William Wardwell was in the Revolutionary War, serving seven years, and William O. Moore served three years and nine months in the last war.

William M. Miller was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 14, 1818. He was the son of John and Margaret (Andrews) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a lumberman, and resided in Pennsylvania, and at an early day moved to Steubenville, where he had a lumber-yard. In 1827 he moved to Butler County, from Wayne County, where he had resided for the space of eight years. He followed the lumber business, after coming here, for about five years, when he retired from active labor, and so remained up to the time of his death, September 17, 1852. The mother died in Wayne County November 5, 1826. William M. Miller is the only child now surviving of six. He received a common school

education in the district schools of this county, and on reaching manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits. He now owns a homestead near Maud's Station. In October, 1865, he was elected a commissioner of Butler County, and held that office for two terms of three years each. He has been a school trustee for a number of years, and a member of the board of education and director of schools, and has always taken a deep interest in education. He is a Democrat. He was married February 19, 1846, to Miss Mary Cummins, daughter of Isaac Cummins, an early settler. Four children were born to them. Alexander is engaged in farming; Marietta is now the wife of Obadiah Seward; Ross is in Kansas City, engaged as a traveling agent; and John Harold, who is a graduate of the Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana, has recently been elected as principal of the Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kansas.

Richard W. Nixon was born in Union Township, October 5, 1819, being the younger son of John Nixon and Elizabeth Taylor, both natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent. John Nixon was one of the pioneers of Butler County, settling on the place now owned by Charles Krouskopf about the beginning of the century. He cleared up that place, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was born in 1776, and died in 1821. His wife died in 1835. Richard W. Nixon was a pupil at the common schools, receiving an ordinary education. He has always followed farming as an occupation. He was at home until he was thirteen years of age, his mother then breaking up housekeeping, when he went to live with his brother John, in whose employment he was until his marriage. That occurred on the 29th of October, 1842. His wife is Abigail J. Ayers, the oldest daughter of Samuel W. Ayers and Mary Cox. Mr. Ayers was born in the township, and was the son of one of the earliest settlers. The son settled on the premises now owned by Francis Krouskopf about 1825, raising a family of three daughters and three sons, all now living. Mr. Ayers died March 11, 1842.

Mrs. Nixon was born January 2, 1827, and has been blessed with nine children. Samuel A. was born November 9, 1843; Oliver P., October 30, 1845; George C., January 15, 1848; Mary E., February 23, 1850; Margaret Ann, March 14, 1852; Lydia J., May 20, 1857; Hester E., May 11, 1862; Wade S., December 13, 1864; Allen M., February 14, 1869. The oldest son, Samuel A., enlisted in Company A, Sixty-ninth Volunteers, in 1861, and participated in all the battles of his regiment until 1864. At the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1st of that year, young Nixon was mortally wounded while gallantly fighting in defense of our flag, dying on the 4th. Oliver P. and George C. now live in Iowa. Mary E. is the wife of January Spinner, a resident of Union Township. Margaret Ann is married, and lives in Warren County. The others are at home.

After marriage Mr. Nixon was a resident of the S. W. Ayers homestead for five years, then going to Warren County, where he lived for four years. Returning to Butler County in 1852, he soon after settled upon the site of his present home. In the Spring of 1860 he put up the new buildings now upon the place. He enlisted in Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, in December, 1861, but was discharged on account of physical disability in July, 1862.

Frederick C. Petri was born in Bavaria December 19, 1838, being the son of George C. Petri and Constance Fey. He came to America May 2, 1855, soon after being in Liberty Township, working for John Flenner. There he stayed for three years and a half. Mr. Petri was married on the 20th of March, 1862, to Elizabeth Miller, born in Germany in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Petri have been granted five children, of whom three survive. Cora Anna was born January 18, 1870; Fred C., Jr., July 3, 1872, and Edward, November 1, 1874.

Mr. Petri conducted the Gebhardt farm, in St. Clair Township, for two years, was one year on the Woodmansee farm in Liberty Township, occupied the Peter W. Shepherd farm, in Liberty Township, two years, locating on the place where he now lives in the Spring of 1867. It was known as the Mills place. It consists of two hundred and forty acres. In 1874 Mr. Petri made a trip to Germany with his family, and was gone over six months. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, at Hamilton. Mr. Petri has served as school director.

John Pocock was born in Hanover Township, Butler County, September 5, 1837, and is the son of James and Harriet S. Pocock. The father was a native of Maryland, coming to Butler County early in the century. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was married in this county, and raised a family of children.

John G. Polster, the youngest son of John and Anne Polster, was born in Bavaria, October 10, 1829. He came to America in 1849, living in Steuben County, New York, for fourteen years. He was married January 14, 1854, to Margaret Strobel, who was born in Bavaria, January 27, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Polster are the parents of nine children. Mary was born September 8, 1854, and is now the wife of Conrad Huffnagle, of Cincinnati. John George was born October 29, 1856, and lives at home. Margaret Elizabeth was born January 16, 1860; Louisa, January 29, 1862; Katie Rachel, March 30, 1863; John W., October 16, 1865; Eli John, March 4, 1868; Mary Ann, September 28, 1871, and Lizzie Barbara, May 16, 1874. In the Fall of 1863 he came to Ohio, locating in Butler County in 1864, and purchasing the farm where he still resides. It consists of over one hundred acres of fine land, under good cultivation. He began without money, having but five francs left when he arrived in New York State. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Hamilton.

Henry Stickels was born in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, April 12, 1837, being the son of Joseph Stickels and Mary Condon, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of German and English descent. The family removed, in 1849, to Butler County, where the boy was brought up to the occupation of a farmer. When about twenty he traveled for several years on the rivers and with show companies. Mr. Stickels was married, June 3, 1861, to Emily Walker, daughter of Joseph Walker, a well-known citizen of this county. She was born in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Stickels are the parents of eight children, of whom six are living. Oscar, the oldest child, died at the age of nine. Cora was born August 6, 1866; Rush, July 12, 1868; Charles, December 31, 1869; Annie, March 20, 1871; Elsie, July 5, 1872; Harry, September 8, 1873. An infant died September 27, 1878.

One year after his marriage, Mr. Stickels entered the Eighty-third Regiment, participating in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and several others. He was taken prisoner at Carrion Crow, Louisiana, being confined at Alexandria for two months. On being exchanged, he returned to his regiment, serving until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July, 1865. He came to Butler County, and engaged in conducting a saw-mill for seven years. In 1872 he went to Maud's, beginning the lumber and coal business in connection with a mercantile business. He is now doing an extensive and increasing trade. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, trading a year among the Indians. Mrs. Stickels died September 28, 1878.

Jacob Steinman was born in Bavaria, May 23, 1842. He is the son of Valentine and Margaret Steinmann. He received a fair education in Bavaria, before coming with his parents to America in the Fall of 1854, the family remaining in Niagara County, New York, for some three years. Jacob was a pupil at the common schools in Niagara County. He came to Butler County in the Spring of 1858, working at farming in Fairfield Township. He was married October 25, 1866, to Susan M. Beiser, daughter of George Beiser, an early settler. She was born in this county January 26, 1843. They are the parents of five children, four now being alive. Jacob George was born September 17, 1867; Charles Frederick, September 4, 1869, dying when one year and eleven months old; John Edward, December 10, 1871; Susan M., October 14, 1873; and Charles F., February 27, 1876.

He lived one year in Fairfield Township after being married, and in the Spring of 1868 came to Union Township, conducting the farm now owned by Christian Moerlein first, and then a place near Port Union for four years. He then bought the place now owned by William W. Graham, and resided there seven years. In the Fall of 1879 he sold out, and the following Spring purchased the farm where he now lives, formerly the Captain Moore farm. It comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres, and has a handsome residence upon it, with pleasant surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Steinman are members of the Lutheran Church at Hamilton. He is a Democrat in politics.

Anthony Salsman, son of Joseph Salsman and Elizabeth C. Slifer, of Pennsylvania and Maryland birth, and German and French extraction, was born February 28, 1833. With his parents he came to this county about 1839, settling in Fairfield Township. His father died when he was a small boy, and he began working as soon as possible. He was employed around a farm in various places in this county, and was a resident of Hamilton County for some years. He remained with his mother until a year after marriage, which took place November 22, 1857. The object of his choice was Miss Mary Jane Gray, daughter of William Gray, an old resident of the county. She was born June 16, 1839.

Mr. and Mrs. Salsman are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living. John B. was born March 13, 1859; Elizabeth M., August 13, 1860; Francis M., May 8, 1862; Anthony W., April 25, 1864; Amanda L., June 30, 1866; U. G., October 13, 1868; Emma C., August 11, 1874; Vermillion, December 26, 1876, and Norris L., January, 22, 1880. The last died August 9, 1881. Until 1859 he lived upon the place now owned by his father-in-law, settling in the Spring of 1861 upon the place where he now resides. The buildings were then poor, and the improvements small, but have since been remodeled and added to.

George Washington Swearingen was born in Union Township, April 8, 1826. He is the son of John Van Swearingen and Amelia Daley, natives of Delaware, of German and English descent. John Van Swearingen was a Revolutionary soldier, and also served in the War of 1812. He came to Butler County in 1808, settling upon the farm now owned by his son. He was a prosperous farmer, but was a miller by trade. He was married about 1796, and reared a family of eleven children, five of whom are now alive, three daughters and two sons, all well-known residents of this county. Mary Ann, the youngest daughter, was born February 20, 1820, and always has lived upon the place. George W. Swearingen went to the common schools until old enough to labor, when he began working upon the farm, where he has always lived. He owns fifty acres, which are well cultivated, and lives in the old house, built about 1820. Upon the place is the grave of the Rev. Mr. Grimes, a missionary to the Indians.

Isaac S. Swearingen, the first member of the Swearingen family that came to Ohio, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, being a brother of General Joseph Swearingen, of the Revolutionary War. He was a surveyor, and came to this region as one of the first of that calling ever in this neighborhood. He laid out, it is said, the first road in the county. His brother, the general,

had been sent to fight the Indians, and he came with him, returning to the East with the army. About 1795 he brought out his family and squatted in Union Township, and in 1803 his brother John came to Ohio and bought him out, when he returned to Maryland. In 1809 he came back and settled at North Bend, and about 1830 moved to Laurel, Indiana, and there died, leaving no family. The ancestor of the family in America was originally known as Van Swearing. He was kidnapped when a child from Germany, and brought to this country more than a hundred years ago, being sold to a merchant in Baltimore. He afterwards became a merchant himself. In after years two of his brothers came to America, and to distinguish the families he added "gen" to his name, making it Van Swearingen. When he died he was of the great reported age of one hundred and seventeen.

John Van Swearingen was born in Frederick County, Maryland, June 4, 1762, and died in Union Township in 1852. He married about 1799, in Maryland, Amelia Daily, who was born in Maryland about 1780, on the ground where the battle of Antietam was afterwards fought, and died July 30, 1836. She had eleven children. Drusilla was born July 25, 1801; Thomas V., June 2, 1804; Margaret, March 13, 1807; Naomi, October 5, 1809; Isaac, December 25, 1811; Elizabeth, February 25, 1814; Rebecca, August 22, 1816; John D., August 20, 1819; Mary Ann, February 21, 1821; William, born February 23, 1824; and Washington, April 8, 1826. Naomi is still living, and is the widow of F. C. Crawford; Elizabeth is the widow of Cyrus Crane; John D. lives in Bethany; Mary Ann is at home; and Washington lives in Union Township. The others are dead.

Mr. Van Swearingen came to Butler County in 1803, and settled in Union Township, purchasing the tract of ground upon which his brother Isaac had squatted, containing ninety-eight acres of land, where he settled and lived till the day of his death. During the War of the Revolution he was called out to watch the slaves, and to prevent the colored people from rising in response to the calls of the British. About 1832 he lost his eye-sight, and was blind till his death. He was a mechanic, and learned harness-making first of all. Afterward his father left him a grist-mill and he learned milling. For many years he ran the mills of Governor Morrow and Colonel Hunt, and also was called from long distances to dress mill buhrs. He was probably the only man in the Miami Valley who could do this. He was the first man that ever made a cradle for cradling grain in Butler County. He was a mechanical genius, and could make almost any thing that was needful. He would go to the blacksmith's shop and make his own tools, and also made shoes, chairs, and wheels, and was also a weaver.

His son, John D., was born August 20, 1819, in Union Township, and was married on the 1st of January, 1843, to Julia Crane, who was born in Liberty, October 12, 1819, and died March 4, 1865. They had six children, five of whom lived to grow up. Benton was born March 7, 1845; Eliza Ann, October 12, 1846; Christie Ann, October 21, 1848, now dead; Margaret F., June 26, 1850; Luella Belle, February 9, 1852, now dead; and John D. was born May 3, 1854. He was married the second time, on March 2, 1857, to Eunice C., widow of William G. Wheeler, who was born April 2, 1865, in this county, and dying February 9, 1869. Her maiden name was Whipple. She had no family. He was married the third time, November 13, 1870, in Lebanon, Warren County, to Lavina Hawthorne, born in Warren County, January 11, 1830. She has no family. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows' Society for some years, but of late years has retired. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is its steward. He has held all the offices except pastor. He joined the organization in 1836, and has been a liberal supporter ever since.

William E. Shepherd was born in Liberty Township, December 29, 1838, and is the son of David Shepherd and Elizabeth Ely. When David Shepherd came to this county in 1837, he looked around for a place on which to settle, and the next year found it. It is the one now owned by his son. Then it was but very slightly improved, but soon began to present a different aspect. He had a family of three sons. He died October, 1876, being then a member of the Baptist Church. William E. Shepherd was married August 30, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Coy, who was born in Union Township, May 28, 1848. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Irene Gertrude was born June 3, 1869; Wilbur C., July 29, 1872; Isaac Percival, December 11, 1875; Abbie Elizabeth, November 6, 1877; David Lloyd, December 7, 1879. Mr. Shepherd has always lived on the home place, which he inherited from his father. He owns two hundred and sixty-nine acres, and is now engaged in putting up a fine house. They are members of the United Brethren Church.

Charles H. Shepherd, the son of David Shepherd and Elizabeth Ely, was born in Union Township, July 16, 1850. His parents were natives of New Jersey, of German and English descent. Mrs. Shepherd is still living, residing with her son Charles H. The latter was married March 1, 1875, to Miss Barbara Wehr, daughter of J. G. Wehr. They are the parents of two children. W. E. Shepherd was born September 24, 1877, and Elmer Shepherd, January 1, 1880. Mr. Shepherd resides upon a portion of the homestead, occupying a residence built in 1880. It is a handsome, well built structure, and cost about $4,000. He owns one hundred and eighty-four acres of finely cultivated land. Mrs. Shepherd is a member of the Lutheran Church in Hamilton. He is a Republican.

Nehemiah Van Hise was born in Union Township, Butler County, December 17, 1822, being the younger son of William Van Hise and Rachel Hageman, of New

Jersey. They are of German extraction. William Van Hise came to Butler County about 1800, and was one of the pioneers. He was township trustee for several terms. He was a prosperous farmer, and raised a family of six sons and two daughters. Three sons are now living. Mr. Van Hise died about 1853. Nehemiah Van Hise remained on the home place until his marriage, which happened on the 28th of November, 1848. He was then united to Elizabeth Aydelotte, daughter of James A. Aydelotte. She was born in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Van Hise are the parents of four children, of whom two are living. Luella May was the wife of E. Moore. She died May 28, 1880, aged twenty-three. Anna Laurie died February 8, 1880. Benjamin F. is a resident of Hamilton County, and James is still at home. After marriage he continued on his father's place for three years; then removing to Pisgah and engaging in the manufacture of brooms, a business that he conducted for some eighteen years. He then entered upon mercantile business in Pisgah, which he has since carried on, doing an extensive trade. He keeps a general stock of goods. Mr. Van Hise was township treasurer one term of two years, about 1864. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

George Vinnedge was born in Fairfield Township, November 30, 1809, being the younger son of John and Rosanna (Moore) Vinnedge. John Vinnedge was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1774, on the 4th of April. He accompanied the expedition of General Wayne to the Indian grounds at the north, and was packhorse-master from Fort Hamilton to Fort Greenville. After the defeat of the Indians he remained in Hamilton, where he was married in June, 1796. This is the earliest marriage in the limits of this county known to the editor of this book. He settled on the place now farmed by Thomas Van Cleaf, in 1798, and lived there till 1850. He raised a family of eight children, of whom but four survive—two sons and two daughters. In 1850 he removed south of Hamilton, in Fairfield Township. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was an active Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He died in August, 1868, in his ninety-fifth year. George was educated in the common schools in Fairfield Township, and was brought up to farming. He remained at home until he was twenty-four.

In 1831 Mr. Vinnedge was married to Miss Malinda Robbins, and has had five children—three daughters and two sons. Three daughters are now living, residents of Butler County. They are Mary R., widow of Isaac Skillman, living in Milford; Nancy R., wife of Frank Jones, living in Hamilton; and Julia W., wife of Johnston Gerard, living in Union Township. The first Mrs. Vinnedge died in 1875, and he was again married, April, 1875. His wife was Mrs. Katy Magness, daughter of Henry Spellman. Mr. Vinnedge has nearly always been engaged in farming. In 1839 he purchased a farm on the Springdale Pike, where he resided until coming to Union Township in 1856, locating on the place now occupied by Johnston Gerard, a short distance north of Port Union. He afterwards removed to his present home, a short distance south of Port Union, where he owns eighty-three acres, having on the old place one hundred and fifty acres. He was a director in the infirmary board some nine years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Townsend, the son of Daniel Townsend and Mary Hamlin, was born in Devonshire, England, May 1828. He was employed upon a farm until coming to America in the Spring of 1850. From New York he proceeded to Cincinnati direct, being a resident of Hamilton County for some ten years, working upon a farm. He was married August 14, 1860, to Henrietta Craig, daughter of John Frederick Craig, an old settler in Texas, then the name of a part of Cincinnati, who assisted in building the first house in that part of the city. Mrs. Townsend was born in Hamilton County, February 8, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are the parents of seven children. Mary Ella was born May 8, 1862; Sarah Anna, January 12, 1865; William Frederick, August 18, 1867; Benjamin Franklin, May 3, 1870; Ida May, June 21, 1872; Grace Edith, January 22, 1874, and Theodore Albert, May 20, 1877.

After marriage he came to Butler County, in 1860, locating in Union Township. After four years in Union Township he went to Fairfield Township, where he conducted the Windisch farm for twelve years. It was the farm formerly owned by R. M. Shoemaker. In the Spring of 1877 Mr. Townsend purchased the farm formerly owned by E. Beckley, consisting of one hundred and sixty-five acres of fine land, with residence and ample buildings. He had no start in life, and has wrought his destiny himself. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church at Port Union.

W. L. Van Hise was born in Union Township August 5, 1840, and is the only son of William W. Van Hise and Jane M. Truesdale. She is from New Jersey, and is of German and English extraction. W. L. Van Hise began as a clerk, when fifteen years of age, and in 1863 began business in Westchester. After three years he went to St. Louis, where he remained three years. He then came to Cincinnati, where he was in a wholesale grocery for three years, and then returned to Westchester. In March 1879, he entered into partnerhsip with James Schenck, in the firm of Schenck & Co. He keeps a general store, and does an extensive and increasing trade. He is also a grain buyer. Mr. Van Hise was the township treasurer for two terms, beginning in 1863. He was married December 3, 1863, to Miss Rachel A. Van Hise, daughter of James Van Hise. Their children are Nellie, born December 3, 1864, and Clarence L., born February 5, 1872. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry T. Voorhees was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 4, 1803, and is the oldest son of Daniel Voorhees and Betsy Tucker, natives of the State of New Jersey. Daniel Voorhees settled at Lebanon, Warren County, having previously been a teamster for General Wayne's army. The occupation at which Henry T. Voorhees first began was farming, following it till he became of age, and for two or three years after. He was married about 1825 to Mary Brandeburg, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees were the parents of five children, of whom three survive. Daniel B. lives in Omaha, Nebraska; Eliza was the wife of Wesley Caldwell, and died about 1860; Israel is a resident of Union Township; Charlotte is the wife of Milton Thomson, living in Warren County; and Henry died in his infancy.

Mr. Voorhees continued a resident of Warren County until 1837, then removing to Union Township, in this county. He now has an improved place of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land, and under a high state of cultivation. He began with nothing. When he was first married they had to borrow cooking utensils. Mrs. Voorhees is a member of the Baptist Church at Muddy Creek. They now live in a comfortable and commodious residence, built about 1844.

John George Wehr was born in Bavaria, January 10, 1800. He was the son of John Wehr and Susannah Hauser. He received a fair education in Germany, and was brought up a shepherd. He was married in 1839 to Barbara Heilenger, born in Germany in 1810, on the 29th of June. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living. Lena Barbara was born February 2, 1840, and is now Mrs. Jackson Meahl. Mary Elizabeth was born December 2, 1844, and is now the wife of George Muskopf of Butler County. Simon D. was born June 25, 1846, and is now residing on the home place, as is the next brother, George C., born September 15, 1848. Barbara was born September 20, 1850, and is the wife of Charles H. Shepherd, of Union Township. Andrew H. was born July 8, 1852. Mr. Wehr came to America in 1843, being in Hanover Township four years, St. Clair two years, Liberty eight years, and twelve years in Fairfield, renting places. In 1871 he purchased the farm where he now lives from James Patchell. It consists of ninety acres. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

Frederick Wicke was born in the kingdom of Hanover, near Bremen, March 16, 1839. He is the son of Henry Wicke and Olive Koolman. He received a fair education, but at the age of seventeen determined to emigrate to America, and continued his journey until he reached Cincinnati. There he was employed six months, thence going to Sharonville, where he remained until coming to Westchester in the Spring of 1859. In that year he commenced buying produce, doing a prosperous business. He rented a small farm known as the Peter Moore place. September 19, 1861, he was married to Miss Nancy Lemon, born in Huntsville, September 17, 1844. She is the daughter of Christopher Lemon, an early settler in Liberty Township. They have had six children, of whom two are dead. Olive A. was born February 28, 1865; Mary E., April 5, 1868, dying in infancy; John T. died at the age of fourteen months; Henry R., November 28, 1875; and Anna C., January 1, 1878.

Mr. Wicke continued on the Pliny Moore place till the Spring of 1862, when he went to Liberty Township, engaging in farming and the buying of live stock. This he continued until the Spring of 1865, when he purchased the Aug farm, near Westchester, where he still lives. It consists of two hundred and twenty-five acres of land adjoining Westchester, of a valuable quality, and finely cultivated. He built his present residence in 1869. It has fine barns and outbuildings. Mr. Wicke is largely engaged in buying live stock and shipping it to the Cincinnati markets, doing this in addition to managing his own place. He had nothing to begin on, and his life is a good example of what industry will accomplish. He has held the office of township trustee for eight years. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, and is an active and influential citizen. Mr. Wicke is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Wicke of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MADISON.

Madison Township was originally a portion of Lemon. It lies on the north border of the county, and is divided from Lemon by the Miami River, which flows from north-east to south-west, and separates the two townships in such a way that the lower part of Madison is very narrow. Nearly the whole distance north of Trenton the hills border on the river; but below the bottom spreads out, and forms a wide alluvial plain. At Middletown the river divides in two parts, the old and the new, the latter increasing in volume year by year, and the former lessening. The bridge across the river here is precarious, and liable to be washed away by the flood at any time. A couple of miles west of the river the hills rise to a great height, and afford beautiful views.

Settlement was begun about 1802, when the lands were offered for sale; but there were a few squatters there before. The first compact settlement was at what is now known as Trenton. This is the most considerable village in the township. Other places are known here as Miltonville, Poasttown, Madison City, and Woodsdale. Astoria is a local name applied to a neighborhood in the west center, where there was formerly a post-office. Elk Creek is the principal stream beside the Miami; but all the brooks and creeks are liable to sudden overflows, and then become torrents of no mean magnitude. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad passes through the length of the township near the river bank, and is of great value to the inhabitants.

Samuel Dickey, wife, and four children emigrated from Franklin County, Kentucky, and settled on Section 28, Township 2, Range 4, east, April, 1799, where Isaac Dickey was born in the same year, being the first white child in that township. He was followed by Jesse McCray in 1799, and Edward Gee and Job Gee, in the same year; Joel Martin, Llewellyn Martin, Llewellyn Simpson, and Bambo Harris, colored, in 1800; Alexander Chambers and William Baldwin, in 1801; Adam Deem and Thomas Israel, in 1803; the widow White and Daniel Drake, in 1804; Andrew Wagner, Henry Huffman, Noah Long, Gideon Long, and David Long, in 1805.

The following settlers came before the War of 1812: Noah Long, Gideon Long, David Long, Abraham Miller, John Snyder, Sen., John Miller, Jeremiah Miller, Abraham Marts, Jacob Francis, Jacob Snyder, Jr., Samuel Snyder, John Snyder, George Snyder, Daniel Kemp, John Kemp, Jacob Kemp, Philip Kemp, Nathan Dougherty, Adam Deem, John H. Deem, John Deem, Sen., John Sarver, John Chambers, Alexander Chambers, Andrew Garison, Jacob Widner, John Widner, Samuel Widner, John Lingle, Sen., John Lingle, Jr., Philip Leffler, Solomon Leffler, Adam Leffler, Thomas Leffler, Leonard Lingle, Thomas Lingle, Michael De Bolt, Henry Weaver, John Thomas, Joseph Hinkle, Elias Compton, Thomas Israel, William Weaver, Noah Long, Gideon Long, David Long, John Lucas, Samuel Lucas, David Banker, John Banker, Soll Banker, Jacob Temple, Christopher Reed, Andrew Waggoner, Henry Hoffman, John Francis, Christian Coon, John Webber, Edward Gee, Job Gee, Samuel Dickey, Llewellyn Martin, Joel Martin, Daniel Drake, William Baldwin, Bambo Harris.

The first grist-mill was built on Elk Creek in the year 1800, by Bambo Harris (colored). It was on the south-east quarter of Section 18. Previous to that time, the pioneers of Madison Township had to go to near the mouth of the Little Miami River, in Clermont County, to get their corn ground for bread.

The first saw-mill was built on Elk Creek in 1801, by Joel Martin, on the south-east quarter of Section 7. The first manufactory was built by George Dickey, on Elk Creek, in the year 1819, where wool was carded, cloth dressed and pressed, and flax-seed oil made. The oil was shipped to New Orleans on flat-boats.

On the north-east quarter of Section 17, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Lingle, deceased, is a remarkable red sulphur medical spring, which is visited every few days by people from a distance, with kegs and jugs for water for their health. On the north-east quarter of Section 33 are two remarkable fresh water springs. They are about forty feet apart, one on the north side of a hill, the other on the south side of another prominence, facing each other. The amount of water from each spring would fill a three-inch tube.

On the north-east quarter of Section 33 is a rock which is forty-three feet one inch in circumference. About two-thirds of this rock is in the ground, and six feet above ground. On Brown's Run, in Section 34, on the land of Lewis Wagner, is a cedar tree about four feet in diameter. The tree has been recently discovered. A part of the tree is in a hill two hundred feet above the part in the bottom of the creek.

Near the mouth of Elk Creek was a mill built about the year 1810, by Mr. Gunkel. The building was made of hewed logs and had three run of buhrs. A saw-mill was attached. The next flouring-mill was built at what is now Miltonville, about the year 1814, with a saw-mill also; and a third was built by a Mr. Morrison on Section 19. The third merchant mill on Elk Creek was built by Jacob Snyder, on the north-east quarter of Section 18, with three run of buhrs, and a saw-mill also.

The Snyder mill manufactured more flour, which was shipped to New Orleans, than all the other mills on Elk Creek. These mills have gone down, except the one in Miltonville, which confines itself to grist work. The Vail mill, on the Miami River, was for many years the prominent merchant-mill on this portion of the Miami River.

TRENTON.

Trenton is situated on the corners of Sections 5, 6, 31, and 32, about a mile from the Miami, on the great highway which passes east and west, and was formerly known as the State road. It sprung from a colony of New Jersey people, who came here about the year 1800, headed by Deacon Michael Pearce and Elder Stephen Gard. Some of the members of this colony had come out previously, and their attachment to their native State was shown by the names they conferred upon the village which afterwards grew up there. Bloomfield was its first title. It was named after Governor Bloomfield, of New Jersey, who was one of the early successors of William Livingston, and who was also a United States Senator. Its plat was dedicated about 1815, but there was a cluster of houses there previously. When it reached the dignity of a post-office it was found that there was another Bloomfield in the State, and the name was changed to Trenton, also in honor of New Jersey.

Here existed in the first year of the century a Baptist Church, originally a little west of the town, but afterwards moved in. This was the earliest Church organization in the county, and it is still in existence. Here in this village lived the Rev. Stephen Gard and Dr. Squier Littell, the first resident minister and doctor of the county. Trenton, indeed, is an older settlement than any other in our limits, except Hamilton, Rossville, and Middletown. The Rev. Mr. Gard organized the present Church at Trenton in 1800, and was its pastor at his death, August 14, 1839. He organized nearly all the Baptist Churches within the Miami Valley—Trenton, Middletown, Franklin, Hamilton, and the First Church of Dayton, and some others. He was born November 3, 1776, in Essex County, New Jersey. He received his education in a common school, except a few months in a private classical school in his native county. He was married to Rachel Pearce in 1801. He emigrated to Ohio about the end of the last century, making a temporary stay at Columbia, and moving to Trenton the same year. He came to Ohio in company with his father-in-law and family, Dr. Littell accompanying them.

Michael Pearce was in good circumstances, and he had a large family of daughters. Mary married Squier Littell. She was a very excellent woman. Rhoda and Sarah married Joseph Taylor; Rachel married Mr. Gard; Phebe married Joseph Gard; Elizabeth married Alexander Van Pelt; Anna married James Urmston. Mr. Pearce had two sons, Squier and John. John died here, and Squier died in Laporte County, Indiana.

Deacon Michael Pearce died at his residence in Trenton on Monday, the fourth day of June, 1838, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born at Scotch Plains, Essex County, New Jersey, in August, 1749, and lived there for many years, and married Phebe Squier, of the same place, by whom he had eleven children, ten of whom lived to be men and women. He served as a deacon of the regular Baptist Church more than forty years, and died, as he lived, full and strong in the faith of the Gospel. He was a firm friend to the liberties of his country, and bore arms in the Revolutionary War. He was eighteen years a merchant of Morris County, New Jersey, and with the pioneers of the West removed with his family to Cincinnati in the Summer of 1792, entered land in Butler County, and removed on it in 1804, where he remained until taken away by death.

The Rev. Stephen Gard's daughter Eliza married William Wilson, of Middletown. She is dead. Wilson was a merchant, afterwards going to Laporte, Indiana, and buying two sections of land. Phebe married Wilkeson Taylor, brother to Joseph Taylor. Dr. Isaac N. married Louisa Todd, of Newport, Ky., and Dr. Fairman married Lucy, a sister of Louisa. Sarah married John C. Potter. Mary L. married Ezra Potter, and Rachel died unmarried. Rev. Mr. Gard was twice married. His second wife was Mary Van Horn. By her he had one child, William V. Gard, a physician in this county and in Warren.

John Smith was the first tavern-keeper in the place. Report says that 'Squire Littell and Stephen Gard were the first store-keepers, and Clark Potter the second. They were succeeded by James Patterson and McKnight & Lee. Ezra Potter, of Hamilton, was a store-keeper there for a long time. Stephen Gard was the first man who had shingles on his house. The town has had a very slow growth, and now only numbers about three hundred inhabitants. There are three stores. Henry Burke kept store here twenty years, but is now deceased. Frederick M. Burke occupies the same building, and has carried on business a little more than a year. Dill Andrews and Joseph Eicher are the other store-keepers. There is one hotel, kept by John Kinzel, and six drinking saloons. Jacob Hinkel, in the carriage, buggy and spring-wagon manufacture, has been in the business for eighteen years. McKinney also carries on the blacksmith business.

Trenton has four churches. The Baptist Church was founded in 1800, the German Reformed in 1868, and the Evangelical Lutheran was remodeled in 1878. It is the finest structure in Trenton. The Roman Catholic Church is very pretty, and is situated on high, elevated grounds. There are four cemeteries, all of which are adorned with monuments and slabs scarcely equaled elsewhere by any similar place. The place takes deep interest in education, and has a fine school building, which is two stories high and has six rooms, all well

furnished, and about two hundred pupils. J. W. Coyle is the superintendent.

At the railroad there is an elevator carried on by Deitz, Good & Co., merchants and grain dealers, which cost $6,000. It was put up in the year 1877, and has a capacity of thirty thousand bushels of grain. The building is eighty-four feet long by forty feet wide, and has a large steam-boiler and engine to operate it. It also moves a grist-mill.

Jeremiah Marston was born in Kennebec County, Maine, March 19, 1798. His father was a Methodist minister, and as is generally the case with the clerical profession, had but little of this world's goods to bestow upon his children. Jeremiah left his native State in the year 1819, and came to Butler County, where he passed the remainder of his days. In June, 1821, he was united in marriage with Miss Vail, with whom he lived happily for thirty-five years. From this marriage eight children survive them.

Mr. Marston was strictly an upright man. Industrious and persevering in business, economical in the management of his affairs, he was enabled to accumulate a sufficiency of this world's goods to live in easy and independent circumstances, so far as wealth is concerned. Kind and generous to the poor and unfortunate, and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-man, he had an extensive circle of friends. In politics he was a Whig while that party had a living existence; thence he was found acting with the Republican party. At one time he held the appointment of associate judge. He died about the beginning of the war.

There is an association in Madison Township that can lay some claim to antiquity. The subscribers met on the 28th of October, 1843, at Trenton, and appointed Jeremiah Marston president, and Ezra Potter secretary, and resolved that they would organize and form themselves into a society for the purpose of protecting their property against thieves and counterfeiters, and that they adopt a constitution and by-laws. The names of the organizers were Jeremiah Marston, Ezra Potter, Ellis Miller, Robert Busenbark, Aaron Ball, John Hunt, Samuel Landis, John Good, Henry Good, David Paulin, Silas Long, Henry Sellers, James Law, and Francis Cornthwait.

The society has held its meetings quarterly for thirty-three years. It has had upon its roll of members fifty-seven names, and now numbers thirteen members. It had for a protection fund in 1876 three hundred and twenty-four dollars. It is a regularly incorporated company, by the name of the "Trenton and Miltonville Benevolent Protection Society." It is generally nicknamed "Horse Company." The members in 1876 were John Hunt, Henry Good, John Good, Elias Mattix, Theodore Marston, Benjamin DeBolt, Elias Long, Henry Gautchy, John Law, Peter Thomas, John Thomas, William Richter, and J. G. Long. The admittance fee is three dollars.

The following persons are buried in the cemetery of the German Reformed Church:

Henry Smith, born 1788, and died 1872; aged 84. John M. Yager, died March 11, 1867; aged 72.

In the Lutheran grave-yard are the following:

Henry Sellers, died February 23, 1879; aged 82. Catherine, consort of Henry Sellers, died July 29, 1871; aged 76. Henry Berk, died 1881; aged 65. Barbara Berk, died April 23, 1877; aged 62. Jacob Wikel, died January 23, 1878; aged 76.

These are in the Mennonite grave-yard:

Jacob Augspurger, died November 2, 1867; aged 56. Catharine Augspurger, died October 2, 1856; aged 17.

In the Trenton cemetery the first burial was in the year 1801. The name is Phebe Gard. The stone is so worn by time that the full inscription can not be given.

In memory of Reverend Stephen Gard, who died August 14, 1839; aged 62 years 9 months and 11 days. Rachel Gard, wife of Rev. Stephen Gard, died April 1, 1816; aged 36 years. David Gard, son of Stephen Gard, died February 6, 1807. In memory of Mary Maxwell, formerly Mary Littell, died February 5, 1813; aged 62 years. Sarah Kerr, died June 15, 1835; aged 80 years. Michael Pearce, died August 27, 1838; aged 88. Phebe Pearce, died March 27, 1832; aged 76 years. Rhoda Taylor, died April 2, 1819; aged 27 years.

BROWNSTOWN.

Many years ago a place was laid out a mile east of Trenton, and called Brownstown. It would now be entirely forgotten except for a tragedy which happened there more than sixty years ago. The place was at the ferry of the Miami River, and was on the old State road, a great thoroughfare from east to west. Davis Ball was the ferryman. He was a large, fat old man, and for years had left the practical control of the boat to his son, who was a vigorous and athletic young fellow. In March, 1819, young Ball had gone down to the mouth of the Miami River with a party, as pilot and boatman, and there was no one to manage the ferry except his father. The river had risen to a great height, and its current looked very formidable, when one morning a party of several men and boys, with a young lady, came down from Seven-Mile, and asked to be put over. Mr. Ball refused. He showed them the stream, and declared it was dangerous. They insisted, and he finally consented. The men promised to help him to work the boat, which was operated by the force of the water pressing sideways upon it. A rope reached across the river from bank to bank, on which were two pulleys, with ropes passing from them to the boat. Before consenting to take his load, Mr. Ball made a condition that the girl should be left behind. So they started, and the entire population of the village of Brownstown turned out to see them. The population, however, was not more than eight or nine. The boat started with its freight, consisting of Captain Aul and his son, Thomas Wilson, William and Daniel Craig, Thomas

Thompson, Mr. Ball, a dog, and two horses. The men were nervous and inexperienced, and when near the middle of the stream one of them attempted to take up some slack in the cordage. He tried it too quickly, and the rope snapped, which occasioned the breaking of the other rope, and the overturning of the boat. Young Aul succeeded in getting on top of the boat, and floated down with it, but the others had no such opportunity.

It was an agonizing sight to those on shore. An old lady who is now living in Amanda related the story to us. She was then a blooming girl, but is now about eighty-four years of age. Her name is Ryerson. She was there with her father, and saw the whole affecting disaster. The force of the current carried the men toward the opposite shore, so that the rails and pieces of wood which were thrown in by Mrs. Ryerson's father and others did not reach them. Mr. Ball was found two hours after on a sand-bar below, standing perfectly upright. On his way down he kept praying and talking to the people on the bank. One of the Craigs was almost saved. He had nearly reached the shore, when he turned about to help his brother, and was caught in the current. Another of the men swam down after the boat, but could not get to it. Young Aul, who was saved, was perched upon it. He was a mere boy. The dog and the two horses were drowned. The dog, in his frantic efforts to save himself, several times placed his paws on the shoulders of the men who were floating down, and helped to exhaust their strength. Those who were drowned were Captain Aul, Daniel Craig, Davis Ball, Thomas Wilson, and William Craig. The neighborhood turned out, and their bodies were shortly afterward recovered. This, and the killing of the Boal family in Hamilton, by a stroke of lightning, were the two most remarkable calamities that happened in Butler County during its earlier period of history.

MILTONVILLE.

This village is situated about one mile north of Trenton, and contained, in 1852, about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, one church, one school-house, two stores, two hotels, one merchant-mill, one saw-mill, and two potteries, which furnished ware to Dayton, Germantown, Eaton, Oxford, Hamilton, etc. Two teams were constantly running with this kind of ware, for which they found a ready sale. The place was laid out by Richard Crane and Theophilus Egglesfield, who were the first settlers. Additions to the original plat have been made by John Johns and John Kemp, Jr. The village has a healthy and pleasant location, and is surrounded by the most beautiful country. The houses are mostly of brick, and present a very neat and comfortable appearance. It is situated on Section 30.

In the year 1816 the town had a large brick merchant-mill, built by George Bennet. In the same year the town was laid out. There is an extensive pottery and tile factory in the town. The first merchants in the village were as follows: Thomas Hall, Nathan Goldsmith, A. Hunt & Co., George Marvel, Daniel Poffenbarger, Law & Hunt, Long & Law, Antrim & Co., John Gardner, Carroll & Squiers, Eli Scudder, Z. Fisher, C. Gardner, and F. V. Weaver. The tavern-keepers in the town were Crane & Egglesfield, in the year 1816; and afterwards, William Hall, Thomas Kelley, Peter Rutown, Benjamin De Bolt, David Mattix, Charles Bailey. The physicians have been J. F. Heaton, J. H. Cruse, A. Eckert, D. Eckert, Doctor Prudents, J. M. Hunt.

Miltonville has a fine large church, which belongs to the United Brethren congregation, and has a comfortable parsonage. Rev. Mr. Killburn is the pastor. In the cemetery are the graves of

Henry Kumler, bishop of the United Brethren Church, born 1775; died 1854; aged 79. Susannah Kumler, born 1779; died 1874; aged 95.

The first grave in the Miltonville Cemetery was made in 1800. It was then in a heavy forest. The name of the person was Mattix. She was eighty years old. Her given name is not known, as a part of the head-stone has by time so decayed that it could not be made out.

MENNONITES.

There are a large number of Mennonites settled south of Trenton, who form an excellent portion of the population. When the Augspurgers left Europe, in 1819, a Mennonite elder or bishop, by the name of John Miller, and his family, started with them; but when they arrived in Pennsylvania he left them; and so the Augspurgers were without an elder or bishop when they arrived in Butler County.

In 1828, however, two elders or bishops made their appearance in Butler County, one from Canada and the other from Pennsylvania, and meetings were held in the dwelling-houses, as they had no meeting-houses at that time.

In 1830 Jacob Augspurger, the second cousin of Christian Augspurger, was elected and qualified to the office of elder or bishop of the congregation, and the other elders left for other parts. In 1832 a colony of Mennonites from Hesse-Darmstadt and Kurhesse, Germany, arrived in Butler County, amongst whom were the Holly and Iutzi families, who brought along with them musical instruments, such as pianos, for their enjoyment, which was quite a surprise to those Mennonites that lived in Butler County then, as they were not used to such things. Their dress, also, was more fashionable, to which those that lived here then were not accustomed, and it caused much dissatisfaction amongst the old people. Finally it created a division of the members into two parties; and the other party, which may be termed the liberal party, obtained another elder or bishop from Germany, by the name of John Miller; and Joseph Augspurger, Christian Holly, and Peter Kennel were elected

assistant ministers, and the two parties held their meetings separately in their dwellings. In 1847 Elder Jacob Augspurger died, and his son, Nicholas Augspurger, was elected in his place; and in 1860 Elder Miller moved to Illinois, and Joseph Augspurger was elected in his place as elder.

By this time their numbers had increased so that their dwellings were too small for their accommodation, and they concluded to build meeting-houses. Consequently, in 1863, two meeting-houses were built, one by each party, south-west of Trenton, near the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, where meetings are now held alternately every Sunday in each meeting-house, so as to give to the members an opportunity to visit both meetings.

An organized Mennonite meeting consists of one elder or bishop, one or more assistants or preachers, and one or more deacons. The duty of the elder or bishop is to preach and perform the sacramental ceremonies, and to take good care of his flock; the duty of the assistant ministers is to assist the elder in preaching and obtain practice in the art of preaching; and the duty of the deacons is to take care of the finances of the Church, and look after the poor and sick, and supply their wants. The ministers are all elected by the members of the Church by ballot; but when there is a tie declared, one of the two largest in number is drawn by lot. The elder or bishop is elected from among the assistant ministers of the Church; but the assistant ministers are elected from among the members of the Church to which they belong. They receive no salary; but if they are in need they are assisted by the Church.

The religious principles of the Mennonites are as follows: They are opposed to infant baptism. Their children are generally baptized when from fourteen to sixteen years old, which is done by sprinkling. They are opposed to bearing arms and to swearing oaths. They are opposed to going to law with each other; but when they have difficulties they try to settle them among themselves. They are opposed to the practice of dancing and going to balls, and to extravagance in their dress. They generally hold their communion twice a year—that is, at Easter and in the Fall—on which occasion they wash each other's feet. Some Mennonites, however, neglect doing this. When a member removes from one place to another where he is not well known, he is required to show a certificate of membership in writing of his good standing in the congregation where he is from, before he is admitted as a member in his new home. Such certificate must be signed by the elder or bishop of the congregation where he is from. Members are excluded from the communion for immoral conduct, and are banished from the Church for committing a crime; and in some localities they are refused admission to the communion, and are even expelled, for disobedience to their Church rules.

MADISON CITY.

This is situated directly opposite Middletown, and is a suburb of that place. The Madison House was built in the year 1846 by John Mumma. It is two and a half stories high, and seventy-two feet by twenty-one and a half feet, and belongs to A. Crider, grocery and provision dealer. The remainder of the building belongs to Albert Kenaday and the heirs of W. C. Ward. The building contains thirty rooms above ground, and in the cellar eleven, making a total of thirty-eight rooms. Reed & Company occupies the north room as a grocery. There is a tavern kept in the house by Albert Beckford. Wilson Long keeps an agricultural warehouse. W. C. Ward is a wagon-maker, and does repairing. Samuel McFall has an extensive circular saw-mill in the place, and there are two blacksmith shops, one by McFall and one by Eckelbarge. J. M. Gardner is a custom boot and shoe maker. In the fall of 1877 the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company erected a large elevator for Curtis & Hartley in Madison City, as there is an extensive grain trade at that place. Madison City has forty family residences, and enumerates one hundred and fifty pupils of school age. The post-office is known as Heno.

WOODSDALE.

Woodsdale is situated on Section 19. Part of the place lies in St. Clair Township. It was founded in the year 1867 by the Beckett Paper Company, through the influence of Samuel Augspurger, one of the most influential business men at that time of Madison Township. Samuel Augspurger sold a portion of his interest in the real estate to the company, which had at that time a stock of ninety thousand dollars. The stock was increased in 1869 to one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. After a success for some years a fire broke out in the rag room of the paper-mill, and consumed the entire mill, except brick walls and smoke stacks. In the year 1880 the company commenced to rebuild, but have been delayed. When Samuel Augspurger sold to the company he reserved a water right, the company to keep up the dam and race, as he has a large saw and flour mills. In the year 1864 Samuel Augspurger built a saw mill ninety feet long and two stories high. The mill cost twelve thousand dollars, and a flour-mill of brick cost him fifteen thousand dollars. There is a post-office and dry goods and grocery store in the town. They have a school-house of brick, well furnished with seats, maps and books. The town has thirty-five buildings, including mills.

POASTTOWN.

Poasttown was formerly known as West Liberty, and is situated on Section 12, Township 2, Range 4, east, and contains fifteen dwellings on the original plat of the village, which was laid out by Peter Poast in the year 1818. There are about fifteen families who live outside of the original plat, who are called citizens of the town. The

first store was opened in that village by Christian Coon in the year 1815; the second by Samuel Vancort, and others by Philip Deal, George Catron, Dubler John, Kemp & Antrim, John Selby, William Dine, Marsh & Poast, and Willis Thomas. The present store-keeper is P. P. Poast. The first tavern was opened in that place by William Brown, and he was followed by Mr. Richardson, Joshua Heffner, Enos Heffner, Daniel Stump, Conrad Spidel, and Elias Emrick. P. P. Poast is post-master at Poast Town, and agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and is an extensive dealer in all kinds of grain, groceries, and merchandise. The railroad company on the 5th of April, 1878, erected an elevator for the convenience of grain growers and dealers. The village is in one of the most fertile parts of the Miami Valley. There is a first-class blacksmith's shop and wagon-maker's shop in the town, owned by the Woods brothers.

A large tree was felled in 1852 on the farm of Tobias Lane. It was measured by 'Squire McMaken and Arthur Lane. Three feet above the ground the stump was twenty-one feet in circumference. Fifty-seven feet from the ground it measured thirteen feet in girth. Eighty-five feet above the ground it measured ten feet. The wood was corded by itself. It measured eighteen cords city measure, or nineteen and a half common measure.

The Astoria Cemetery is located on Section 6, Township 2, Range 4. There are buried there:

Joseph Deem, son of Adam and Jane Deem, died August 24, 1818; aged 7 years. John Deem, died August 29, 1835; aged 83. Mary Deem, died March 20, 1845; aged 91. Adam Deem, died September 2, 1829; aged 50. Jane Campbell, consort of Adam Deem, died September 25, 1847; aged 63 years. John H. Deem, died February 12, 1862; aged 70. Elizabeth, wife of John H. Deem, died March 29, 1867; aged 71. Elizabeth Hinkle, died May 21, 1859; aged 76. Joseph Hinkle, Sen., died July 3, 1881; aged 94.

The Mt. Pleasant Cemetery is situated on Section 1, Township 2, Range 4, east. The names of some of the old persons buried in it are:

John Lucas, Sen., died June 15, 1836; aged 75. Zachariah Selby, died July 14, 1841; aged 83. Hannah Lucas, died September 25, 1871; aged 76. Samuel Lucas, died August 15, 1870; aged 74. John Lucas, died March 5, 1873; aged 79. David Banker, died January 25, 1862; aged 83.

At the Miltonville Cemetery are the following:

In memory of Mary, wife of James Warden, died May 19, 1834; aged 90. Magdalena Good, died October 15, 1863; aged 87. John Stanley, died September 2, 1864; aged 98. George Gowker, died August 31, 1858; aged 82. Daniel Kemp, died August 29, 1856; aged 79. Elizabeth Kemp, died February 13, 1859; aged 75. Rev. John Kemp, died February 8, 1875; aged 85. Elizabeth Kemp, died October 22, 1850; aged 68. Rev. Jacob Kemp, died August 6, 1851; aged 68. Mary M., wife of Jacob Kemp, died June 24, 1843; aged 57. Jacob Gardner died May, 1881; aged 97.

The United Brethren Church was organized in the year 1811 by Jacob Kemp, Sen. John Kemp, Sen., was the first minister; the second, Jacob Kemp. The names of ministers to the present time, as near as can be ascertained, are Christian Newcomer, John Primne, Andrew Zellers, John Avinge, John McNamer, Abraham Shingerdoker, William Stubs, Mr. Dunhan, David Whitcome, David Stucker, Noah Wheeler, Mr. McMahen, John Illrod, Mr. Spice, Mr. McGray, John Vickers, Mr. Flickinger, Henry Koomler, John Crider, Mr. Trawyer, John Fetterhoff, Jacob Jacoby Antrim, William Rinehart, Bishop Grosbuner, Daniel Flickinge, John Zellers, William Davis, Mr. Lanthom, Mr. Flinchbaugh, John H. Kemp, David Bonebrake, Conrad Bonebrake, Peter Bonebrake, Henry Bonebrake, George Bonebrake, Daniel Bonebrake, Jacob Surfis, Henry Surfis, Adam Surfis, Mr. Toby, John Kemp, Jr., Lewis Gilber, Dayton Ryal Hasting, Mr. Henry Robison, Mr. Botters, George Collins, Daniel Kumler, John Walters, Simon Dubler, Jacob Emrick, George Huffman, Joseph Huffman, Joseph Huffman, Sen., John Huffman, Henry Kumler (bishop), J. P. Eckert, Mr. Kilburn. Total, sixty-one.

The first grave in Elk Creek Cemetery was in the year 1800, for a boy six years old, named Millener. His given name is not known, as many of the first head-stones were common lime-stone, and the cold Winters and wet weather has caused them to scale off so that the inscriptions can not be made out. Among other inscriptions are:

Samuel Dickey, Sen., died December 1, 1812; aged 59. Catherine, wife of Samuel Dickey, Sen., died February 5, 1812; aged 56. Samuel Dickey, Jr., died June 23, 1835; aged 30. Ann Elizabeth, consort of George H. Francis, died November 18, 1843; aged 85. John Lingle, Jr., died January 22, 1815; aged 7. John C. Buck, died January 10, 1834; aged 71. Elizabeth Buck, died August 19, 1843; aged 75. David Williamson, died September 29, 1855; aged 75. Margaret Williamson, born May 28, 1775; died August 29, 1850; aged 75. Christopher Reed, died June 23, 1834; aged 71. Rachel Kemp Camp, died April 26, 1820; aged 19. Mary Miller, died August 31, 1830; aged 28. Jeremiah Miller, died September 9, 1838; aged 34. In memory of Mary Muriller, born December 23, 1774; died February 10, 1844; aged 69. John Sawer, died December 27, 1831; aged 61. Jacob Snyder, died June 18, 1833; aged 69. Solomon Snyder, died May 30, 1826; aged 60. Adam Andrews, died June 10, 1848; aged 88. Catherine Andrews, died February 19, 1840; aged 71.

The German Church is built on an acre of ground bought of James Doer for eighteen dollars, and was dedicated to the worship of God according to the usages of the Evangelical Lutheran and Evangelical Reformed Churches on the 31st of August, 1817. There were present the following clergymen: Rev. Mr. Diehl, Rev. Degont Beeker, Rev. Mr. Winders, and Rev. Mr. Simon. The trustees were Henry Hoffman and John Weichel. According to the constitution of the Church, it was to be used for the two Churches in High German forever. It is in the center of the western end of the township.

The Baptist Church on Brown's Run, Madison Town-

ship, known as the Mount Pleasant Church, was organized by Elder Wilson Thompson, on the second day of September, 1819. Delegates were present from Elk Creek, Bethlehem, and Tapscott's. The following appear among the list of old members: Samuel Lucas, Elizabeth Banker, Hannah Lucas, Mary McGlaulin, Ralph Voris, Jane Voris, Rachel Silbey, Lydia Barklow, Daniel Barklow, Thomas Wilson, Julia Ann Banker, Nancy Barklow, Joseph Bush, Mary Ann Banker, Christian Miksell, Elizabeth Miksell, Thomas Royal, Catherine Royal, Elizabeth Banker, Elizabeth Lucas, Caroline Hinkle, Martha Lucas, Nancy Gouger, Matilda Kountze, James Baird, Mary Baird, Jane Williamson, Silas Poyner, Rebecca Sellbe, Mary Ann Hinkle, 'Squire Hinkle, Tabitha Greggs, Levina Banker, Martha A. Craig, Anna Shankle, Joseph Hinkle, John L. Graves, Matilda Zimmerman, Ann Maria Stewart, John Voris, John Snyder, James Snyder, Sally Hinkle, Jane Voris, Elizabeth Gapheart, and Hannah Voris. The records of the Church from 1819 to 1853 have not been preserved, and we have no list of their preachers. In the historic division of the Baptist Church they adhered to the old school.

The following is a list of postmasters:

Trenton.—Squier Littell, March 6, 1831; Abraham L. Holgate, May 30, 1833; Squier Littell, April 14, 1837; David Taylor, Jr., March 11, 1840; Ellis Miller, September 30, 1840; William Potter, January 10, 1845; Robert Triune, January 25, 1846; Samuel D. Rose, June 13, 1849; William Potter, March 9, 1852; Samuel D. Rose, June 11, 1853; William Bachring, November 11, 1856; William H. Buehl, March 31, 1859; Charles C. Weaver, August 25, 1859; William Potter, July 11, 1861; John Gardner, September 23, 1863; Moses W. Drake, January 29, 1866; David B. Scoyck, March 27, 1873; Weller Overpeck, May 6, 1873; Joseph Eicher, September 12, 1873.

Woodsdale.—Samuel Augspurger, November 10, 1870; Lucius B. Potter, December 1, 1870; David W. McClung, August 12, 1874; F. D. James, July 23, 1879; William C. Balden, October, 23, 1879.

Heno (Madison City).—John Pritchard, April 18, 1882.

Poasttown.—Catherine Poast, August 22, 1848; Jabez J. Antrim, December 3, 1851; James Barklow, August 8, 1853; John Selby, June 3, 1854; William C. Dine, July 9, 1856; Peter P. Poast, July 9, 1861.

Astoria.—Benjamin De Bolt, July 8, 1840; Andrew D. Rogers, October 11, 1841. Discontinued September 25, 1844.

Christiana.—Christian Koon, February 27, 1829. Discontinued November 14, 1837.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Moses G. Augspurger was born in Madison Township February 23, 1845, and was married March 19, 1874, to Anna Schlumeger, born the same day as her husband. His parents were Nicholas Augspurger and Magdalena Gautsche, who were born in 1819, and hers were Peter Schlumeger and Jacobina King. They have three children. Albert was born May 23, 1875; Alma Magdalena, May 25, 1877, and Barda, July 10, 1880. Mr. Augspurger was reared on a farm, working with his father until he was twenty-five years old, when he began to do for himself, renting land of his father. He remained thus until February, 1879, when he bought the place he now occupies, of one hundred and three acres, which is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Augspurger is a Mennonite, as is also his wife, and their parents before them.

Isaac Andrews was born in Wayne Township, Butler County, in 1848. His parents were Henry Andrews and Eleanor Long. He was married in 1873 to Emma Hellebrecht, daughter of Henry and Mary Hellebrecht, born at Walnut Hills, and has had two children, Harry and Alfred, the former being dead. Joseph Rogers, a member of his family, was in the Mexican War, and his half brother, Samuel Knees, served during the late struggle.

In the year 1819 Christian Augspurger and family, and his brother, Joseph Augspurger, and family, and his second cousin, Jacob Augspurger, and family, and others, immigrated from near Strasbourg, France, to Butler County, and settled near Collinsville, Milford Township, where Christian Augspurger bought a farm of about three hundred acres of land, of which there was about one hundred acres improved; but as the other Augspurgers were short of means they rented farms. Things looked very gloomy then, however, for farmers, and to make money was almost an impossibility, as the prices for produce were very much depressed, and there was no money scarcely to be had for any thing. Corn was ten cents per bushel; wheat, twenty-five cents; butter three cents per pound, and pork one dollar and a half per hundred pounds, net. Whisky, however, was fifty cents a gallon, but people did not know how to manufacture it then as well as they do now, and beer was scarcely known in Butler County. Whisky, however, was the most profitable product, as it could be transported to the market with less expense, as there were no turnpikes, canals, or railroads, to facilitate travel; in fact, there were nothing but mud-roads. The farm implements, also, were very inferior to those now used, and grain separators, reapers, self-binders, and mowers were not known. Grain was cut with the sickle, and here and there a cradle was used.

The change for the Augspurgers from Europe to America was very great, and especially for Christian Augspurger, as he lived on one of the finest and best improved farms in France, consisting of about five hundred acres of choice land. The farm was leased for a number of years, and belonged to Charles Schulmeister, who served as a spy under Napoleon the First, and was considered to be one of his best. His property was very

valuable. The farm on which Christian Augsburger lived was so well improved, that princely personages and generals in the army frequently paid their visits there. Schulmeister also lived on the farm. It happened, however, that Marshal Bertrand received a large territory from Napoleon the First, on which he wished to introduce farming according to French style, and sought advice or information in regard to it; for which purpose he requested Christian Augspurger to come to Paris, where Bertrand then lived. Christian Augspurger complied with the request, and, in company with his cousin, Nicholas Augspurger, went there for the purpose, to the satisfaction of the marshal. They were shown through all the parliamentary buildings and saw the throne. Later, Christian Augspurger received the medal of the Legion of Honor, which is now in possession of his children as a memento. The medal consists of a ruby in the form of a star, with gilded points, and a ribbon affixed thereto, with a description, and signed in the name of the emperor.

In 1827, however, Christian Augspurger's family had increased to twelve in number, six sons and six daughters. The names of his sons were Joseph, Christian, Jacob, John, Samuel, and Frederick; and the names of his daughters were Catherina, Magdelina, Barbara, Mary, Jacobina, and Anna. In 1829 Christian Augspurger bought another farm, about two and a half miles south of Trenton, in Madison Township, where he moved in 1830; and later the other Augspurgers followed him to the vicinity of Trenton also.

In 1846 Christian Augspurger's wife died, and in 1848 he also died. The property that Christian owned consisted of nineteen hundred and seventy-five acres of choice land in Butler County, besides a large personal estate, which was all divided equally among his children. The number of the descendants of the Augspurgers now living is about one hundred and eighty, of whom about one hundred and fifty are living in Butler County; the others have moved to Illinois and Iowa, and two, C. Kinsinger and F. Kinsinger, are now living in Cincinnati with their families. The amount of land now owned by the descendants of the Augspurgers, in Butler, Warren, and Preble Counties, is about three thousand six hundred and sixty-three acres. The Augspurgers nearly all belong to the Mennonite denomination, as their fathers did.

Mrs. Nancy Baughman was born in New Jersey, February 23, 1814, and came to this county in 1818. Her parents were Michael Mattix and Mary Rutan. She had one son, James, who was born in 1842, and died in 1857. Her grandfather, Samuel Mattix, was in the Revolutionary War, and her uncle, William Mattix, was in the War of 1812, dying while in the service, on the shores of Lake Erie. He was a drum major. Mrs. Baughman came here with her parents when she was a child of four years old, her father beginning a farm from the virgin forest. She worked at spinning when she was only eight years of age, and had but six months' schooling in her life. During the Revolutionary War Mary Mattix, her grandmother, and her baby had to be carried to the fort on the Delaware River, as the Indians were destroying every thing, and killing all they found. Mrs. Baughman is still living on the same farm her father cleared, and has with her William A. Pogue and Sarah A. Mattix. Daniel Mattix is supposed to have killed the last bear in that part of the county. His children saw it, and told him there was a big black dog up a tree. He knowing what it must be, took his gun, and went out and shot it. It proved to be a very large animal.

Samuel Bell was born in Germany, and after arriving in this country was married to Sarah Gebhart, born in Madison Township, August 23, 1843. His parents were John and Elizabeth Bell, and hers Daniel Gebhart and Christina Lingle. They have seven children. Flora A. was born July 11, 1868; William N., March 31, 1870; David D., February 15, 1872; Christina, February 26, 1874; John L., January 31, 1876; Edward C., February 9, 1848; and Elmer E., October 16, 1881. Mr. Bell was in the service three years.

Jacob Banker, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 13, 1818, and was brought to this county in 1819. His father was David Banker, and his mother's name was Mary McDill. The former was the pioneer of that branch of the family which came to Ohio, and was born in Frederick County, Maryland, March 26, 1778, coming to Ohio in 1800, and settling in Ross County. There he married his wife, coming to Butler County in 1819, where he bought a part of fractional Section 12, Township 2, and Range 4, east, upon which was a mill-site where Elijah Mills, a soldier of the Revolution, had erected a corn-cracker, called a mill, about 1800, for building which he received a pre-emption right to Section 1 and fractional Section 12, Township 2, Range 4, east, in Madison Township, comprising a tract of about eleven hundred acres of the best land in Butler County. He subsequently transferred his claim to John Lucas, who received a patent for it from the government soon after the land was thrown open for sale.

David Banker erected a fine mill on the property where the present Mr. Banker now resides, that was long known as Banker's mills, and had at an early day customers from near Richmond, Indiana, and from near Greenville on the north. He continued to reside on this property till his death, which happened on the 25th of January, 1862, at the age of eighty-four. He came into the world the second year of the Revolutionary War, and died in the second year of the great Rebellion. When he first came to Ohio he brought with him, in a large pair of saddle-bags, the metallic part of a set of carpenter's tools, with which to carve out his fortune in this new country, and carried them in that way on horseback over the mountains. Jacob Banker has now in posses-

sion, as a relic of early days on the Miami, the mill-stone used by Elijah Mills when he erected the first mill on the Ohio River. It is a curiosity. It is sixteen inches in diameter and four inches thick, and weighs less than one hundred pounds.

Jacob Banker was married November 8, 1840, to Catherine Selby, daughter of Middleton Selby and Rachel Coon, who came to this county in 1797 and 1802. They have had ten children. Rachel B. Marsh was born August 23, 1841; David, May 8, 1843; Mary E., May 14, 1845; Ferdinand V., May 27, 1847; Martha J., January 13, 1850; Sarah L. B. Chamberlain, June 16, 1852; Laura C. Conover, March 27, 1854; Emma J., September 3, 1856; James E., March 6, 1859; and Elmer L., July 31, 1862. David Banker, his son, was in the military service from December 25, 1863, until after the close of the war. He was a member of the Seventh Indiana troop of cavalry, and was detailed on duty as an orderly at the White House at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Jacob Banker was a justice of the peace in Madison Township from 1847 to 1853, six years.

David W. Banker was born April 1, 1821, in Madison Township. His parents were David Banker and Mary McDill, who came to this county in 1819. They are now dead. He was married October 9, 1842, to Julia Lucas, daughter of Samuel Lucas and Hannah McCray, born in Madison Township, February 3, 1821. They have had three children. Samuel L. was born November 22, 1843; Charles D., November 23, 1859, and Harvey, November 10, 1862. The second of these is now dead. Mr. Banker is a farmer.

Matthias Brookley was born October 30, 1836, in Germany. His parents were Matthias Brookley and Mary Hecklurey. Their son came to this county in 1857, settling in Madison Township. On the 1st of May, 1873, he was married in Trenton to Elizabeth Ebel, born in Cincinnati April 10, 1853. Her parents were Adam Ebel and Elizabeth Fallenstein, who came to this country in 1853. Mr. Brookley was elected supervisor in April, 1879, and held the office one year. He is a boot and shoe manufacturer.

Peter Bennett was born in Germany about 1815. His parents were John and Magdalena Bennett, and they came to this country in 1831, bringing their son with them. He was married in July, 1839, to Susan Iutzi, daughter of Christian and Mary Iutzi, who came to this county in 1832. They have had five children. Amelia Augspurger was born August 9, 1840; Helen Kintzinger, April 21, 1842; Mary, January 14, 1844; Bertha, June 23, 1848, and Randolph, November 24, 1855. Mr. Bennett first settled in Milford Township, remaining there but a short time. He then moved to St. Clair Township, and then on what is known as the Hagerman farm, where he stayed about fifteen years. He finally moved on the farm called the Snider farm, in Madison Township, where he has since resided. He has increased his worldly store until he now owns six hundred acres of as fine land as there is in the county, all lying in Madison Township.

S. B. Berry, late county auditor, was born November 29, 1838, near Miltonville, and is a son of Thomas G. Berry, also born near Trenton, March 18, 1808. He lived in the township until his death, September 28, 1848. Thomas G. was the son of Thomas Berry, who came to Ohio from Virginia about 1793. He was about fourteen years old at the beginning of the Revolution, entered the service while a boy, and continued to the close. Thomas Berry married Hester Grey in Virginia, coming to Ohio with two children, settled on the east bank of the Miami River, below Middletown, and raised eleven children. The mother of S. B. Berry (still living) was Susan, daughter of George Bennett, a New Jersey mill-wright, who together with John Allen, whose daughter he afterwards married, built a grist-mill on the east bank of the Miami River, about four miles north of Hamilton, near the present site of Augspurger's bridge. George Bennett, after marrying Nancy Allen, moved to Miltonville, and erected a saw and grist mill, still in operation.

Thomas G. Berry was chosen to and served with credit in many positions of public trust, and had just closed a term in the Legislature the Winter preceding his death. S. B. Berry was less than ten years of age at his father's death in 1848, and was compelled to leave the parental roof to earn a living to aid his mother in providing for the other children younger than himself. He attended school a few weeks in the Winter season only until November, 1853, when he was apprenticed to Jacob Simpson for four years, a Virginia blacksmith, then working at Lesourdsville, in Lemon Township. In 1858 Mr. Simpson retired, leaving his apprentice in charge of the shop, with the good will of his customers his only stock in trade. By energy and industry he retained these until he changed his place of business by moving to Hamilton in 1874.

In October, 1871, Mr. Berry was elected to the Legislature from Butler County, following in the steps made by his father twenty-four years before. He served two years with honor to himself and credit to the county. The Hamilton *Telegraph*, the opposition paper, near the close of his term, said: "Were Mr. Berry a candidate for re-election, he would have no opposition from either party." Business and domestic affairs would not permit him to do so, and in the Summer of 1873 he wrote and published a letter of declination. In the year 1874 he was nominated for county auditor; but, owing to the divided condition of the Democracy, caused largely by rival newspapers in the party, was defeated by H. H. Wallace by a few votes only. Continuing to work at his trade, he was again, in 1876, nominated for and elected to the same position over the same competitor. After serving

acceptably in this very important position, he was again, in 1878, re-elected for three years, having a majority of 2,486 votes. The Hamilton *Telegraph*, the Republican paper, said of him near the close of his first term: "Mr. Berry has announced himself as a candidate for re-election. It is due Mr. Berry to say that he has proved himself to be an energetic, efficient, and trustworthy official, accommodating to those having business in his office, exact in the discharge of his official duties, and a vigilant opponent to extravagance in every shape. His administration will compare favorably with those of the best auditors who have filled the office in Butler County. His route to a second term will be over a road strewn with roses." His second term has now closed, and the condition of the records of the office reflects credit upon Mr. Berry and his very efficient corps of clerks.

During the last five years Mr. Berry has taken an active interest in the "Ancient Order of United Workmen," a beneficial order, serving one term as Grand Master for the State of Ohio, two terms as one of the representatives from Ohio to the Supreme Lodge, and is at this time (1882) a member of the Supreme Lodge Finance Committee, supervising the affairs of the entire order, embracing twenty-three States and 125,000 members. He has now returned to Madison Township, near the place of his birth, and is actively engaged in farming.

Martin Clark is a native of New Jersey, where he was born March 23, 1833. His father was John Clark. He is married to Elizabeth Deem, daughter of John F. Deem and Elizabeth Darr, and the marriage took place on the farm where they now live, November 1, 1856. She was born January 23, 1836. They have ten children. Mary, the eldest, is dead. Hiram was born December 20, 1858; John, March 23, 1860; Samuel, February 6, 1862; William, August 7, 1864; Charles, March 23, 1866; Jane, October 27, 1867; Laura, October 23, 1871; Harry, October 25, 1873; and Ida May, October 12, 1879. Hiram Deem was in the army, and died in the service.

Samuel M. Dickey, son of George Dickey and Margaret Miller, was born on the farm where he now lives, March 16, 1818. He was for many years a lumber dealer, but is now a farmer. He has been twice married. His first marriage was December 30, 1840, in Preble County, to Elizabeth Sherer, daughter of Daniel Sherer and Catherine Yazel, who was born March 24, 1821. By her he had nine children. George S. was born April 23, 1842; Mrs. Kate De Bolt, October 8, 1843; Margaret A., February 27, 1845; Samuel L., February 21, 1847; Mrs. Mary E. Hinkle, February 12, 1849; Daniel J., September 10, 1851; Abraham, September 1, 1853; Squier M. V., August 5, 1855, and Martha W., March 12, 1860. Abraham Dickey is dead. In his second marriage, Mr. Dickey was united to Mary E. Martin, who was born September 16, 1846, on the 19th of January, 1865. She is the daughter of Denis Martin and Gertrude A. White. By this marriage he has six children. Charles V. was born October 30, 1865; Thomas Jefferson, July 18, 1868; Hume, November 2, 1870; Alfred, February 25, 1875; James E., April 1, 1876, and Sadie Marie, November 11, 1879.

Mr. Dickey has been a member of the board of education for twenty-seven years, trustee of Madison Township four years, justice of the peace six years, and notary public for six years. His son George S. Dickey was in the service three years, and his son-in-law, Thomas J. DeBolt, was in the service three years. The grandfather of Mr. Dickey, Samuel Dickey, was in the Revolutionary War, and was once an Indian prisoner and twice a British prisoner. He settled on the bank of the Miami River in the year 1799, from Kentucky. Ague prevailed in the place they had chosen, and they took up their march for a new location. This was on Elk Creek, on Section 7. George Dickey, his son, and the father of Samuel M. Dickey, had no playmates for two years but Indian children. Tom Killbuck was the Indian chief. After two years three families came from Kentucky and settled on the adjoining sections, making too many white people for the red men. They then moved their wigwams three miles north-west, on a branch of Elk Creek, now called Killbuck Run, after the name of the Indian chief. George Dickey was in the War of 1812, and is in his eighty-eighth year. He is a pensioner, and lives with S. M. Dickey.

George Dickey is the son of Samuel Dickey and Catherine Sexton, of Scottish descent, and was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, October 25, 1794. George Dickey was engaged in mill-wrighting and manufacturing, and also in farming, but is now retired. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Miller, to whom he was married in 1817. Her parents were Abraham Miller and Mary Yarnell. His second wife was Saloma Hartman. By them he had six children. Samuel M. Dickey was born March 16, 1818; Abraham Dickey, April 21, 1820; George W. Dickey, M. D., February 14, 1823; Mary Dickey, deceased, January 21, 1826; Squier Dickey, M. D., September 2, 1832; and John C. Dickey, May 10, 1835.

Mrs. Saloma Dickey was born in Madison Township, May 21, 1819. She has been twice married. Her first husband was John Hartman, and the next one was George Dickey. The marriage with the first was May 23, 1839, and the second January 26, 1854. She has had five children. Benjamin F. Hartman was born August 10, 1840; Francis M. Hartman, June 10, 1843; Elizabeth Ann Post, November 9, 1847; Catherine J. Eichler, October 8, 1855; and Mary Jane Dickey, January 25, 1863. Elizabeth died November 9, 1850. Mrs. Dickey's parents were John Weidner and Elizabeth Snyder, who came from Pennsylvania in a four-horse wagon, about

1800. She was brought up on a farm. She has only moved once in her life, and that was from the farm on which she was born to her place in Astoria. When her first husband, who was a tailor, died, she was left with three small children. She learned her husband's trade, and took in work to support herself and family, succeeding better than most men do. She is a member of the Church of United Brethren, and has been for about thirty years. Her father was among the first settlers, having to clear his farm, which was completely covered with trees, and being surrounded with wild animals. He bought, when he first came, about one hundred and forty acres, and brought up a family of twelve children, marrying twice, and having six children by each wife. He was very highly esteemed. His death was a lingering one, being occasioned by dropsy of the heart.

Mrs. Christina Emerick, whose maiden name was Kemp, was born in 1809, in this county. Her parents were John Kemp and Elizabeth Zeller, who came in 1804. She was married December 28, 1827, and had the following children: Maria Childs, February, 1829; Catherine, December 10, 1830; Simon, April 5, 1833; and Elizabeth Yost, June 13, 1837. Andrew Zeller was in the War of the Revolution.

Joseph P. Eckert was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, September 22, 1808, and is the son of Jacob P. Eckert and Elizabeth Barnhart, who came to this county in 1824. He was married December 6, 1832, to Eliza Moore, daughter of Louis Moore and Susan Enyart. She was born in St. Clair Township, December 17, 1809, and bore him seven children. Susannah Eckert was born June 9, 1835, and died March 31, 1854; Mary J. was born October 26, 1837, and died March 5, 1851; Sarah E. Scudder was born March 28, 1843, and lives near Bethany; Minerva Ellen West was born September 2, 1845, and lives in Boston, Massachusetts; William Augustus Eckert was born October 3, 1848, and died December 8, 1848; Laura Janette was born August 23, 1850, and died October 30, 1850, and George Albert was born October 28, 1853, and died August 12, 1854. Peter Barnhart, his grandfather, was in the Revolutionary War, as was his father-in-law, Mr. Lewis Moore, who was also in the War of 1812. Mr. Eckert learned the potter's trade at the age of thirteen, at which he continued for many years, or until he arrived at the age of sixty-eight. He has also followed the business of auctioneer from 1835 up to nearly the present time. He has now retired from all occupation.

Augustus Eckert, M. D., of Trenton, is the son of Jacob Peter Eckert, who was born near Mannheim, Germany, January 13, 1780. He emigrated to North America in 1804, embarking at Amsterdam, Holland, and after a stormy voyage of twenty-six weeks, landed at Norfolk, Virginia. In 1807 he married Miss Elizabeth Barnhart, of Rockingham County, Virginia, the daughter of Peter Barnhart, a Revolutionary soldier. The fruit of their marriage was eight sons and three daughters. One son and one daughter died in infancy, and one daughter, the wife of Rev. G. L. Gilbert, at the age of thirty-two years. With his family, consisting of a wife and four sons, he emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Jefferson County, Kentucky, twelve miles east of Louisville, in 1816, and in 1822 to the Tunker neighborhood, two miles west of Dayton, Ohio, near where the National Soldiers' Home is now situated. In 1825 he moved to Miltonville, in this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Eckert survived her husband seven years, and died at the age of eighty-four. Three of the sons reside in this county, two in the State of Illinois, and two in Indiana, and the surviving sister, Mary M., is the wife of J. S. Weinland, M. D., of West Elkton, Ohio.

Augustus Eckert, being the fourth son, was apprenticed to the tailor's trade at the age of fourteen, and followed it until he was twenty-five. At that time his health began to fail, in consequence of his close confinement to business, and he was compelled to seek some other way of procuring a living. He was troubled with indigestion, and was under the necessity of undergoing medical treatment. He procured some medical books, and by combining several remedies made a restorative, which relieved him of that malady. Mr. Eckert then resolved to read medicine, and bought books for that purpose, and studied a part of the time, working a portion of each day to defray expenses. This course he followed for three years. He then attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, and in June, 1844, began the practice of his profession in Butler County, where he had resided for fourteen years. One year was spent in Dayton, Ohio.

He married Miss Elizabeth McKean, of Montgomery County, Ohio, October 12, 1844. The fruits of their union were four sons and two daughters. Three sons died in childhood. His elder daughter, Sarah Jane, married Mr. A. A. Hunt, December 15, 1863, by whom she had one daughter, who is now in her seventeenth year. Mr. Hunt died at Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, November 6, 1880, and his family still reside at that place. His younger daughter, Mary Ann, married Mr. John V. Good, son of Henry Good, March 4, 1873, to whom she has borne two children, a son and daughter, aged respectively seven and five years. Mr. J. V. Good is engaged in the grain and stock business at Trenton, Ohio. Dr. Eckert's son, Charles Albert, attended the dental department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in March, 1882.

Dr. Eckert's wife died November 14, 1874, at the age of forty-eight years, and on September 5, 1879, he married Mrs. Keturah A., widow of Levi Schenck and daughter of the Rev. J. Antrim. She is a native of Butler County. His life has been an up-grade, having started on his own

muscle and earned all that he possesses. His practice has been eclectic in the true sense of that word, using all that is good of all systems, and rejecting the bad. In his practice he has been successful. He is and has been a member of the Miami Medical Association ever since its organization, and has been identified with the Christian or Disciples' Church for over forty-five years.

John W. Finkbone was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1832, and came to this county in 1842. He is the son of John Finkbone, who was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, and was seventy-seven years of age at his death, and Susannah Smith. John W. Finkbone was married, November 24, 1853, to Elizabeth Long, daughter of John B. Long and Delilah Ann McNealy. George McNealy, the grandfather, was in the War of 1812, and was drowned in Lake Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Finkbone have had ten children. John W. was born March 19, 1850; Mary E., February 2, 1858; Tobias L., February 26, 1860; Ezra A., July 6, 1862; Sarah Jane, January 3, 1865; George W., February 22, 1867; Jacob E., September 15, 1869; Susannah, January 6, 1873; Mattie E., June 25, 1877; Amanda E., July 22, 1878. Mary E. and Jacob E. are dead. Mr. Finkbone served as school director some nine years consecutively. Ransom Freeman, his brother-in-law, was in the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, and was at the battle of Fort Donelson, where he received eighteen bullet-holes in his cap and clothes without drawing blood. He was never in a hospital. Mrs. Finkbone's brother, William B. Long, served three years and eight months in the Ninety-third Ohio, acting as teamster over two years.

Samuel Fouts, farmer and dealer in farm implements, was born in Montgomery County, July 24, 1840. He is the son of John Fouts and Mary Judy, and settled in this county in the year 1862. He was married, October 10, 1861, to Mary Jane Williamson, who was born in this county December 1, 1843, and was the daughter of William Williamson and Ann E. Francis. They have one child, Calvin C. Fouts, born January 18, 1863. Mr. Fouts was in the hundred-days' service at Baltimore, Maryland.

Frederick Featherling, son of George and Susan Featherling, was born in Virginia in 1793, coming to this county with his parents in 1812. Mr. Featherling settled close to what is now called Busenbark's Station, and lived to the extreme old age of ninety-one. He was in the War of 1812. He had three daughters and two sons, who still survive. Sally Flenner was born in 1807; David Featherling, June 4, 1809; Michael Featherling, May 12, 1816; Elizabeth Weare, about 1820; and Lovina Gougor, who was born in 1825. The two sons still own the farm which their father formerly possessed. Mr. Featherling's wife was Rhoda Morris, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Morris, who came to this county in 1804. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1777.

David Featherling was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county with his parents, Frederick and Rhoda Featherling, in the year 1812. He was married in 1858 to Rachel McGellin, daughter of Matthew and Mary McGellin, who was born in Oxford, February 14, 1840. Her parents came to this county in 1812. They have had four children. Mary Ellis Morrow was born May 1, 1859; David, April 4, 1868; Anna Bell, May 17, 1871; and William, June 2, 1878. Mrs. Featherling's grandfather, Enoch Golonay, fought in the War of 1812. Mr. Featherling is a farmer.

Jacob Francis was born November 25, 1793, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His father, George H. Francis, was a soldier, and served during the entire Revolutionary War. Jacob Francis himself was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the service about eight months. He was commanded by Brigadier-General John S. Gano, and is the last survivor in this county of those heroic men. His mother's name was Elizabeth Shawk. He has been twice married, the first time to Lydia Ford, who was born in New Jersey, December 1, 1798. He was united to her September 14, 1817, and had by her eight children. Samuel was born June 27, 1819; Ann Eliza, May 19, 1822; Jacob, May 10, 1824; George, January 19, 1826; Mary, September 20, 1827; John, July 5, 1829; Rachel, November 30, 1831; and Charles, December 2, 1833. Samuel, George, Mary, and Charles are dead. Mr. Francis's second wife, to whom he was united June 17, 1834, was Maria Young. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1811. By her he has had eight children. Lewis was born March 28, 1835; Maria, June 15, 1837; Joseph H., November 5, 1839; Daniel, January 21, 1842; Rebecca, July 31, 1845; William H., January 31, 1848; Elizabeth, January 30, 1850; and Margaret, June 8, 1853. Joseph H., Rebecca, and Margaret are now dead. Mrs. Francis's parents were John Young and Rebecca Brighton, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Francis came out to this country in 1806, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer.

O. F. Fleming was born in Lemon Township, May 11, 1837. He is the son of John Fleming and Catherine Hoagland. He learned the trade of shoemaker when he was eighteen, and has followed it all the time since, with the exception of about six years, when he was employed at farming. He was constable in Lemon Township, being elected in the Spring of 1864, for one term. He is now school director, and has been for six years. During the war he was in the hundred-days' service. He was married August 17, 1859, to Susan McCray, daughter of Jesse McCray and Elizabeth Gebhart, and they have one child, John H., born July 22, 1860.

Martin Goebel was born in Pfordt, in the circle of Lauterbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, December 8, 1834, settling in this county August 16, 1856. His parents were Johannes Goebel and Eva Katharina Goebel, the latter now being dead. He is a farmer. He was married

in Trenton, September 3, 1861, to Anna Elisabetha Schul, daughter of Heinrich and Anna Elisabetha Schul. She was born at Fraurombach, in the circle of Lauterbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, on the 28th of August, 1840. They have ten children. Katharina Elisabetha was born June 21, 1862; Heinrich, February 11, 1864; Anna Elisabetha, September 3, 1865; George, April 1, 1867; Eva Katharina, August 16, 1869; Emma Elisabetha, July 11, 1871; Maria Friederika, September 20, 1873; Leonhart, August 9, 1875; Edna Paulina, January 3, 1877; and Wilhelmina Christina, December 25, 1879. Heinrich died May 30, 1875. Mr. Goebel was road supervisor in 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Henry Hursh was born January 17, 1824, in Wayne Township, and is the son of Martin and Susannah Hursh, who came to this county about the year 1823. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and on coming here settled in the south-east quarter of Section 20, Wayne Township, about nine miles north of Hamilton, where they resided for a number of years. In addition to his occupation as a farmer he was also engaged as a distiller. Both he and his wife are now dead, the father reaching the age of eighty-seven, and the mother seventy-five. Henry Hursh was married October 13, 1847, in Madison Township, to Susan C. Snyder, daughter of John and Susannah Snyder, who came to this county at a very early period. She was born October 3, 1826. They have four children. Eliza J. Halderman was born October 26, 1848; John A., February 6, 1852; Samuel M. S., November 19, 1853; Mary C. A. Hinkle, October 26, 1858. John Snyder was a teamster in the War of 1812. The cold was so intense at one time, that the men formed a circle in the snow, and kept up a lively walk all night to keep them from freezing to death. He narrowly escaped from drowning in crossing a floating bridge of logs, having scarcely reached the other side with his four-horse team before the bridge floated down the river. Mr. Snyder was eighty-two years and ten months old when he died.

Henry Hursh was brought up a farmer until he entered the tailor shop of John Grisme'e as an apprentice. In the Spring and Summer of 1844 Mr. Hursh was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods and grocery store by an uncle of his in Preble County. Business did not prove very brisk, so he concluded to make a change. In the Fall he taught a term in the Nine-Mile district in Wayne Township, receiving forty dollars for thirteen weeks. In 1845 he set up a tailor shop in Trenton, meeting with good success. In 1846 he removed to Jacksonburg, continuing in the same business until 1851. Finding that his health was becoming impaired, he abandoned the trade and went back to farming. Mr. Hursh is passionately fond of music. He could sing almost any thing at five years of age, and at ten learned how to handle the fife and flute. Applying himself to the study of vocal music during the Winter season of the year, he became initiated in the business of teaching at a very early period of his life, and has continued the same more or less for thirty-nine years. He has taught from one to eight quarters in eight different churches, twenty-seven different school-houses, and five or six private houses, these places being located in the counties of Butler, Warren, Montgomery, Preble, and Darke. He has been residing on his present farm for twenty-six years. It is the birth-place of his wife, and is located in the neighborhood of Elk Creek, three miles north-west of Middletown.

Jonas Heck was born August 20, 1805, in Maryland, and is the son of John Heck and Margaret Wolf. They came to this county in 1805. The grandfather, Frederick Wolf, was in the Revolutionary War, and was paid off in continental money, but so much had it depreciated that he gave one hundred dollars after the war for a black silk handkerchief. Jonas Heck was married on the 24th of May, 1827, to Magdalene Buck, daughter of Christopher Buck and Eve Hayse, who became residents of this county in 1815. They have had eleven children. Salome Kerr was born December 24, 1827; Elizabeth Shortle, same day, now dead; Catherine Sorber, September 11, 1830; Henry, November 23, 1832, died August 4, 1851; Phebe, February 18, 1835, died July 7, 1846; Ann, August 4, 1837, died October 7, 1838; Benjamin F., July 23, 1839; Francis M., December 9, 1841; John, May 8, 1844; Magdalene J., August 26, 1846, died August 6, 1851; Jonas, September 2, 1849, died July 20, 1851. Mr. Heck was supervisor for two years, and was superintendent of the free pikes for two years. He is a farmer. He has been a member of the old-school Baptist Church since 1850, and his wife, since she was sixteen, has been a member of the Lutheran Church.

Henry Kramer was born in Germany August 21, 1831. His parents were Frank and Eve Kramer. The latter had previously been married, and her name was Moulter. Mr. Kramer settled in this county in 1854, and was married the day after Easter in 1855, in Hamilton, to Mary Ann Willem, daughter of Frederick Willem and Margaret Glass. She was born in Germany August 1, 1831. They have had four children. Bernard was born September 22, 1856; Ida, July 13, 1861; Frank, March 4, 1864; and Henry, May 30, 1871.

Amos Kemp was born on the farm on which he now lives, Range 4, Township 2, Section 17, in 1839. He is a farmer, and is the son of Daniel Kemp and Agnes Wilson, both now being dead. He was married in 1880 to Julia Randall, daughter of Joseph Randall.

John Barnet Long was born in New York State in 1812, being the son of Barnet Long and Christina Long. They came from Pennsylvania. He is a farmer. He settled in this county May 10, 1822, and was married in 1833 to Delilah Ann Meneely, daughter of George and Delilah Meneely, who was born in Madison Township in 1814. They have had seven children. Elizabeth was

born October 23, 1834; Mary Ann, February 1, 1836; William B., in 1837; John W., in 1842; Eliza, in 1847; Hetty, in 1850; and Ellen, in 1854. Mr. Long was supervisor in 1877, 1880, and 1881. His father, Barnet Long, was in the Revolutionary War, when eighteen years old, as drum-major. William B. Long was in the war of 1861 three years, and John W. Long was in the hundred-days' service in 1864. William B. Long himself was in the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

Hampton H. Long was born in the township he now lives in on the 8th of January, 1843. He is the son of John G. Long and Hannah Squier, both natives of the township. He married Maria E. S. Snively, daughter of Henry Snively and Catherine Hirsh. Mrs. Long was born in Wayne Township, January 9, 1850, and was married to Mr. Long, October 14, 1868. They have four children: Henry D., Letha S., Fannie M., and John G. Mr. Long is a Mason, and has risen to a very high rank in that society. He has taken thirty-two degrees, and there is but one for him to attain. That can only be procured by going to Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Long is a large stockholder, and has on his place the most remarkable mound in the county. It is elsewhere described.

James Law, farmer, was born in Virginia, November 8, 1802, and settled in this county in 1804. He was married first to Elizabeth Shroyer, and second, to Christian A. Hinds. His children are John F., born February 12, 1833; Calvin D., April 9, 1834; Mary Ann Smith, February 9, 1837; William, November 3, 1838; Jane, April 19, 1842; Catherine J., March 29, 1848; Christiana, September 23, 1851; James, August 1, 1854; and Elizabeth, November 1, 1856. Mr. Law's father, Francis Law, was drafted in the British army, and deserted to the Americans. Of Mr. Law's children, Calvin D., William, and Jane are dead.

John L. Long was born in Lemon Township, December 30, 1831, and is the son of Silas Long and Sarah Marshall. The father came here in 1809, but the mother was born here. He is a farmer. He was married on the 29th of December, 1853, in Madison Township, at her father's house, to Susan Shartle, daughter of Daniel Shartle and Sarah Lingle, who arrived in this neighborhood in 1814. She was born June 27, 1833. They have had five children. Sallie E. Marts was born September 22, 1855; Samuel M., September 18, 1857; Mary Ellen Smith, November 14, 1860; Ida May, June 6, 1864; and William B., March 12, 1869. Mr. Long has been a school director for fifteen years. His father, Silas Long, belonged to a light infantry company during the War of 1812, but was never called out. His grandfather, David Long, was scalped by the Indians, but was not killed. Silas Long came to this county from Pennsylvania at the age of twelve, settling here on the farm where his son, John L. Long, now lives. When he came there was not a stick cut on the place, but he succeeded in clearing the farm by hard work. At the time of Morgan's raid John L. Long went out with the militia to catch him, but did not succeed.

Samuel M. Long was born April 14, 1820, in Lemon Township, and was the son of Silas and Sarah (Marshall) Long. The father was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio in the fifth year of his age, living in Kentucky before coming to this State. His mother was born in the county. His father was a farmer, dying in Lemon Township, where he had taken up a section of land, on the 27th of October, 1879, aged eighty-two. Mr. Long was educated in the common schools, and remained at home on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in Middletown for two years. He then engaged in farming in 1846, leasing a farm in Madison Township, which he now occupies—one hundred and fifty acres. He deals in stock, grain, horses, etc. In 1872 he was elected county commissioner, and re-elected in 1876, serving altogether six years with credit. He is an active and earnest politician, attending all conventions, county and State. He is a Democrat. During the war he took an active part in aiding the government.

He married Miss Lydia A. Walter, the daughter of John S. and Anna Walter, of New Jersey, then of Madison Township. Both parents are dead. Mr. Walter was an excellent jeweler by trade, and followed that occupation for many years. He was of the same family as the first mayor of New York, Robert Walter, of whom Mr. Long has an oil-painting in his house. Mr. and Mrs. Long have three living children, and two dead. The oldest, Philip S., died in 1865. The other children are John W., Charles H., and William S.

David Marts was born in Madison Township, Butler County, June 15, 1815. His parents were Abraham Marts and Mary Reed, who moved into this county in 1808. His grandfather, David Marts, was at the battle of Brandywine, and Abraham, his father, was in the War of 1812. The latter moved into the township when very little had been done towards rescuing it from the primitive condition in which it was first known, and the log cabins were some distance apart.

Mr. Marts has been three times married. The first time was to Mary Snyder, daughter of Samuel Snyder and Catherine Weaver. Her parents came into the county in 1807. The second was to Catherine Snyder, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Snyder. Her parents came here in 1815. The third wife was Elizabeth Schott, daughter of Daniel Schott and Sarah Lingle. By these unions he has become the father of eleven children. Abram was born in 1836; Samuel, in 1838; Catherine Carson, 1840; Mary Gebhart, 1842; Sarah Johns, 1844; John W., 1846; Snyder, 1848; David J., 1850; Willard, 1852; Charles, 1854; and Ida Long, 1856. Mr. Marts has been township treasurer twenty years, county commissioner six years, and in 1860 and 1880 appraised the

real estate of Madison Township. He is a farmer. All his children are dead except Mary Gebhart, David J., and Ida Long.

Mrs. Gertrude Martin was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Her parents were Garret M. White and Rebecca Lippincott. Her grandfather Lippincott and her father were both in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Martin has had eight children. John was born August 16, 1830, and died at three years of age; Lucien, February 4, 1833; Rebecca, November 5, 1855; William O., March 24, 1838; Mary E., September 16, 1840; Garret M. W., February 26, 1844; Francis M. and George B., April 27, 1846, and Martha Jane, August 28, 1848. William O. Martin was a member of the Eighty-third Ohio, and lost one finger at the battle of Arkansas Post, and Garret M. W. Martin was taken sick at Paris, Kentucky, and was discharged before the close of the war. Two of Mrs. Martin's cousins, Amos and Derrick Woolley, were in the Mexican War.

John Moyer was born in Gratis Township, Preble County, Ohio, July 22, 1826, being the son of John Moyer and Catherine Shaffer. His wife, Catherine Smith, was the daughter of John Smith and Mary Judy, and was born in Montgomery County, December 14, 1828, where they were married in 1859. They have three children. Ida Eleanor was born October 21, 1860; Mary Catherine, June 9, 1863; John C. L., May 11, 1865. Mr. Moyer was supervisor for four years.

John H. Lingle was born on the farm where he now lives August 8, 1837, being the son of Thomas Lingle and Mary Barbara Haroff, who came to Butler County in 1806. He is a farmer. He was married on the 24th of December, 1863, to Elizabeth Jane Mizely, daughter of Adam Clark Mizely and Lydia, who came here in the year 1845, from Pennsylvania. Mr. Mizely, who was a Methodist minister, and three brothers-in-law were in the War of the Rebellion from 1862 to the close of the war. First Sergeant Abraham Mizely died at Camp Dennison, at the age of twenty-five years; Augustus Mizely and William H. Mizely are dead, the latter at twenty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Lingle have five children. Catherine E. was born April 15, 1865; Mary Susan, September 13, 1867; Lydia Eleanor, June 10, 1871; Ida May, January 9, 1873; and Charles Sandford, August 7, 1880. John Lingle, Mr. Lingle's grandfather, came from Pennsylvania in the year 1806, and lived under an oak tree for six weeks, as his neighbors were too few to raise a cabin sooner. He played with the Indians for two years. Bears, wolves, and panthers were in abundance then in Madison Township. Barbara Lingle has a German book, called Nicodemus, published in 1734, and another called the Martyrs, published in 1740.

Christian Mosiman, the son of Christian Mosiman, Sen., and Barbara Smith, was born in Milford, Township, March 12, 1841, and was married on the 16th of November, 1865, to Anna Kinsinger, daughter of John Kinsinger and Barbara P. Smith. She was born in Fairfield Township, May 24, 1848, her parents coming here in 1831, as did those also of Mr. Kinsinger. They have eleven children. Mary E., the oldest, was born August 17, 1866; Samuel, December 17, 1867; Salvena, June 26, 1869; Levina, June 26, 1870; Barbara Helen, February 6, 1872; Leanna, October 18, 1873; Louisa, April 7, 1875; John Reuben, December 21, 1876; Edison and William, October 15, 1878, and Ezra, November 28, 1880. Mr. Mosiman has been school director, being elected in 1879. He is a farmer, and has a well-cultivated place. He is a member of the Mennonite Church.

Jacob Fred. Muller, born at Hombarch, in Germany, is the son of Jacob Muller and Elizabeth Deuscher. The father died in Germany, but the mother came to this country in 1860. Her son had reached here in 1855. He was married in Dayton on the 9th of May, 1872, to Louisa Margaret Regner, daughter of Caspar Regner and Johanna Hafer. She is a native of Gaildorf, Germany, where her parents both died. They have no children. By a previous wife he had one child, Catherine, born on the 27th of November, 1855. Mrs. Muller was also previously married. Her husband was Philip Thielmann, and she had by him three children. Philip was born September 19, 1863; Anna, October 26, 1864; and Louis, January 7, 1871. They are all living with Mr. Muller, who is a hard-working farmer. His father died after leaving Germany, when the son returned and brought over his mother. His wife was left an orphan at the age of fifteen, and went out to service, at which she stayed for nineteen years, when her sister-in-law sent her the money to come to this country. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, and her husband a member of the German Reformed.

Charles Miller, son of Matthias and Bashaby Miller, both old settlers of this county, was born in Wayne Township, April 2, 1813, and was married November 9, 1834, to Katy Belford Reed, daughter of John and Hannah Reed, and born October 22, 1814. They have had seven children. Samuel was born August 16, 1835; Maria Thomas, July 23, 1837; Clark, September 10, 1839; Hanna J., December 19, 1842; Charles C., April 30, 1845; Matthias, June 6, 1847, and James Francis, March 9, 1850. Clark Miller enlisted in an Illinois Regiment and served three years. Charles Miller, the father, is a farmer. He has been a supervisor.

Eliza Ellen McCracken was born in Madison Township June 2, 1836. She is the daughter of George Gauker and Susan Rickard, the father now being dead. Her grandfather, Anthony Rickard, served through the War of 1812. George Gauker was born in Mercersburg, Berks County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1776, and settled about a mile north-west of Trenton, on what is yet known as the Gauker farm, in 1807, where he resided until the time of his death, August 31, 1858. His wife

still lives, at the advanced age of ninety-two. Mrs. McCracken has had four children. Mary A. was born February 7, 1855; John E., November 5, 1856; William S., November 9, 1858; and Charles S., November 6, 1860.

Homer Phillips, farmer, was born in Union, Montgomery County, Ohio, on the 1st of October, 1827. He is the son of Richard and Elizabeth Phillips, the latter settling in Madison Township in 1808, coming with her parents. He settled in this county in 1853, and was married in Franklin, Warren County, August 26, 1860. His wife was born in that place August 30, 1831, her parents being James and Hannah Ely. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips was blessed with four children. Elizabeth was born August 24, 1861; James, March 13, 1863; Lincoln, November 28, 1867; Almeda, April 10, 1875. Mr. Phillips was a private of Captain G. C. Warvel's company E, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment of Ohio National Guard. He was enrolled on the second day of May, 1864, to serve one hundred days. He did guard duty in Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, Camp Loup Creek, Camp Reynolds, and Camp Gauley Bridge. At the expiration of his term of service he was discharged at Hamilton, on the eighth day of September, 1864.

William Schenck was born in Germantown, January 3, 1825. His parents are William B. Schenck and Mary Conover. He was married December 16, 1849, in Hamilton, to Margaret Tryer, daughter of John Tryer and Mary Heck. She was born in Madison Township, May 28, 1829, and has borne him seven children. John W. Webster was born January 21, 1852; Mary E., April 1, 1853; Celadon A., July 23, 1854; Levi B., November 13, 1859; Newton E. in 1864; Cyrus G., January, 1868; and Eugene E., May 23, 1871. These are all dead but Cyrus. His grandfather, William B. Schenck, was in the Revolution, being a captain. His brothers, Norman and David P., were in the service for three years each.

John Sinkey was born at Amanda, in Lemon Township, and was the son of John Sinkey, a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary Shields. The latter came from Ireland. He was first a distiller, but was afterwards a farmer, and has followed this occupation for thirty-nine years. He was married in Lemon Township to Rebecca Hedding, daughter of William Hedding and Mary Black, who came from Pennsylvania in 1838. She was born in 1823. They have had nine children. Mary Jane Snyder was born April 15, 1839; Isabel Cooper, October 9, 1841; James, May 23, 1844; William H., December 25, 1845; John W., May 1, 1847; Daniel, December 27, 1849; Charlotte Kemp, 1852; Sarah E., July 12, 1857, and Charlotte, August 27, 1860. James Sinkey shouldered his musket and served in the last war.

James Suter was born in Frederick County, Virginia, September 2, 1818, and settled in this county in 1830. His parents were William Suter and Margaret Pierce. He was married in Crawfordsville, Indiana, March 3, 1850, to Martha A. Banker, born in Poasttown, Madison Township, December 7, 1823, whose parents were David Banker and Mary McDill. He has retired from business.

Jonathan Schenck was born in this township, July 22, 1835, being the son of William Schenck and Jane Marshall, who came to this county in 1822. He was married September 7, 1859, to Laura C. Brelsford, born August 13, 1839, daughter of Pierson Brelsford and Mary Hutchen, and had by her seven children. Mary Ellen Wehr was born July 8, 1860; William P., October 30, 1862; Charles H., October 23, 1864; Frank, October 8, 1867; Louisa Jane, September 10, 1872; Ferdinand, July 7, 1876, and Ina, February 2, 1880. Mr. Schenck has been supervisor for several terms. He has a fine farm, situated about four miles from Middletown.

William Southard was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, November 21, 1799, and came to this county in 1802. His parents, who also came here at the same time, were Aaron Southard and Nancy Hankerson. He was married December 5, 1822, to Ann Van Sickle, daughter of John Van Sickle and Rachel Van Vliet. She was born the 18th of October, 1803, the same year that her parents came to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Southard have had six children, of whom the first four are dead. Their names are John, Nancy, Isaac, Mary J., Ruth Voris, and David. George Southard, an uncle, was in the War of 1812. Mr. Southard has always been a farmer. He owns a very pleasant home of forty-five acres, part in this county and part in Montgomery County.

James M. Schenck was born in Montgomery County in 1844, and was married to Lucy S. Faust October 12, 1865. His wife was born in Westchester, in this county, May 14, 1843, and is the daughter of Peter Faust and Rebecca Cunningham. His parents were John L. Schenck and Hester Marshall, and he came to this county in 1846. His grandfather, John H. Schenck, was in the War of 1812. James M. Schenck has four children. Robert was born March 28, 1867; John L., October 11, 1868; Findlay S., December 9, 1869; and Briggs C., December 24, 1878. Findlay S. is dead. Mr. Schenck was in the hundred-days' service in Virginia, in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, Company G, from Middletown.

John Selby, son of Middleton Selby and Rachel Selby, was born in Madison Township, March 28, 1831. He is a farmer and carpenter. He was married October 22, 1865, to Sarah D. Catrow, daughter of George E. and Mary Ann Catrow, who was born in Madison Township July 24, 1847. They have two children,—Effie S., born October 10, 1866, and Mary Lee, July 24, 1869. Middleton Selby, the father of John Selby, was born Janu-

ary 22, 1793, in the State of Maryland, moving to Ohio in 1802 with his parents, when about nine years of age. They settled in Madison Township, where he lived upon the homestead until his marriage. By his own industry he received a common education, which enabled him to teach school at that early day. In November, 1816, he was married to Rachel Temple, and immediately afterwards settled on a farm near a small stream known as Brown's Run, where he lived until his death, September 15, 1877, being sixty-one years on the same farm.

In 1824 he was elected a justice of the peace, an office he held for the term of twenty-four years in succession to the full satisfaction of the people. He was then elected to the position of trustee of the township, in which office he served for sixteen years, afterwards declining re-election on account of age. He was a very marked man, of excellent habits, and was always a great advocate for the education of the rising generation. His word was as good as his bond. By his industry, energy, and high character he acquired considerable property, owning several farms at his death. He brought up a family of thirteen children, six girls and seven boys, all of whom are living, and all married and doing well. There are seventy grandchildren and forty-five great-grandchildren. Rachel Selby, his wife, was born in the State of Kentucky, and in 1792 moved to Ohio with her parents. They located on a farm on the Great Miami River, near the State dam. After her marriage she became a member of the Baptist Church, and was an exemplary member all her life. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She died in 1869, at the age of seventy-seven.

Samuel Selby was born in Madison Township, Butler County, September 28, 1828, and is a farmer. His parents were Middleton Selby and Rachel Coon. He was married February 2, 1854, to Amanda Gebhart, daughter of Daniel Gebhart and Christina Lingle, who came here in 1804. She was born July 22, 1834, and has borne him six children. Alice was born March 8, 1855; George, January 11, 1857; Edgar, April 12, 1859; Rachel Flora, October 20, 1861; Charles, September 11, 1864; and Harry W., January 22, 1873. William Dine, his brother-in-law, was a soldier in the last war.

Shem Thomas was born in the north-west part of Warren County, April 10, 1808, being the son of Gabriel Thomas, born in Maryland, and Christina Thomas, formerly Christina Wolf. They came to this country in 1804, and settled near Franklin, Warren County, in that part of Warren which was ceded from Butler County, and then in Butler County. His father was born in Maryland some time in the neighborhood of the Revolutionary War. He came down the Ohio in flat-boats to Cincinnati, and then, with teams, moved his family, consisting of his wife and six children, to a farm near Franklin. He cleared his own forests. He was an active, busy, hard-working pioneer, and being skilled as a blacksmith, did his own work and some for his neighbors. He lived on the farm he first settled, and on the one adjoining it, with his son Michael, until the time of his death, in 1857. Shem Thomas had ten brothers and three sisters, two of the brothers dying in infancy and one when ten years old. The other brothers all grew up, and all lived with their father until they attained to manhood, and helped clear away the forests and prepare the way for approaching civilization. Four of them are now living within a few miles of each other.

Jacob Temple, Senior, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, July 10, 1799. He is the son of Michael Temple and Catherine Heffner, who emigrated to this county in 1804, coming in a covered wagon with a four-horse team. Mr. Temple stayed with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Catherine Gebhart, daughter of John and Catherine Gebhart, who came here in 1808. Twelve children were the fruits of this union. Ellen J. Kircher was born February 24, 1824; John, April 1, 1826; Charlotte Kircher, February 21, 1828; Catherine M., March 15, 1830; Michael, February 19, 1832; Henry G., January 9, 1834; Peter G., February 15, 1836; Sarah Davis, February 24, 1838; Elizabeth Mears, December 14, 1840; Oliver P., December 22, 1842; Mary Ann Lucas, September 12, 1845; and Theodore, May 3, 1848. His father, Michael Temple, was in the Revolutionary War, and three brothers were in the War of 1812, Michael, Peter, and John.

Tyler S. Walter was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, March 7, 1818. He is the son of John Schuyler Walter and Anna Schenck, who came here in 1836. His great-great-grandfather was in the French and Indian War. One of his ancestors, Robert Walter, was at one time mayor of New York City. Tyler S. Walter has always been a farmer.

Absalom Williamson, farmer, the son of Arthur Williamson and Caroline Henderson, was born near Lesourdsville, June 27, 1827. His parents were from near Freehold, New Jersey, and came here in 1819. His grandfather, Hendrick Williamson, served in the Revolutionary War, as did his great-grandfather on his mother's side, John Henderson. The latter was a captain, and participated in the battle of Monmouth. A brother of Captain Henderson was a colonel in the same engagement. Mr. Williamson's brother, H. V. Williamson, was in the one-hundred-day's service in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia.

William Weaver was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 20, 1795, and settled in this county in the year 1800. He is probably the oldest native of Ohio now living in the limits of Butler County, and is one among a half dozen of the oldest living persons born in Ohio. His parents were Henry Weaver and Susan R. Crane. He was married December 19, 1822, to Eliza-

beth Clark, daughter of John L. Clark and Sarah Hatfield. She was born in Pennsylvania, August 10, 1803. They have had eight children. Susan was born August 11, 1825; Ferdinand, July 12, 1829; Henry L., December 22, 1831; Mary, August 13, 1834; William, October 31, 1836; John C., December 9, 1838; Samuel D., April 20, 1841, and Sarah E., March 2, 1845. Mr. Weaver was justice of the peace nine years, trustee of Madison Township nine years, trustee of school lands, captain of a militia company four years, and major five years. The Weaver family contributed their full share towards putting down the late Rebellion. Henry L. Weaver, George H. Weaver, and Samuel Weaver were out. William Weaver fell at the battle of Arkansas Post. He was a captain of the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Jacob C. Weikle was born in Madison Township, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Weikle. He is a farmer. He was married on the 21st of December, 1876, in Preble County, to Margaret A. Snyder, daughter of Daniel D. Snyder and Mary A. Fall. They have two children, Mary E. Weikle and Nathan Weikle.

WAYNE.

Wayne Township is a rich, fertile portion of the county, from rolling to hilly, well watered, and the farms are in a highly cultivated condition. The stream of Seven-Mile cuts off the south-east corner of the township, Elk Creek the north-eastern corner, and also draining the northern portion, running near its northern boundary-line. Ten-Mile and Nine-Mile are in the western section. This leaves the interior as a water-shed, and some portions very high. Phares's Hill and some others are points from which delightful views can be taken.

Matthew Winton came very early, and settled near Seven-Mile. He built a one-story stone house where the depot is now, and so pitched his foundation that one could escape from St. Clair to Wayne Township by simply going through the house. It was built just on the line. He was an eccentric Irishman, and held the office of chief magistrate for his township for a number of years. Among other possessions of his was a "corn-cracker," just south of where the town is now. It was then the first and only mill of that vicinity, and answered the purpose of a grist-mill, but instead of grinding it simply cracked the grain. The citizens from the Withrow settlements, tired of making the circuitous route by his house to get to the mill, cut a road through. It was shorter and better, but nevertheless displeased the Hibernian, who felled the trees across the highway to prevent people from passing. The citizens would assemble at night and remove them, and the same thing was repeated the next night, but as often were the trees and logs removed.

Among the early settlers was James Withrow, from Nelson County, Kentucky. He came to the wilderness as early as 1800, and settled on Section 33. His wife was a Mrs. Robins, and he had five children,—Samuel, John, James, Nettie, and Susie; all are now dead. He built for himself a hewed-log house, which was then considered more than ordinarily fine. He was a lover of stock, and raised horses and cattle in large numbers. He would sometimes have thirty or forty horses and a large herd of cows. Samuel, his son, lived to be eighty-four years old. John Withrow, his brother, followed James in November of that same year. His wife was Miss Ann Pottenger. It is a large family now and a very prominent one. His children were James, Samuel P. (then two-and-a-half years old, and still living), John, Robert, James, and Dennis. He settled on Section 34, where James Withrow now lives. The Withrows were originally from the Carolinas, and went to Kentucky, partly in love of adventure, it being in the days of Daniel Boone, when all was wild and the country full of Indians.

Captain Samuel Pottenger came from Maryland to Kentucky, where he built a "fort" on Pottenger Creek, in Nelson County, six miles from Bardstown. It was here that the Withrows and Pottengers met. Mrs. Ann Withrow, whose maiden name was Pottenger, had three brothers—Dennis, John, and Robert—who came two years afterwards to Ohio, but subsequently settled in Preble County. There are now many of this family in Wayne Township. Robert Gilke and family, the Paddocks, the Buchanans, the Cornthwaites, were also early settlers. Edward Cornthwaite settled near Seven-Mile, and built a mill just below the town. His frame house still stands. The mill and house were in St. Clair Township.

The township was organized in 1805, and was taken from St. Clair. The population of the township in 1820 was 1,552; in 1830, was 1,513, and in 1840 was 1,562. The early settlers of the township were the Andrews, Brelsfords, Bairds, Burnses, Brookses, Corneliuses, Craigs, Conarroes, Carters, Duffields, Davises, Foxes, Forts, Greens, Grafts, Hutchinses, Hawkinses, Joneses, Kelleys, Kirkpatricks, Mattixes, Phares, Pottengers, Pages, Robbinses, Rheas, Stubbses, Smiths, Squiers, Wilsons, Weavers, Withrows, and others.

The following have been the justices of the peace:

Charles Swearingen, Nathan Stubbs, 1806; the same, 1809; Charles Swearingen, Samuel Hunt, 1812; Charles Swearingen, Nathan Stubbs, 1815; Charles Swearingen, Samuel Davis, 1818; Charles Swearingen, Henry Baker, 1821; Samuel Davis, Henry Baker, 1824; John K. Wilson, Samuel Davis, 1827; John K. Wilson, Samuel Davis, 1830; Anthony Burns, John K. Wilson, 1832; Anthony Burns, William J. Henry, 1835; Henry Andrews, John Weaver, 1841; James George, 1843; John L. Ritler, Amos Hursh, 1844.

The following have been the postmasters:

Jacksonburg—William Phares, June 29, 1818; John Crane, May 26, 1825; John K. Wilson, March 3, 1828; John H. Thomas, March 23, 1833; John Sherwood, October 15, 1851; William Miller, November 5, 1851; James M. Stokes, November 27, 1854; John M. Shaeffer, October 1, 1855; Andrew J. Dine, October 29, 1855; Benjamin Margerim, June 16, 1858; John S. Higgins, May 25, 1859; Benjamin Margerim, December 21, 1859; Obed Spencer, January 7, 1861; Samuel H. Martin, October 4, 1861; William W. Miller, January 31, 1862; Joseph S. Bennett, July 3, 1863; Johnson I. Phares, March 7, 1864; Simon Shaffer, January 24, 1867; Henry Karr, March 20, 1871; William W. Miller, April 29, 1872; John W. Wolverton, April 28, 1873; William B. Thomas, March 4, 1879; Hiram Gudgeon, May 8, 1879. Discontinued June 29, 1881. Re-established July 19, 1881. Asa Edwards, July 19, 1881.

Seven-Mile.—John Bolyard, May 11, 1838; Squire L. Hittell, July 21, 1840; David Jacoby, April 13, 1842; George Jacoby, May 17, 1844; David Jacoby, January 28, 1846; Jonathan Sorber, March 27, 1848; Martin Kock, December 28, 1848; Frederick B. Landis, April 16, 1850; Reuben M. Wilder, August 8, 1853; Thomas Breaden, November 14, 1854; David M. Wieder, April 24, 1855; James D. Gary, June 9, 1858; William A. Lightsinger, January 11, 1870.

One railroad passes through a small portion of the township, the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Chicago; and there are two villages, Jacksonburg and Seven-Mile, the latter lying also partly in St. Clair. The township is named after General Wayne, who marched up to the north in 1794, through its western portion, traversing Sections 32, 29, 19, 17, 18, 7, and 6, then entering Preble County.

JACKSONBURG.

Jacksonburg is the oldest town in the township. It lies near the highest ground in the township, and was once the most important town for miles on that side of the Miami in the county. Prior to the building of the bridge at Middletown, it enjoyed the trade of a large section of country. It was on the main thoroughfare from Cincinnati to Darke and Preble Counties, and had at one time two hotels, four stores, a pork-packing house, four tailors, and other industries to match.

Benjamin Vancleve, the brother-in-law of John Baird, John Craig, and Henry Weaver, came early and purchased the land in and about Jacksonburg. He settled where Mr. Bruenbeaher now lives. He bought for the proprietors of the town, Craig, Weaver and Baird, who laid the village out, February 19, 1816. John Baird took fifty acres, running up to the south-east corner of the square, on which corner he built the tavern which he conducted for full thirty years thereafter, and which made for him a fortune. The tavern is now owned by H. Haitzman, who came in possession of the property some eighteen years ago. He has considerably increased the size, and made some improvements in the property. Baird built the present bar-room portion of logs, and it has since been weatherboarded. Dr. Miller built the west end projection. John Baird kept the first hotel and his brother-in-law, David Runyan, kept the second.

Henry Weaver took the land, one hundred and twenty acres, on the south-east of the public square, and built the house now occupied by W. F. Shearard. John Craig took the land on the north side of the town, one hundred and sixty acres. The second house built in Jacksonburg was on the north-east corner, being now owned by William Miller. William W. Phares kept the first store in the town, in this house. He came to Butler County in 1805, and clerked a while for John Sutherland, of Hamilton. He became an honorary member of the Miami Commandery, at Lebanon, No. 22. He died January 16, 1875. Following Phares in the store were John Crane, Hiram Potter, William Emery, James Gary, and Jacob Rush. Mr. Miller bought this property in 1879. It was the first frame building in the town. The house that Mr. Weaver built on the south-east corner of the square was kept, first by Henry Earhart and his partner Captain John Crane, then by Snyder & Wells, and then by John H. Thomas. The building is still standing, but is used as a billiard-saloon.

The house on the north-west corner of the square was built still later, by George W. Rodgers, who came to the town with some money, but failed. The house was built of brick, in 1832, and in 1833 was used for a hotel by Runnells, and afterward by William Shaffer. It is now owned by the son of the latter, the lower part being kept as a store. George Bankers, a German, kept hotel here when Martin Van Buren was President, in 1836. William Shaffer kept hotel after this, nine years. Matthias Miller moved near the village in 1840. Henry S. Earhart, now living in Hamilton, was in business here nearly sixty years ago. He came with a stock of goods, furnished by John L. C. Schenck, from Warren County. Here he did a flourishing business for four years, then removing to Hamilton.

In 1824 the town was probably in the most thriving period of its existence. At that time, Mr. John Thomas, Potter & Phares, David Patton, and Isaac Souther were keeping store, Hiram Potter was packing pork, and

there were also three tailors in the town. These and other enterprises were carried on, and in all a good business was done. The travel at that time was also good. The four and six-horse teams, with their tinkling bells and old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagons, would fill the town at night. The old Baird tavern could not accommodate the crowd unless they used the floor. The stables did not pretend to furnish the teams with stalls, and the teamsters tied their horses to their wagons. Those who remember those times state that frequently there were as many as fifty teams at a time putting up for the night in the town. As soon as the canals and railroads were built, of course this mode of traveling was abandoned.

Dr. J. B. Owsley is a practicing physician, having an experience of some eighteen years in this locality. J. H. Yager is a wagon-maker, as is also Mr. Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer's son deals in groceries. The council consists of six members: Benjamin Margerim, Isaac Peterman, James M. Shaffer, Samuel Miller, George W. Speer, and W. B. Thomas. There has always been some manufacturing done in Jacksonburg. Charles Wells kept the first blacksmith's shop, and remained in the business probably thirty years. Mr. Benjamin Margerim owns the lot on which the shop stands. Thomas Hartley had the next shop. This was on the place where William Shaffer & Sons carry on wagon-making. These latter men have been in the business for a number of years, and have much to do.

John H. Yager bought his lot and built his shops—blacksmith, paint, and wood shops—in 1870. He manufactures wagons, buggies, his patent harrow, and rollers, and does custom work. He is also agent for the "Champion" harvester. His patent adjustable harrow is coming into general use, and also his patent section rollers.

The Union Church of Jacksonburg was built by John Thomas and James Craig, in 1843. It was Methodist in point of doctrine with the builders, but free to other denominations. These noble men received some aid from outsiders, but the burden of the debt rested upon themselves. It is a building thirty-five by forty feet, which cost about fifteen hundred dollars. In 1865 Jacob Emrick and his followers purchased the Craig interest, and in 1876 the United Brethren (virtually the only congregation that now assembles there) purchased the Thomas interest. The first pastor of the new Church was Frank Kumler, who is still the minister to this flock of about sixty souls. Gilbert Cox, Joseph Kumler, and Henry J. Kumler are, and have been, the trustees of the Church. Gilbert Cox is superintendent of a large Sabbath-school of this Church.

The Presbyterian Church of Jacksonburg was established in 1872. Theodore Marston and James M. Stokes were elders. The deacons were Martin Beaver and Samuel Kepler. There were but sixteen members of the new Church, but accessions have since been made to the number of fifty in all. The pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Messrs. Swiggett, Kendall, and Caleb E. Jones. The building was erected during the Summer of 1879, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and was dedicated in March, 1880, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Cincinnati, preaching the sermon. The present elders are James Stokes, H. H. Long, Calvin Hunter, and W. W. Miller. The deacons are Eli Marks and Francis Cornthwait. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has a good Sabbath-school.

Shiloh Church was built very early. It was at first a log structure, and later was changed into a schoolhouse as well, with services occasionally. The Shiloh Church is near the famous camping-grounds of the noted Killbuck, the Indian chief, who kept his clan at the mouth of the stream which empties into Elk Creek here. At the burial grounds of this place, Dame Rumor states, the Indians once surprised a party while interring one of their number, and scalped one or two. Killbuck was about half-civilized, and when his warriors left refused to go with them. He afterward went to Indiana.

The grave-yards of this township are numerous, there being as yet no township cemetery. Among those whose names should be perpetuated in remembrance, and whose inscriptions are fast becoming obliterated in consequence of many years of exposure to the weather, are:

John Thomas, who died April 4, 1856; aged 56. Eleanor, his wife, died March 24, 1873; aged 75. Gilbert Cox, died November 22, ——; aged 85. Anna Cox, died October 28, 1862; aged 76. James Craig, died March 31, 1872; aged 71. John Craig, died December 4, 1840; aged 78. Craig was a Revolutionary soldier. James Todd, one of the first blacksmiths in Jacksonburg, died February 27, 1850; aged 61. John Baird, died September 3, 1855; aged 69. Nancy Baird, died December 3, 1862; aged 74. Samuel Stokes, died October 11, 1860; aged 66.

The foregoing were buried at the old yard of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jacksonburg.

In the Shiloh burying-ground are:

George Kelley, died March 25, 1830; aged 61. Elizabeth Kelley, died October 16, 1850; aged 49. Isaac Allen, died August 1, 1849; aged 85. Elizabeth Allen, died December 4, 1848; aged 77. Isaac Wolverton, died February 25, 1859; aged 71. Catherine Wolverton, died August 30, 1849; aged 56. Joseph Kelley, died July 9, 1857; aged 88. Elizabeth, his wife, died July 9, 1857; aged 75. John Leslie, died May 5, 1855; aged 81. Rumor says that the last was the first white man married in Cincinnati.

The old Brelsford grave-yard contains:

John Brelsford, died October 13, 1833; aged 42. Pierson Brelsford, died October 5, 1848; aged 65. William Hutchins, died March 18, 1822; aged 63. Catherine Hutchins, died August 2, 1823; aged 77. Chloe Bates, a young lady, who committed suicide, died February 17, 1833; aged 15.

Rickus Huffman had one of the first still-houses in the township. He was required to go to Cincinnati on foot for his yeast, which he usually brought in a jug.

On one of these trips home he was crossing the last hill, just in sight of his home, when, by accident, the jug fell and was broken. He, nothing daunted, turned on his heel once more, reached Cincinnati, and then returned to his own home, performing the whole journey and making the two trips in an incredibly short space of time. It is probably safe to say, from what old citizens state, that Wayne Township had at least one still-house for every section of land in the township.

SEVEN-MILE.

Samuel Brand, original proprietor of Seven-Mile, came early to Wayne Township and bought five hundred acres of land where Seven-Mile town is now. His children were Samuel, George, Michael, and Mrs. John R. Ritter and Mrs. Susan Watkins. He built a mill near the present depot, and also a distillery, which he ran himself until 1835, when a division of the property was made among the children, Mrs. Ritter falling heir to the mill. This property was successfully kept up until 1855 by Mr. Ritter, when it went down. Mr. John Walter bought forty acres of this land in 1838, upon which the town of Seven-Mile was laid out.

John Cornthwait also built a saw-mill and grist-mill half a mile south of town in a very early day, perhaps 1820. Franklin, his son, came into possession of the property. His brothers John and Edward each received farms. Franklin sold this mill to Kenry Karns, who carried on the business extensively. He sold it out in 1849, to John K. Flickinger, who still owns it.

The town of Seven-Mile was not laid out until in the year 1841. At that time John Walter laid out Walnut and High Streets, and one twelve-foot alley. The first lot was sold to F. B. Landis in 1847. Half an acre was given to the United Brethren Society in 1844; and after 1851, additions were laid out by F. B. Landis, Surber, Bobbenmeyer & Surber, and Weider.

In the Spring of 1838 there were but two houses in Seven-Mile. They were the frame part of the old store tavern, part of which is now still standing, and is used as an ice-house, and a blacksmith's shop that stood just opposite.

John Boliard at that time owned the store and shop. He bought the store of Stephen Emerick, the first merchant of the town. John Boliard was the first blacksmith in the town. He sold the tavern to Henry Jacoby, and built the present brick in 1840. Henry Jacoby came early and bought a large tract of land from the Pottengers. His son David fell heir to the hotel. It is now owned by Adam Heiland. John Walter bought the blacksmith's shop in 1838, and added to it a wagon-shop, where Jacobs's shop is now. Jacobs has owned this property since 1850, and the shop still does a good business. The property of Fred Berke was built in 1851 by Nathan Heller. Henry Jacoby, a son-in-law of Peter Helwig, it is supposed, built the old tavern sixty-five or seventy years ago. He was a cabinet-maker. A Mr. Kramer, another son-in-law, ran the new hotel awhile.

The town of Seven-Mile was incorporated in the Spring of 1875. The officers of the first organization were W. E. Kumler, mayor; John C. Richardson, clerk; E. Samuels, treasurer. The councilmen were David Edwards, W. F. Gransfield, John Walter, J. A. Yager, and Dr. R. E. Prior.

The liquor traffic question has been the one principal absorbing theme of the magnates, and some considerable good has been accomplished. The present executive officers are Dr. M. H. Haynes, mayor; J. C. Richardson, clerk; E. Samuels, treasurer.

An academy was established in 1858, and was a stock affair, William K. Walter being president; Dr. E. C. Wooley, treasurer; D. M. Wieder, secretary of the company. I. N. Hughes, with an assistant or two, opened up that same year with an attendance of about sixty pupils, and for a couple of years the institution was very successful. Mr. R. B. Hanby, author of "Nellie Gray," succeeded Mr. Hughes. B. Starr had the last school in 1866, when the building was bought by the school district of Seven-Mile for $3,500. The building cost $7,000, and the four acres of ground bought of Jacob Speer cost $600. The house contains four rooms, and is two stories high.

The Presbyterians of Seven-Mile organized their society in 1878. There were then about fifty members of this Church in the town and vicinity. Burns Wilson, Dr. R. E. Prior, David Scott, John Smith, Wilson B. Smith, and Samuel Flickinger were the principal men who secured the organization. The church building was not erected until in 1881. They worshiped prior to this time in the German Reformed church. It is a handsome structure, thirty-six by fifty-six feet, two stories high, having a basement of three rooms. The Church service is now held in this part. The first supply to the pulpit was the Rev. Mr. Kendall. Following him were Mr. Swiggett and C. E. Jones. It is now vacated. The elders of the Church are Burns Wilson, Dr. Prior, J. D. Smith, David Scott, John Williamson, and Samuel Flickinger.

The United Brethren Church was built in 1844. Jacob and Samuel Flickinger and John Price were the trustees. The building was of brick, one story, thirty by forty-five, and cost about $1,500. The first pastors were the Rev. Theophilus Rork and his assistant. It was then a circuit. The membership of the Church at that time consisted of the Flickingers, Prices, Flenards, Adamses, Breubargers, and Fellers. In 1847 an extensive revival took place, when the Walters, Shaffers, and Lucases and others joined. The old church was taken down and a new one erected in 1859. It was dedicated January 1, 1860, by Bishop Edwards. It is thirty-seven by sixty feet, one story high and twenty-two feet in the clear, and cost $5,000. The Rev. William Lanthern was

the first pastor, and served two years. The Rev. John Walters preached from 1865 to 1870, and the Rev. John Kilbourn is the present pastor. The membership is thirty.

Dr. Joseph Hippart was the first physician that settled in Seven-Mile. He came here in 1848, and died of the cholera in 1849. He was a brother of Dr. James Hippart, of Richmond, Indiana. He was a young man of the regular school of practice. Following Hippart came Halderman, Berchard, John Irwin, E. C. Wooley, D. H. Kumler, William Davies, Haynes, and Prior. Dr. Kumler practiced here a number of years. He died in December, 1881. Dr. Davis was a United Brethren preacher also. He went to Iowa and became president of a college, dying in 1880. Dr. N. E. Broombaugh, an eclectic physician, came in 1861. He went as lieutenant in the Eighty-second Regiment, and was here after the war. Dr. Prior, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, came in 1875. Dr. Haynes came in 1859, and is here yet. He graduated in the Ohio Medical College, and also in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The turnpike running through Seven-Mile, from Eaton to Hamilton, was built in 1833 and 1834. The pike was made wide enough for three teams to pass, and was sixty feet from one side of the road to the other. The building of it was unnecessarily expensive, so much so that it has always been a poor investment. The first officers were John Woods, president, and David Barnett, James Barnett, Albert Haynes, Stephen Ingersoll, and Andrew McCleary, directors. It was not an unusual sight to see forty teams stopping in Seven-Mile over night at a time, so great was the travel.

A select school was established by Prof. B. Starr in 1870. He came to Seven-Mile four years previous to this time and took charge of the academy. He is a graduate of Middletown, Connecticut, and taught in the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, and Hamilton, prior to his coming to this place. His school is for boys only.

The first hotel was built by Peter Helwig, as early as 1810 or 1812. He was a son-in-law of Henry Jacoby, and was wealthy. He and Jacoby came from Pennsylvania. He also built a mill in St. Clair Township, near the line, but sold it to a man by the name of Flickinger. He was a carpenter, and sold out the hotel to his father-in-law. Henry Jacoby built the brick hotel just a few years before the pike was constructed. John Bolliard, a Pennsylvania German, kept the first store in the town. It was a small affair, and of a general character. It was established before the first hotel was built, and, after the coming of Henry Jacoby, the store was bought by him and considerably enlarged. He only remained a few years. Wilson Clarke and William Lightsinger each have good stores in the place now.

The first school was taught by William Garrison, a lame man. The school-house was half a mile east of Seven-Mile. The building stood on the farm now owned by Robert Withrow, and was one that had been lived in a few years. The first building was very early. The second building was erected in 1830, and the third house was put up in 1878.

Bethel is a church building erected about the year 1852, by both the German Reformed and Lutheran societies. Jacob Bartch, Nathan, George, and Henry Jacoby, Jr., Charles Wieder (who donated the ground), Reuben Wieder, and Jonathan Sorber, were the leaders in the movement. Each society contributed its share towards the enterprise, and both together control the Church. The building is a one-story brick, and is sixty-two by forty feet. The Rev. John Vogt was the first pastor, and remained four or five years. He was succeeded by a man who stayed but a short time. The present pastor, the Rev. Joshua Meckling, has had the pastoral care twenty-five years. The society consisted first of over a hundred members. It is now quite small.

The Cotton Run Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Seven-Mile in a very early day, but no house of worship save the cabins of the settlers existed previous to the year 1831, when the leading members took the matter in hand and built a church. Prominent among these few was Samuel P. Withrow. He was not then a Church-member, but with a heart in the work shouldered the chief responsibility, and through his efforts mainly the house of worship was built. He burned the brick, hired help, and did most of it himself. His father, John Withrow, donated the lot of an acre of ground, on the corner of his farm, now where James Withrow lives. Daniel Short and Reuben Kerchival were also prominent in this movement. The Rev. Joshua Holland was the first pastor. Samuel P. Withrow soon after joined the Church, and was made leader of a class immediately, which position he has held ever since that time. He has also helped to build other churches. The Rev. Mr. Brecount is the present pastor, and the Church has a membership of seventy.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John Brelsford was born in Wayne Township, August 9, 1822, being the son of John Brelsford and Nancy Ann Page, who came to this county in 1803. He was married on the 5th of January, 1845, to Jane Wolverton, who was born in Hamilton County, January 1, 1825, and by her had three children. John C. Brelsford was born January 19, 1853; Catherine Ann Brelsford was born February 7, 1856, and died October 17, 1857, and Elizabeth J. Phares was born January 16, 1858. Mrs. Brelsford died January 16, 1882. Mr. Brelsford was brought up on a farm, and has always followed the business. He was quarter-master of a rifle regiment for six years, while he lived in Preble County, Governor Bartlett giving him the appointment.

Pierson Brelsford, son of John, was born June 24, 1831, and was married, in 1859, to Sarah Ann Anns-

paugh, born April 3, 1840, in St. Paul, Indiana. Eight children were born to bless this union, seven of whom survive. William S. was born January 29, 1861; James A. was born October 17, 1862; Ida L., August 13, 1864; Elmer P., October 30, 1866; Samuel L., September 3, 1868; John H., January 25, 1871; Frances M., March 21, 1873; and Clara M., May 4, 1875. Samuel L. died July 2, 1870. William S. was married July 3, 1881, to Anna Haizman, born April 20, 1860, in Hamilton. He is living at home. Mr. Pierson Brelsford owns and farms two hundred and forty-five acres, and has also managed a threshing-machine for about sixteen years. He has been township trustee for seven years, and still holds the office. He was one of the party mustered and sent to Hamilton during the Morgan raid. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Allison B. Crist was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1826, and was married, in 1848, to Mary Davis, who was born in the same county and State in 1824. By her he had four children. Elbert is married and lives in Illinois; Arbell is single, and lives in Preble County; Perry is married, and lives in Wayne Township; and Mary is the wife of James Merrill, who lives in Huntington County, Indiana. Mrs. Crist died in 1852, and Mr. Crist was married, in 1855, to Annie Smart, born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1835, by whom he had one child, Marion, who is married, and lives in Middletown. His wife died in 1858, and he was married, in 1838, to Phœbe Maddock, who was born in Butler County in 1837. By her he has had nine children. They are John, Luella, Francis, Ellwood, Retta, Mattie, Emma, Allison, and Eva.

Mr. Crist has held the various township offices—township supervisor, school director, and clerk of the schools. He emigrated from Indiana to Ohio in 1855, settling in Wayne Township on his present farm. He was in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio, the hundred-days' service, and was first corporal of Company D. They were stationed in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. He owns and farms six hundred and seventy acres in Wayne Township. He and his wife are Orthodox Quakers. He has always followed farming and stock dealing, and is one of the most prominent farmers in the township. He had but about a thousand dollars when he commenced, and lost all that when he began farming in Ohio in 1855. He was then worse off than nothing, being in debt about three thousand dollars.

Hiram Gudgeon, the son of William and Nancy Gudgeon, was born in Tyler County, West Virginia, October 12, 1821. He came to this county in 1869. On the 21st of December, 1851, he was married to Christine E. McDonald, born in Canada East, October 12, 1826, and the daughter of Patrick and Bridget McDonald. The parents of both are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Gudgeon have had the following children: Charles W., Caroline E. Peterman, John F., William H., Effie C., Hiram W. S., and Thomas J. He was postmaster in Jacksonburg for two years, beginning May 8, 1879, and served until July 1, 1881. He was also mayor at the same place, beginning April 1, 1879, and served until April 1, 1881. His grandfather, and also father, served in the War of 1812. His brothers, James D. Gudgeon, William H. Gudgeon, Charles W. Gudgeon, and Franklin B. Gudgeon, were all in the war, and were all so fortunate as to come home without any serious wounds, excepting Charles W., who had his shoulder dislocated by a horse falling on him. William H. had his shoulder dislocated in the State service, at the time of the capture of John Morgan. He was also injured at the battle of Vicksburg, while he was in the gunboat service, being at that time on the *Pittsburgh*.

George W. Haslett is the son of John Haslett and Ann Cummins. He is a farmer. He was born the 4th of November, 1840, in this county. He was married on the 8th of November, 1864, to Catherine Cooper, daughter of John Cooper and Phenner Dill, who are now both dead. She was born on the 19th of January, 1842. They have had seven children. Ida May was born July 26, 1865; George M., July 10, 1867; Charles G., November 18, 1869; Maggie I., October 4, 1872; Mary J., April 30, 1875; Rosa Ann, March 28, 1877; and John E., October 22, 1879.

Jacob Inman was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, about 1779, and married Rachel Harriton, born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, about 1779. They had nine children, of whom only two survive. Jacob L., who is married, lives in Decatur County, Indiana, and Barzillai lives in Wayne. He emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio in 1818, and settled in Preble County, where he died in 1823. His wife survived him for many years, dying in 1863. He was a school-teacher and surveyor, and during his brief residence in Preble County was a prominent man. At the time of his settlement he purchased upwards of four hundred acres of land.

Barzillai Inman was born in 1820, in Preble County, and was married in 1843 to Rebecca Jones, daughter of William Jones and his wife Elizabeth, who was born in 1823, in Wayne Township. They have had six children, four of whom are now living. Andrew C. Inman, born in 1844, is married, and lives in Wayne Township. Elizabeth, born in 1846, died in 1849. Jacob J., born in 1849, is married, and lives in Wayne Township. Mary Ann, born 1852, died in 1871. Harriet, born 1855, is the wife of Andrew Wilson, and lives in Wayne Township. William J., born in 1859, is married, and lives in St. Clair. Mr. Inman has held the office of real estate appraiser. He was drafted in the war, sending a substitute. He owns and farms five hundred and fifty acres, and his wife owns five hundred acres, part of the old homestead of the Jones family.

William Jones was the first member of the Jones family that settled in Wayne Township. He came in

1802, at the same time with his father, Henry Jones, who settled in Curtis Township, Preble County. William Jones was born in 1774, and died in 1851. He owned at one time twenty-three hundred acres of land. His wife was Elizabeth Culbertson. She was born about 1775, and died in 1846. They were both natives of North Carolina, and were buried together in Preble County. They had eight children, five of whom, all girls, survived them. Andrew Jones, his son, was born in North Carolina, in 1799, and was a mere infant when brought to Butler County. Susan was born in 1794, dying in Indiana; Keziah, in 1797; Amy, widow of John Fox, 1802, lives in Preble County; Jemima, 1805; John, 1808; Mary, 1810; Elizabeth, 1813; Sarah, 1820; and Rebecca, 1823. The last, the wife of Barzillai Inman, lives in Wayne Township.

Andrew Jones married, in 1822, Harriet Smith, who was born in this county in 1803. They had six children, three of whom survive: John C., who is married, and lives in Seven-Mile; Andrew, living in Chicago; and Isabel, wife of John Ray, who lives in Arcola, Illinois. Mr. Jones died in 1833, and his wife died in 1877. John C. Jones, son of the above, was born in 1828, and is married to Susan Gregg. She was born in 1839. They have had four children. James, Anna Maud, and William live at home; Charles is dead. Mr. Jones is a large landed proprietor, owning two hundred and twelve acres of land in Indiana and some in his own township. He does not himself farm, but devotes his attention to dealing in stock and grain, being one of the largest stock dealers in the county. He is one of the leading citizens of the township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Johns family, an important and wealthy one in this township, were originally Quakers, coming to Pennsylvania about the year 1700, under the auspices of William Penn. They engaged largely in commerce, and were extensive ship owners. The War of the Revolution, however, ruined them. James Johns, the grandfather, came to this country about 1805, settling in Warren County, where he died. Five of his children settled in Ohio: Ellis, Isaac, Thomas, John, and Ruth. Thomas Johns was the first member of this family that came out. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1776, and died in 1864, in Union Township. About the year 1801 he married Elizabeth Barnes, who was born about 1783, near Hagerstown, Maryland, and died in 1834 in Union Township. They had eleven children, of whom six are still living. Hannah, widow of Thomas Cox, who lives in Warren County; Jemima, wife of James Steele, now living in Darke County; Uriah, now living in Miami County; Nancy, wife of John Dawson, living in Clarke County, Missouri; John, in Wayne Township, and Thomas B., who is married, and lives in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mr. Johns first came to Ohio in 1800, buying land in Union Township, and in 1802 moved his family and settled there. He was drafted during the War of 1812, but owing to the sickness of his wife, he sent a substitute. He was a farmer, but did a good deal of carpenter work, building houses, barns, etc. John Johns was born in 1815, and married in 1837 Mary Hess, born in 1821, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They have had eleven children, of whom nine are still living. Franklin is married, and lives in Illinois; Susan is at home; Daniel is dead; Theodore is married, and lives in Kansas; John and William are married, and live in Butler County; Alvadore lives in Terre Haute; Alpheus and Horace are married, and live in Butler County; Mary lives at home, and Ada is dead.

Mr. Johns has been a school director for more than twenty years. For over two years he owned a general store at Miltonville, which did a business of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per year. Ill health, however, interfered with his continuance in this business, and he abandoned it and took up farming. He now owns about seven hundred acres of land in the county, which he and his sons farm. Mr. Johns is one of the leading citizens of Wayne Township.

Henry Jacoby was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, about 1785. He was married to Sarah Kerr, a native of Lehigh County, by whom he had three children. Charles is married, and lives in St. Clair Township; Susannah, widow of Charles Wetzel, lives in Hamilton; and Elizabeth is deceased. He married for his second wife Salome Macan, born in Lehigh County, who died in 1837. He owned and farmed one hundred and fifty-six acres of land in Wayne, and one hundred and sixty-eight acres in Lemon.

Henry Jacoby, his son, was born in 1824, in Wayne, and was married in 1846 to Caroline Bartch, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1828. They had ten children, of whom two died young. Barbara E. is the wife of Isaac Boatman. He was born in 1848, and lives in Seven-Mile. Jacob, born in 1850, lives in Lemon Township; Francis, born 1852, is married, living in Monroe; Melinda, born in 1854, is the wife of Albert Yuengling; Mary Alice, born in 1856, died in 1859; Edwin, born in 1859, is single, and lives at home; Henry and Charles are twins, and were born in 1862, and David A. was born in 1864. One died an infant. Mr. Jacoby led an upright and virtuous Christian life, and was an elder of the Reformed Church. He died in 1866.

Nathan Jacoby, born in 1812, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, was married in 1838 to Sarah Barger, born in 1821, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Barger. They had four children. Mary Ann, born in 1840, the wife of George Y. Mechlin, lives in Hamilton. Emma, born in 1841, is the widow of Reuben Fulmer, and lives in Hamilton. David Albert was born in 1852, and died in 1861, when

but nine years old. Maria Alice, born in 1855, the wife of George N. Clapp, lives in Wayne Township. Mr. Jacoby came to Ohio in 1820, and settled in Wayne Township, where his father had bought three hundred and twenty acres, and he owns and farms one hundred and fifty acres, part of the old homestead. Mr. Jacoby and his wife are members of the Reformed Church, of which he is an elder.

The Kumler family is one of the largest and best known in the county. Henry Kumler, the ancestor of the family, was a bishop of the Church of the United Brethren. He was born January 3, 1775, in Lancaster, Penn., and died January 8, 1854, in Hanover Township. He was a man of great religious gifts, and for more than half a century labored as a servant of the Lord. He was married September 7, 1797, to Susannah Wingart, born October 1, 1779, in Lancaster County, Penn. She died in 1874, on the 30th of November, in Hanover.

They had eleven children, who grew to maturity, and one that was drowned in a spring when five years old. Hannah, the widow of the Rev. Jacob Flickinger, born in 1798, lives in Seven-Mile. Henry Kumler, born January 10, 1801, lives in Dayton, Ohio. He is an ex-bishop of the United Brethren Church, an office he held for twenty years. Susannah, the wife of the Rev. John Zeller, born January 3, 1804, died in 1875. Elizabeth, the widow of the Rev. A. Hess, born July 5, 1805, lives in Brazil, Indiana. Daniel C., born September 30, 1807, lives in Seven-Mile. Elias, born October 21, 1809, died in 1873. Jacob and Michael, twins, were born August 31, 1811, and are each married, and live near Millville, in this county. Joseph, born February 23, 1813, is married, and lives in Wayne Township, at Jacksonburg. John, born December 24, 1814, is married, and lives in Dayton. Catherine, widow of Henry Welty, born April 6, 1817, lives in Oxford. Mary, born 1819, was drowned.

Bishop Kumler settled in Wayne Township when he first came to Ohio. He was a wealthy man for the times, and when he came to Ohio he purchased land in Wayne Township, increasing the quantity gradually until he owned about eleven hundred acres, besides other property. This was distributed among his children, the boys each getting a farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, and the girls receiving money. He was a very prominent man during his life-time. He frequently crossed the Alleghanies upon Church business. He was noted for hospitality, keeping an open house for the ministry.

Of his sons, Daniel C. was born September 30, 1807, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was married, in 1827, to Catherine Walter, also born in Lancaster County, February 11, 1807. She died June 27, 1876, in Seven-Mile. They had ten children, of whom nine are living. William E., born May 17, 1828, is married, and lives in St. Clair. Amos D., born May 22, 1830, lives in Seven-Mile. Mary K., wife of Dr. A. H. Landis, lives in Logansport, Indiana. She was born August 27, 1832. Elizabeth R., widow of John Miller, born February 1, 1835, lives in Seven-Mile. Jacob Henry, married, born April 14, 1838, lives in St. Clair. Charles J. S., born January 15, 1843, lives in Peru, Indiana. Hannah C., wife of B. F. Ozias, lives in Arcanum, Darke County. She was born July 20, 1840. Susan M., wife of Professor George A. Funkhouser, D. D., born October 26, 1845, lives in Dayton. Eunice, born about 1847, died while an infant. Luther M., born August, 1849, lives in Berwick, Pennsylvania, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kumler was for some years minister of the United Brethren Church, and went to Africa as a missionary in 1854, but had to return after a few months, on account of illness. He studied medicine at Millville, and practiced for about forty years, beginning about 1829, and at one time had a very large business. He also owned a great deal of land, which was attended to by his children. He has distributed it among them. Four of his sons were out in the war, in the hundred-days' service, being members of the One hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard. Charles was sergeant-major; William, a private; Amos, a corporal; and Jacob H., a private in Company C. They were stationed in the Kanawha Valley.

Joseph Kumler, son of the bishop, was born in 1813, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and married in 1835 to Margaret Zeller, born in 1816 in Montgomery County, this State. They have had seven children. Mary Ann is the wife of Simon Emerick, and lives in Montgomery County; Melinda E. is now dead; Juan R. lives at home; Myra F., wife of Samuel Baird, lives in St. Clair Township; Belle J., Joseph Edwin, and Franklin A. Z., all live at home. Mr. Kumler held the office of justice of the peace from 1853 to 1856, and has also been a member of the school board for nine years. He is the clerk of that body. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, of which he is a trustee, holding this position for twenty-five years. He is also a class-leader, and has been superintendent for several terms of the Sunday-school. By occupation he is a farmer, and has owned at one time three hundred and ten acres, part of which he has given to his children. At present he owns and farms one hundred and sixty acres. He is the president of the recently incorporated society for taking charge of a new cemetery at Miltonville, in Madison Township.

John Leslie was born in Loudon County, Virginia, and his wife, Hannah Davis, was born in Pennsylvania, the former in 1774, and the latter in 1779. They were united in 1799. Ten children were given to them, four of whom survive. Joseph, born in 1803, is married, and lives in Preble County. Reazin, born in 1813, is married, and lives in Wayne Township. John, born in 1815, and Hannah, born in 1817, live in Wayne. Mr. Leslie went to Pennsylvania about 1797, and emigrated

to Ohio in 1805, settling in Preble County. He died in 1853 and his wife in 1855. By successive purchases he finally owned about one thousand two hundred acres of land, which he divided among his children. He first entered five quarters, his entire capital being $500. He served as a teamster in the War of 1812, hauling flour from Middletown to Fort Meigs, Fort Defiance, and Fort Recovery. His father, Patrick Leslie, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, serving in the commissary department during the entire struggle. John, the son of John, moved to Butler County in 1854. He has been road commissioner.

John Moore, farmer, was born in Kildare County, Ireland, in 1850. His father, John J. Moore, lives in Ireland, and is a farmer. His mother, whose maiden name was Kelley, is dead. Mr. Moore was supervisor of Wayne Township for one term, being elected in 1862. He was one of the home guards that went out to capture John Morgan. Mr. Moore has been an extensive traveler in South America, Texas, Alabama, and elsewhere.

George W. Oberfell was born in Butler County, April 18, 1858, being the son of Gottlieb Oberfell and Catherine Brooks. He came to this county in 1833, and she in 1849. George W. Oberfell was married September 15, 1878, to Louisa L. Howe, daughter of Junius A. Howe and Sarah A. Sherard. The former came from New York, but the latter was a native of the county. Mrs. Oberfell was born September 5, 1859, and has borne her husband three children. Harry and Clara Oberfell were born September 6, 1879, and Charles A., November 24, 1881. In the last war Gottlieb Oberfell served three years.

William C. Phares was born in Butler County, May 11, 1829. He is the son of William W. and Anna C. Phares. His father was a colonel of militia in 1812, and went up to Fort Meigs to the assistance of our troops. The fighting, however, was over, and he returned. He came to this county in 1805, and his wife in 1809. William C. Phares was married on the 29th of December, 1862, to Eliza M. Phares, who was born in Evansville, Indiana, and the daughter of Joseph and Lucinda Phares. She was born June 30, 1838. They have, as fruits of their union, Susan, born January 16, 1869, and Joseph, born December 23, 1866. Mr. Phares was out in the war, serving under Colonel Thomas Moore, in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment. He follows the occupation of a farmer.

Samuel A. Phares, farmer, was born in this township December 20, 1830. His father was W. W. Phares, the first postmaster of Jacksonburg, and his mother was Anna Caroline Phares. They came to this county in 1805. Samuel A. Phares was a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Thomas Moore, in the rebellion, during the year 1864, serving in Company D, Captain Bookwalter. He was married August 15, 1878, in Hamilton, to Phebe A. Page, daughter of Benjamin A. and Sarah A. Page. To this union there has been born Grace C. Phares, December 27, 1879, and they have adopted Edna M. Phares, born October 31, 1867.

W. D. Phares is a farmer. He is the son of George W. Phares, who was born November 20, 1801, and Jane W. Phares, who was born January 14, 1800. They came to this county in 1805. W. D. Phares was born in Wayne Township the 16th of December, 1837, and was married November 23, 1860, to Hester F. Potchner. Her father and mother were Dennis and Elizabeth Potchner. She came to this county in 1810, but Mr. Potchner was born in Preble County. Their daughter Hester was born in Preble County, July 18, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Phares have two children,—Mary D., born July 29, 1866, and Harry C., September 28, 1872. He served in the Sixty-third Ohio Regiment three years, from 1862 to 1864, and was honorably discharged.

James R. C. Phares, one of the sons of W. W. Phares, is a farmer. He was born in Wayne Township, January 13, 1819, and was married on the 19th of May, at Keokuk, Iowa, to Maria Oldenburg, daughter of Louis Oldenburg and Mary Church. She was born in Pennsylvania, April 10, 1807. Mr. Oldenburg was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Phares have had eight children,—Edmund, born August 19, 1848; Andrew B., March 16, 1850; Lawrence T., March 30, 1853; Louis A., March 24, 1856; Samuel I., January 10, 1859; Bellamy S., September 22, 1860; Hubert A., October 8, 1864; Tessie May, July 29, 1872. Mr. Phares was assessor in 1854, and member of the board of education from 1860 to 1877.

Jeremiah Paulin, son of Jeremiah Paulin and Elizabeth Hagerman, natives of New Jersey, was born in Wayne Township in 1808, and was married for the first time in 1843 to Elizabeth Leslie, born in Butler County about 1817. She died in 1853. She had five children, now all dead. For his second marriage he took Sarah W. Hagan, born in Butler County in 1829. The union was in 1863. They have had three children, two now living. Thomas was born in 1866, and Elizabeth in 1867. Mr. Paulin is a self-made man, beginning life with nothing. He owns about six hundred acres of land, of which he farms about fifty acres, letting out the rest. He votes the Republican ticket.

Ezekiel Samuels was born in North Carolina in 1823, and moved from there with his parents to Indiana, when he was about ten years old. There he remained until the death of his father, which occurred in 1838, when his mother and family removed to Tennessee, where they remained until 1840, then coming to Ohio and settling in Butler County. Afterwards Mr. Samuels lived for several years in Preble County, but since 1857 he has lived permanently in Wayne Township. He married first, in 1844, Susan Kinsey, born in Preble County in 1821, who died in 1856. By her he had five children.

Mary Catherine, wife of Thomas Samuels, lives in Seven-Mile; Martha Jane, wife of Reed Boatman, lives in Hamilton; Winnie, wife of Daniel W. Perry, lives in Preble County; James, who is married, lives in Seven-Mile; Joel Reed, married, lives in Preble County.

By his second marriage he had one child, which died an infant. His wife is Elizabeth Pugh, widow of Washington Phares. She was born in this county in 1818. Mr. Samuels was one of a family of thirteen, who were left, by their father's death, in poor circumstances. He was early thrown upon his own resources, with no means, and a very limited education. By assiduous industry, however, he succeeded in educating himself in after life. He volunteered in the One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio National Guard during the late war, and was sent to West Virginia. He has held several offices in his township, among others those of justice of the peace for six years, treasurer of the corporation ever since it existed, and also township assessor, constable, etc. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, joining it in his eighteenth year. He was for several years a member of the Odd Fellows. His father was out in the War of 1812, captain of a company under General Pinkton, seeing considerable service, and remaining during the whole term. By industry and perseverance Mr. Samuels has succeeded in accumulating a good competency, now owning considerable property. He at present follows butchering.

Samuel Stokes was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1794, and in 1814 married Amy Middleton, born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1794. They had three children. Elizabeth and Sarah are deceased. James M. is married, and lives in Wayne Township. Samuel Stokes came to Warren County, Ohio, in 1823, and resided there two years, when he moved to Butler County, first settling in Trenton. He lived there about four years, when he removed to Jacksonburg, staying there until the day of his death, which was the 10th of October, 1860. His wife survived him fourteen years, and died October 12, 1874.

Mr. Stokes held the office of township treasurer for two years. He was elected, about 1827, a lieutenant of the local rifle company, then organized in Trenton. He was a self-made man, for although he received some assistance from his father, he was unfortunate, and lost it all before he came West, so that when he arrived in this neighborhood he had to commence life afresh. He gave his children good educations, and was able to leave considerable means behind him. He was reared a Quaker, but married outside of that Church and never applied for readmission. He was a man of genial habits and temper, and a favorite with his friends and neighbors. He followed the occupation of a blacksmith, both in New Jersey and in Butler County.

His only son, James Middleton Stokes, is now a resident of the township. He was born in 1815, in Burlington, New Jersey, and was married in 1842 to Maria S. Cox. She was born in 1817 in Wayne Township. They have had three children. Samuel is married and lives in Wayne Township. James lives at home, and William, the eldest, is dead. He volunteered when the three years' men were called for, August 31, 1861, in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and served till the battle of Mission Ridge, where he was killed. He was in Company C at the time of his death, being third sergeant, and if he had lived would shortly have been promoted. His captain was John Earhart, and he had been in several engagements previously, including among others those of Perryville and Chickamauga. He was killed by a rifle-ball through the head.

Mr. Stokes has held several township offices. He was township clerk in 1838, and again in 1842 was elected to the same position, holding it for twenty-one years, or until 1863. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 he was township trustee, and in 1873 was again elected clerk, which position he now holds. He followed the occupation of a blacksmith, in Jacksonburg, for twenty-two years, learning his trade under his father, and remaining with him until 1855, when he moved to his present residence, going into farming. He is one of the leading citizens of this township, and owns and farms three hundred acres, which were bought by his father and himself.

Clemence Shafer, son of Emanuel and Eliza Shafer, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where both of his parents are now living, in 1830. He came permanently to reside in this county in 1875. He was married to Sarah Jane Fox, daughter of Thomas T. and Hannah Fox, on the 18th of March, 1858. She was born in Butler County in 1836, her parents coming here in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have had ten children: Charles D., Thomas E., Cala M., Flora A., Emanuel H., Hannah R., George W., Bertha C., Clara E., and Roland C. Mr. Shafer is a farmer. He was out four months in the War of the Rebellion, and three of the other members of his family also served. B. F. Shafer was out three years, Dillar Shafer one year, and E. Card Shafer four months.

William B. Thomas was born in Hamilton, October 3, 1826, and is the son of John H. Thomas and Eleanor C. Craig. The father came here in 1800, and the mother in 1801. He has been twice married. His first wife was Catherine Andrews, who was born in Wayne Township, February 9, 1829, and he was joined to her in marriage in 1848. By her he had three children. Mary E. Sarim, born October 28, 1848, and Alfred A., October 7, 1850. He was married afterwards to Sarah A. Shafer, daughter of Peter Shafer and Lydia A. Mills. She was born in Ohio, July 28, 1840. They have three children. Jackson P. Thomas was born April 1, 1861; William I., August 22, 1871, and John J., May 2, 1877. Mr. Thomas has been an assessor of Wayne Township one term, trustee of Jacksonburg several

terms, clerk several terms, and school director six years. His grandfather Craig was all through the Revolutionary War, and his father, when a small boy, was a drummer. Mr. Thomas was a leading merchant of this place for thirty years. At one time, when about forty years of age, he rode a horse from Cincinnati to Jacksonburg in two hours and fifteen minutes. He is a member of the Patriotic Order of America.

J. B. Tapscott was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 28, 1838, and came to live in this county in 1843. He is the son of William Tapscott and Margaret Baird, and is a manufacturer and dealer in post-augers. Mr. Tapscott has been twice married. His first union was to Eliza J. Carter, daughter of Albert Carter and Mary Shannon, and had by her the following children: Elizabeth Fletcher, Mary M. Bultz, and William. The last is dead. He was married for his second wife to Sarah Ann Sarber, daughter of Thomas Sarber and Elizabeth Long. By her he had issue Ellsworth, Samuel and Harry (now dead). Mr. Tapscott was brought up on a farm, and followed that occupation until he was twenty-five. In March, 1860, he moved to Indiana, where he remained until the Spring of 1864, when he moved back to Jacksonburg, where he still remains. His grandfather, John Baird, was in the War of 1812, and did good service.

William Wolverton, treasurer of Wayne Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1820. He came to this county in 1827. He is the son of Isaac and Catherine Wolverton, who came to Hamilton County very early. Mr. Wolverton was married in Marion County, Indiana, on the 29th of May, 1851, to Melinda Allen, a native of Wayne Township. Her father was David Allen and her mother Susannah Overpeck. Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton have had the following children: David, born March 14, 1852; Isaiah, October 20, 1853; Elizabeth Ann, November 29, 1855; Sarah C., August 14, 1858; Susannah, March 27, 1865; Mary J., May 9, 1861, and Edna, January 5, 1868. Isaiah died June 13, 1869, and Susannah died April 9, 1864. Mr. Wolverton is a farmer, and has been the treasurer of his township since the 1st of March, 1854.

Isaac Wolverton was an old settler, coming here in the beginning of the settlement of the country. He was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Colonel Thomas Wolverton, who went out as a private in the Revolutionary War at the age of seventeen, and retired at the close of the contest as a colonel. Isaac Wolverton came to Hamilton County in 1812, settling in Wayne Township, in Butler County, in 1827. During his sojourn in Hamilton County he was married to Miss Catherine Frazee, a native of that county, by whom he had nine children, five of whom survive. All of them are married. William lives in Wayne Township; Thomas lives in Redwood County, Minnesota; Isaac, in Richland County, Illinois; Jane, wife of John Brelsford, lives in Wayne Township, and Elizabeth, wife of Jesse West, lives in Richland County, Illinois.

Mr. Wolverton was in the War of 1812, holding the rank of major under General Webb, in General Harrison's army, and serving during the entire war. By industry he accumulated a large property, owning at the end five hundred and eighty acres, which he divided among his children. He and his wife are both dead.

William, the son, was born in Hamilton County in 1820, coming to Butler County with his father and mother in 1827. He married Melinda Allen in 1850. She was born in the township where she now lives in 1829. By her he has had seven children, five of them now living. Sarah is married to George Paullin, but the other children—David, Anne E., Mary Jane, and Etna—live at home. Mr. Wolverton has held several offices. He has been treasurer of Wayne Township for twenty-six years, from 1854 to the present time. He had some help from his father when he began, but his present fortunate pecuniary condition is mainly the result of his own exertions. He now owns about three hundred and seventy acres, and devotes his time chiefly to farming and stock-raising.

John Withrow was born in North Carolina in 1768, and was married in 1794 to Anna Pottenger, born in 1773 in Maryland. He came to Butler County in 1799, and was in the War of 1812, in one of the engagements being wounded by one of his own men. He was afterwards engaged in fighting with the Indians. His father, John Withrow, was all through the Revolutionary War.

James B. Withrow, son of John Withrow first mentioned, was born in Wayne Township in 1812, and in 1837 married Margaretta Phares, who was also born in the same township in 1816. They had ten children. Mary Jane, the eldest, was born in 1838. She is the wife of Thomas Sater, and they live in Keokuk, Iowa. Dennis P. was born in 1839. Anna P. was born in 1841. She is the wife of Dr. Ben. Hardin, and lives in Keokuk, Iowa. Caroline A. was born in 1843. She is the wife of Samuel Stokes, and lives in Wayne Township. William P. was born in 1845; John S., in 1848; Georgetta, in 1850; and Winfield S., in 1852. Robert C., born in 1855, is married, and lives in Wayne Township. Arthur B. was born in 1861.

Mr. Withrow has been township trustee for eleven years, also school director for twelve years. His son Dennis P. Withrow was in the war. He enlisted August 20, 1861, and entered the field September 20, of the same year. He was at the siege of Corinth, and the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Mission Ridge, and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the last place. He was mustered out September 24, 1864. Mr. Withrow, Sen., owns and farms two hundred and forty acres of land in Wayne Township, where his wife also owns thirty acres.

William Withrow is a native of Wayne Township,

where he was born, January 5, 1822. His parents, John and Sarah Withrow, came to this county among the earliest settlers. The former arrived here in 1800. John Mark, the grandfather of William Withrow, served in the second war with Great Britain. Mr. Withrow follows the calling of a farmer. He was married, January 21, 1849, to Anna Hoofman, daughter of Jothan and Anna Hoofman. He came to this county in 1807, and she was born here, May 17, 1805. Mrs. Withrow was born August 3, 1827, and they have been blessed with three children. James F. was born August 5, 1850. John D. was born May 20, 1856, and died October 4, 1877; and Mary P. Withrow was born January 21, 1862. Mr. Withrow has held the position of supervisor for two terms.

Burns Wilson was born in Wayne Township, August 11, 1823. His parents were Brown Wilson, who was born in England in 1774, and Mary Burns, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 7, 1789. They came to this county about 1800, where Mr. Wilson immediately began improving some ground, of which he left a sixteenth interest to his son upon his death, September 26, 1823. He has completed the improvements until it is now one of the finest farms in the county, comprising four hundred and twenty-seven acres, much having been added to it. It now embraces the old homestead. He was married in Milford, March 24, 1853, to Melinda Young, born in that township, February 3, 1830. Their children are Richmond, William Edward, Mary Ann, Ella Irene, Samuel Brown, George Burns, Ada Melinda, and George Alvin.

Mrs. Wilson's father was Samuel Young, born in Pennsylvania, October 9, 1792, and Ruhamah McKane, who was born in Warren County. Several of the family have been in the service of the United States. John Wilson, his uncle, and Thomas Burns were in the War of 1812, and Samuel Edgar, his brother, was one of the hundred-days' men in the last war. Mr. Wilson himself furnished a substitute. His mother died June 22, 1865.

The Weaver family came to Ohio in 1808, settling in Wayne Township. Philip Weaver was the head of the family, and he had three children that arrived at maturity. He died at a very early date. His children were Henry, Catherine, and John. Catherine married Samuel Snider. They are now all dead. Henry was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of February, 1790. He married Sarah Aunspach about 1814. She was also born in his native county in 1792, and died in Wayne Township in 1818, leaving two children, who are both dead. He then married, in 1819, Margaret Sarver, born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and dying in Wayne Township in 1845, leaving ten children, six of whom are living. Margaret, widow of Edward Lingle, was born March 16, 1824, and lives in Henry County; Elizabeth, wife of Owen Ecker, was born March 19, 1822, and lives in Whiteside County, Illinois; Magdalen, wife of Samuel Krohn, was born July 22, 1837, and lives in Putnam County; Daniel, born August 1, 1825, is married, and lives in Minnesota; Thomas, born July 3, 1831, is married, and lives in Iowa; Henry, born September 23, 1835, is married, and lives in Jacksonburg.

Mr. Weaver was married a third time in 1850. His wife was Catherine Emerick, born in Ohio in 1813, and dying in 1864. By her he had one child, a girl, who is now dead. He received about one hundred and twenty acres of land from his father, and being a skillful and persevering farmer, accumulated considerable property, finally owning about a thousand acres of land, which he divided among his children. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and held office as elder. He died in 1875.

After the surrender of Hull the whole country was in commotion, and the necessary troops to keep up the defenses of the Western frontier were drafted. Among them was Henry Weaver. His time was to be sixty days, but he was only out twenty-six days, when he was relieved. He went to Dayton, and was followed by his father to six miles above that place, where he overtook him. The father gave Henry six dollars in hard cash, a tin cup, and a few other little things. The money, however, was of little use, as there were no stores and no inhabitants beyond there, and he could buy nothing, and he so told his father. Then they went on to Piqua, Troy, and Wapakoneta, and from that to the Little and then the Grand Auglaize.

General Winchester was in command of the army. Soon after arriving they were sent as a body on detached duty some distance, and through the negligence of the quarter-master they soon ran out of food. The officers had none to give them, and they were soon reduced to extremities. In this juncture they thought of any edible roots that might be there, and for seven days they were reduced to live on the roots of the white hickory. This soon raised a spirit of insubordination, and no duty could be expected of them. An order came on for the detachment, sixty strong, to march on to another place, where there was provisions, but just about the time that this order came they had discovered a number of raccoons, and they determined to get them. When their order was delivered they refused to go, and said they might as well die there as anywhere else; they must have their raccoons. It was a necessity of the case.

It was a lieutenant who brought the first order, and he went back and reported they would not move. A captain came next, and they refused obedience to him. Finally the major came, and, being a sensible man, and finding the troops obstinate, he yielded to necessity, and waited till the raccoons were all caught. There were a number of them, and enough of them were finally caught to give each a part of one of the animals.

Having got them, they were more tractable, and marched off, each with a quarter of the beast in his hand. Their route was to Ottawa, leaving for that place about noon, and arriving about night. Here were large corn-fields standing, full of ears at their best eating condition. But as their orders forbid a fire to be built, they went into the fields and began eating them raw. Some men ate so many as to induce colic and death, and nearly all of them ate too much. One or two dropped dead on the field. Henry Weaver devoured eight ears. When undergoing starvation he had buckled up his belt from time to time; but after getting at the corn he began unbuckling, one hole for each ear. So much had he eaten of this unwholesome food that both his captain and colonel remonstrated with him. He afterwards never could bear the taste of corn. After this they camped in Defiance, and after a few days returned home, being relieved by other levies.

Henry Weaver, his son, was born September 23, 1835, and was married in 1860 to Sarah Walters, born in Middletown in 1839, and dying in 1863. He was married in 1865 to Martha Harkrader, born in Ohio in 1839. They have two children,—Joseph Henry, born October 1, 1869, and Thomas, born November 1, 1873. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, in which he is a deacon, and owns and farms one hundred and seventeen acres.

Robert B. Withrow, farmer, was born in the township in which he lives, January 27, 1824. His father was Samuel P. Withrow and his mother Mary Withrow. He was married to Angelina Morfe, daughter of Cornelius and Eleanora Morfe, April 12, 1853. She was born in Liberty Township, March 29, 1831. He has had the following children: Mary E., January 29, 1854; Eva Ann, April 28, 1855; Henrietta, November 19, 1856; Ida Marie, June 26, 1858; Roberta, December 23, 1859; Samuel B., December 26, 1860; Laura Kate, June 15, 1862; Cornelius, January 7, 1864; Peter M., December 20, 1864; Robert C., September 14, 1865; Laura, March 12, 1868; Walter C., August 30, 1864. Mr. Withrow has been a member of the school board.

Henry A. Yost, farmer, was born in Morgan County, now West Virginia, January 18, 1848. His father, George Benjamin Yost, was for many years a captain of the militia, and his mother was Mary C. Swain. Henry A. Yost was married February 28, 1877, at Warfordsburg, Fulton County, Pennsylvania, to May H. Whisner, daughter of Peter Whisner and Rebecca M. Fleece. She was born December 23, 1853. They have one child, Arthur Benjamin Yost, born July 1, 1878. Mr. Yost came to this county on the 10th of July, 1874, and is a farmer. His brother, John H. Yost, was in the service about three years in the last war. His brother-in-law, G. W. Whisner, was in the Southern army one year.

LEMON.

This township is irregular in contour, caused by the diagonal direction of the Miami River, but its roads and farms are regularly laid out, and the country in general is under the highest state of improvement. It has not only good pikes, but the advantages of the river, the canal, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway, which traverse its entire length. The Miami Valley here furnishes some of the best soil for agricultural purposes in the Symmes purchase. Dick's Creek is the principal stream of the interior of the township, and in former times was highly important for its little saw-mills, grist-mills, and occasionally a distillery. The land was rich. Corn was always raised in abundance, and to take care of the crops, of course, was enjoined as a duty. For this purpose distilleries were established in many places. Since that time not only the interior, but the creeks, the river, and especially the first settlements were favored with the presence of these stills, which were deemed indispensable for the consumption of the vast crops of corn raised each year.

Among the early settlers of Lemon Township were the Dotys, Enochs, Shafors, Dicks, Freemans, Reeds, Stewarts, Taylors, Hugheses, Balls, Wards, Clarks, Vannests, Vails, Potters, Johnstons, and hosts of others. They frequently came without any thing save what they wore, and had nothing except land afterward. The work consisted mainly in felling the forest trees, raising corn for bread and flax for clothing, and in improving their land as well as circumstances would permit. Of those who were very early on the ground should be mentioned the Fishers, Dotys, Freemans, Potters, Reeds, Vails, and some others, who were on the ground before 1800, and were in companionship with the brave red man of the forest.

The villages of the township are Middletown, Amanda, Excello, Lesourdsville, Monroe, and Blue Ball. The beginning of settlement was on the Little Prairie, a natural meadow that extended on both sides of the river, more than a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, the northern end coming up to where Middletown now is. The rest of the township was covered with great forests. Symmes's northern line is in the south part of

this township. He was finally allowed as much territory as he had paid for, and the dividing line is two miles and a quarter north of the south line of the township, and is a little south of Dick's Creek. When Daniel Doty moved in this neighborhood there was a block-house inclosed by pickets, and a few cabins on the south side of the prairie, near Dick's Creek, a little west of where the cross-roads now are. His neighbors were Mr. Brady, Mr. Carson, John Reed, and John Henry.

Thomas Irwin entered and settled, in the Spring of 1795, on the farm which he continued to own and on which he died in 1847. The lands comprising the greater part of the farms now owned by Abraham Simpson and Daniel McClellan, and all the farm belonging to the heirs of Robert Carr, were entered by David Logan about 1795, and were settled and improved by him. These lands lie south and adjoining the Irwin farm David Logan sold to Andrew Carr (father of Robert Carr alluded to above) in 1806. What is now called the Denise farm and also the Marsh farm were entered and settled by Joseph Williamson in 1796.

John Fisher, father of Robert Fisher, who died in Middletown about fifteen years ago, at a very great age, entered and settled that part of the Simpson farm which lies west of the Irwin farm in 1806. The farm recently sold by Abraham Sutphin to George W. Marsh, immediately west of what was the Williamson tract, was entered and settled by Alexander McConnell in 1796. The half section immediately west of the McConnell tract was entered and settled by Moses Rotter.

James McClellan entered and settled the half section south of the McConnell and Williamson tracts in 1807 or 1808. Several of his descendants now own and live on these lands, which they have rescued from an apparent worthless swamp, by a system of extensive draining, and brought to the highest degree of fertility. Thomas Vail built a log-house at what is now the Blue Ball, in 1821, and kept entertainment. He sold to Jonathan Emmons in 1823, who erected a sign in front of his house, which was simply a round ball painted blue. The place derived its name from this circumstance. The blue ball has been conspicuously displayed continuously ever since.

The earliest church in this township was the Little Prairie Church, of the Baptist denomination. Its site is now unknown. Local antiquaries, however, believe it was either near Mr. James Baird's place, north of Middletown, or at the lower end of the prairie, not far from Amanda. There is a discrepancy in the date of the admission of this Church. Judge Dunlavy makes it 1800, and the minutes of the Old School Baptist Association places it in 1801. In the latter year, according to the minutes, it had eleven members. The messenger was Philip Sutton. In 1805 difficulties existed between this Church and Elk Creek Church, now at Trenton, which the association could not settle. This appears to be the last notice of its existence. The present Baptist Church of Middletown was organized three years later, and has no knowledge of any earlier organization.

David Heaton was born in Morris County, New Jersey, December 15, 1742, and married Phebe Johnson, of New Jersey, in 1776, and in 1778 removed to Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, now West Virginia, where James Heaton was born, January 15, 1779. David Heaton, with his family, removed about the year 1783 to Greene County, Pennsylvania, where his son James Heaton received a common school education and studied surveying. He was married January 22, 1801, to Mary Morrell, born December 11, 1782, daughter of Jacob Morrell, of Chatham, New Jersey, and sister of Dr. Calvin Morrell of Shaker notoriety near Lebanon, Ohio. Hannah W. Heaton, daughter of James and Mary Heaton, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1801, and afterwards married Rev. Henry Baker in 1821, and resided for many years in Lebanon, Ohio, where she died August 11, 1839.

In the Fall of 1802 David Heaton and James Heaton, with their families, removed to Butler County, Ohio, traveling in what was known as the "Family Barge," a flat-bottomed boat, down the Ohio River from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, landing at Cincinnati, Ohio—quite a perilous trip in those early days—and soon after settled in Butler County, near Middletown, where Mr. David Heaton purchased an eighty-acre farm, partly improved, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 11th of September, 1839, aged ninety-six years and nine months—a ripe old age.

James Heaton, with his family, also settled temporarily below Middletown, near Dick's Creek, where for a year or two he taught school, then removing to Hamilton, and entering the service of John Reily, clerk of the Circuit Court. Here he remained for several years. About the year 1808 or 1809 he was elected a justice of the peace, and in May, 1811, was appointed to succeed John Reily as recorder of the county of Butler; he also at the same time held the office of county surveyor.

In the War of 1812 he entered the army under General William Henry Harrison, but under the immediate command of Brigadier-general John Wingate. While in the army he was, on the 8th of April, 1813, appointed by General Wingate brigade quarter-master. The army, under command of General Wingate, was stationed at Fort Saint Mary's, Ohio; and on the 13th of May, 1813, a garrison order was issued, by command of the general, creating a court-martial for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before it. The court consisted of Lieutenat Thomas Kirkpatrick, president; Lieutenant James Sherrard and Ensign Lewis Moore, members; and Major James Heaton, judge advocate. On the back of this order is found, indorsed by the judge advocate, "On the trial held on Thomas Spencer for mutiny, etc. He got clear, thank God!"

On the 24th of August, 1814, he was appointed brigade quarter-master, by James Mills, brigadier-general; and again on the 25th of October, 1816, was appointed to the same office by Daniel Millikin, brigadier-general. Indorsed on the back of this appointment is his resignation, as follows:

"To Daniel Millikin, *Brigadier-general, Third Brigade, First Division, Ohio Militia:*

"*Sir*,—Please accept this as my resignation of the office of brigade quarter-master to said brigade. Reason 1st. Because it is out of my power to procure the necessary equipage appertaining to said office, as pointed out by the adjutant-general. Reason 2. Because I can not see the propriety of wearing the black cockade, and am not able to see the likeness, similitude, nationality, or appropriate relevancy that cockade has to our national flag. Which reasons with me are weighty. Knowing there are gentlemen with whom my first reason would be no inconvenience, and who have no scruples as to the second, the general will not hesitate to accept my resignation.

"*May* 16, 1818.

"Accepted January 6, 1819.

"Daniel Millikin, *Brigadier-general.*"

He was also appointed, September 4, 1819, by Ethan A. Brown, governor of Ohio, paymaster of the First Regiment in the Third Brigade and First Division of Ohio militia. He was also a member of the Ohio State Senate at the time the seat of government was located at Chillicothe, and for several years after it was removed to Columbus. He was also one of the presidential electors on the Henry Clay ticket in 1824, and was appointed by the electors to convey the result to Washington City, D. C., which was done on horseback.

James Heaton, with his family, in 1823, removed from Hamilton to the farm on which his father, David Heaton, resided, near Middletown, to take care of him and his wife in their old age, where he resided until his death, March 3, 1841, in the sixty-second year of his age. During all the course of his active life, and in all the different positions he was placed, and in the fulfillment of all the duties of the various offices which he held, there were many to commend and none to censure.

James and Mary Heaton had born to them thirteen children, but two of whom are now living. Charles M. Heaton was born at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, March 7, 1805, and is now residing in Washington City, D. C. James Heaton, Jr., was born at the same place, November 20, 1808, and was lately residing in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He died on the 5th of July, 1882. David Heaton, born at the same place, March 10, 1823, now deceased, entered into public life more conspicuously than either of his brothers. He received an academical education, read law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1855 he was elected to the Ohio Senate; in 1857 removed to Minnesota, and was chosen to the Senate of that State; was twice re-elected; was also postmaster at Minneapolis. In 1863 he removed to Newbern, North Carolina, where he held a position as special agent of the United States Treasury Department. In 1867 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1868 was chosen a representative from North Carolina to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committee on the Census; was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, and served on the Committee on Elections, and was chairman of that on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. He was renominated for the Forty-second Congress without opposition but a few days before his death, which occurred in Washington, June 25, 1870. His last words were, "God bless the colored people!"

John Reed, the grandfather of William Reed, and the ancestor of the Reed family in this neighborhood, cut his way through from Pennsylvania first to Kentucky, in 1793, settling near Crab Orchard. His wife's brother, whose name was Brotherton, was killed by the Tories in the Revolutionary War. He remained here but a year or two, and then, with his wife and family, struck out for Cincinnati. This was in 1797, and from here he moved up the Miami, and here, three miles below Middletown, at the mouth of Dick's Creek, he located. The children were David, Robert, William, and John, Jane, Christian, Margaret, and Martha.

David Reed, the father of William Reed, was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Ruth Carricks, September 30, 1766, while yet in Pennsylvania. Her people were from the north of Ireland. Their son John, their oldest child, was born in 1794, when they went to Kentucky on horseback. They brought some fine horses with them to Ohio, but four of these were stolen one night by the Indians. David, Robert, and their father followed them two days, but failing to catch the thieves, Robert and the father returned home, and David continued the search singly for three days longer, and was gone five days and nights. Upon reaching the Miami River at night, on his return, having no skiff, he took off his clothing, lashed his gun, powder-horn, and clothes to his back and swam across the stream. He was not fond of the noble red man, and, it was said, would occasionally shoot them down without much provocation. He died in 1812, and left five sons and four daughters: John, Thomas, William, Robert, David, Margaret, Jane, Elizabeth, and Ruth.

John, born 1794, was a soldier of the War of 1812. He was a stock raiser, giving his attention to thoroughbred animals only. This was so of all his animals, horses and cattle, sheep, fowls, hogs, and every thing, even in dogs. He raised the best breeds to be found in America, and in this way did much to elevate stock-raising in this country. Thomas C. Reed, the next son, was born September 3, 1797, and was reputed to be the first male white child born in the county. This idea was errone-

ous, however; he was the earliest born in Lemon Township. He was a carpenter, and was also a fine raiser of thoroughbred stock. He married Polly Dickey, and died in 1876. Robert Reed was born in 1804. He was also a lover of thoroughbred stock, and took a herd of short-horns with him to Illinois. He afterwards moved to Keokuk, Iowa. William Reed was born November 5, 1802. David B., the youngest, born June 12, 1812, is a farmer in Sangamon County, Illinois. Elizabeth, now living near William Reed, was born May 27, 1806. She was never married. Jane, Margaret, and Mary are dead. Three out of the five of these brothers were ruling elders in the Church to which they belonged.

William Reed was born November 5, 1802, on the old Reed farm, in Lemon Township. He was married to Miss Margaret Sigerson, March 28, 1820. She was a daughter of Captain Robert Sigerson. He commenced housekeeping with the usual outfit, a spinning-wheel, a few split-bottomed chairs, a large chest, and wooden mould-board plow, but still they were happy. He subsequently purchased the farm of his uncle Robert Reed, in full view of where he was born, and paid about forty dollars per acre for it. He raised a family of seven sons and three daughters: Mary, David Wallace, Robert S., Martha E., William, Nancy M., Thomas E., Jane E., and Alexander C. Mary died of typhoid fever when eighteen years of age. Robert S. was in Sherman's army, and was taken prisoner and starved in the Andersonville prison, from the effects of which he died July 27, 1865. Three years ago William Reed and wife celebrated their golden wedding. This was March 29, 1879. The children living were all present, except Robert S. and family, of Collinsville, Illinois, and Mrs. Bradshaw, of Mattoon, Illinois.

Mr. Reed is one of the oldest men living who were born in the county, and the venerable couple have undergone many hardships not dreamed of by the present generation, and there are few women to-day who can show finer specimens of linen, blankets, and coverlets, spun and woven by her own hands, than Mrs. William Reed can do. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been consistent members of the Associate Reformed Church, near Monroe. Mr. Reed formerly had a distillery, but being satisfied of the evil of intemperance, abandoned the business, and became an organizer of the temperance movement. He also quit the use of tobacco, and has lived to see his six sons grown to manhood free from these vices, and to fill places of honor and respectability.

Mrs. Reed's grandfather was John Wallace, who was born in 1732. He left his birth-place in Virginia in 1783, and went to Kentucky, where he remained until 1800, when he came to Ohio, and settled two and a half miles south-east of Monroe, on a farm subsequently belonging to John Robinson. Polly Wallace married Captain Robert Sigerson in 1801, and raised five children. The Wallace family is a large one, and now considerably scattered. They were prominent settlers in Butler County in an early day.

John Parker Reynolds, an esteemed citizen of this township, was born in the town of Nine Partners (now Amenia), Dutchess County, New York, September 21, 1782. His paternal ancestors came from Devonshire, England, about 1650. They were stout defenders of liberty of conscience, and some of them Friends, or, as we now say, Quakers. His father, the Rev. Parker Reynolds, a Baptist clergyman, settled at Saratoga, New York, about 1790, in time for the subject of this notice to see and recollect the placing of a potash kettle to separate the water of the celebrated Congress Spring from non-medicinal water flowing into it. He was a sturdy boy, fair complexion, large, dark grey eyes, auburn hair, and a temperament of delicate sensibility. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, though not until he had acquired a fair education, he entered the printing-office of Southwick, Bostwick & Co., of Albany, New York, in which he found a fellow-worker and life-long friend, in the late John C. Wright, of Cincinnati. While becoming a skilled practical printer, he studied the higher mathematics, some of the languages, law, and music.

In 1805 he became the proprietor of what in that day was a large printing and publishing house, with book-store attached, in Salem, Washington County, in that State, and started a newspaper styled the Washington *Register*, continuing it until 1817—the work all being done upon the old-time Ramage press. A Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, he adhered to principle, ultimately becoming a Whig. When leaving for the West, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons conferred upon him as a parting compliment the degree of Knight Templar, Chancellor Livingston being then the Grand Master of the order for the State of New York.

In 1818 he came with his wife to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, and in 1820 to Middletown, in this county, there entering into the hotel and soon afterward into the first forwarding and commission business in the place. As a man and a citizen he was distinguished for his uncompromising integrity, practical common sense, intelligence, philanthropy, conscientious discharge of every moral obligation, and most thorough contempt for any thing mean or questionable; and no public enterprise was undertaken without his participation and assistance. He retired from business in 1839, removing to Cincinnati in 1845, remaining there until 1849, after which he made his home in Hamilton until his death, March 21, 1858. His life was a useful one by precept and example; his cast of mind judicial, reflective, and philosophical. With, doubtless, the frailties of human nature, in all matters of conscience he was emphatically the "stuff of which martyrs are made," never hesitating at any sacrifice when duty called. He was a thorough believer in the doctrine of personal individual responsibility, both here and here-

after, a strong religious feeling manifesting itself, not in ritual, but by deep reverence for God and most practical philanthropy.

In the year 1827 the Legislature passed a law authorizing Jonathan Martin, Robert L. Campbell, James F. Death, John P. Reynolds, John Shafer, Carlton Waldo, and Israel F. Gibson to build a toll-bridge over the Great Miami River at the town of Middletown. Afterwards, in the year 1829, an amendatory law was passed, changing the place at which it was to be erected, and in the year 1830 another amendatory law was passed, which resulted in the building of the bridge.

The following have been the justices of the peace: Henry Weaver, William McClure, 1803; William Squier, Squier Littell, 1805; Ezekiel Ball, William Barkalow, 1806; Thomas C. Wade, 1807; Stephen Clark, James Tapscott, 1809; James Clark, Daniel Strickland, 1810; William Harvey, 1813; James Clark, 1814; William Harvey, James Clark, 1816; William Harvey, James Clark, 1819; Ezekiel Ball, 1821; William McClure, James Clark, 1822; Thomas Irwin, 1823; Israel T. Gibson, 1824; James Clark, 1825; John Clark, Thomas Irwin, 1826; David Clarkson, James Heaton, 1827; Thomas Irwin, 1829; James Clark, James Heaton, 1830; Thomas Irwin, 1832; James Clark, James Heaton, 1833; Thomas Irwin, 1835; James Clark, Israel T. Gibson, 1836; William Cotterell, 1838; Thomas Irwin, Hugh Alexander, 1839; Benjamin Cox, 1840; James Cook, Hugh Alexander, Anthony Noble, William W. Lightfoot, 1842; David H. Tullis, 1844; and since that date, James Cook, Anthony Noble, William Lightfoot, David H. Tullis, John H. Gordon, John L. Todhunter, David Heaton, P. P. LaTourrette, Daniel Helwig, Samuel B. Holmes, Thomas N. Russell, A. M. Sentney, John McClelland, A. Crider, R. D. Booth, M. Simpson, H. L. Henkle, John S. Todd, Edward Kimball, W. B. Hedding, James A. Johnson, F. W. Whittaker, William M. Murphy.

The postmasters have been:

Middletown—Ezekiel Ball, April 6, 1819; John Hughes, April 11, 1825; John Shafer, September 1, 1827; John M. Barnett, June 24, 1841; Jacob P. Achey, January 12, 1843; John J. Storms, January 13, 1844; William S. Storms, August 24, 1844; Isaac Robertson, March 8, 1845; David Heaton, April 27, 1849; John Harnish, December 24, 1852; Charles H. Brock, April 3, 1861; Lewis L. Lambright, February 5, 1872.

Blue Ball—Robert McChesney, August 15, 1844; John Auld, November 1, 1845; James R. Morrison, January 19, 1853; James Logan, September 4, 1854; Jesse Bond, July 30, 1858; Jones Logan, May 6, 1861; Benew D. Shurte, February 28, 1868; Elder W. Piper, June 22, 1868; Peter D. McChesney, May 10, 1869; Sanford Young, September 9, 1870.

Clinton—James Ayers, May 17, 1826. Discontinued November 27, 1827. This post-office was erected at the solicitation of Colonel James Ayers and other contractors on the Miami Canal, and moved with the work.

Excello.—J. T. Gardner, November 10, 1870; discontinued September 11, 1871; re-established October 12, 1881; Robert Y. Magenerty, October 12, 1881.

Lesourdsville.—Benjamin Lesourd, May 11, 1838; Thomas Ward, Sen., August 28, 1839; discontinued February 4, 1842; re-established May 11, 1850; John S. Hankins, May 11, 1850; Wesley B. Hedding, April 3, 1851; Jacob Simpson, July 9, 1853; Lewis Emmens, October 10, 1855; John S. McCrary, September 3, 1857; Squire Berry, December 27, 1859; Perry Wright, January 7, 1861; James K. Webster, July 30, 1862; discontinued April 23, 1864; re-established November 10, 1870; Albert Potter, November 10, 1870; discontinued September 29, 1871.

Lemon.—Joseph S. Page, March 18, 1878.

Monroe.—Andrew Boyd, May 22, 1822; George P. Williamson, October 27, 1825; John P. Williamson, January 12, 1831; Reuben Thompson, April 30, 1833; George P. Williamson, August 9, 1833; Thomas Armour, August 8, 1835; William A. Sackett, July 27, 1837; William W. Caldwell, September 16, 1841; Peter Vlereborne, June 3, 1845; Edward Kimball, October 24, 1849; Peter Vlereborne, November 21, 1853; Abraham Hoagland, January 5, 1858; Reuben V. Roll, August 9, 1859; Samuel W. Wilson, February 14, 1872; Henry C. Hill, April 13, 1874; David Keyt, November 5, 1874; David Caldwell, April 28, 1875.

MIDDLETOWN.

The original town plat of Middletown, laid out in 1802 by Stephen Vail and James Sutton, reads as follows: "The above town is laid out in the fractional section No. 28, in township and fourth range, between the Miami Rivers. Each lot is six poles one way, agreeably to the plan, except the lots Nos. 43, 46, 47, and 50, which are six poles square. The streets are each four poles wide. The course of those running from the river is south, sixty degrees east. Water and Main Streets cross the other at right angles. North Alley and South Alley are each two poles wide. East Alley and West Alley are each one pole wide. The alleys are parallel with the streets. The streets and alleys to be perpetually kept open for public use. The lots Nos. 10 and 11, which are colored green, are set aside for the public, to be appropriated to county purposes. First, Second, and Third Streets are always to be kept open to the river."

In 1816 the first addition was laid out, as follows: "In addition to Middletown, in the county of Butler, the subscribers have laid off fifty-seven lots, of the same dimensions of the whole lots in the old plat, excepting Lot 65, containing one hundred and fifty-six poles and four-fifths. Broad Street is five poles wide. What was called South Alley is made three poles wide and called Fourth Street, and the one south of it three poles wide and

called Fifth Street. What is called East Alley, in the old part of the town, between the lots on Broadway Street and Main Street, is continued at one pole wide and called Middle Alley; and the one east of the lots, on the east side of Broadway, is one pole wide and called East Alley. The streets and alleys are parallel with those of the old town plat, as recorded, and are to be opened at any time a majority of the subscribers may think necessary, as witness our hands this the twenty-seventh day of March, 1816. Broad Street is to be continued at each end thereof the same course until it intersects the county road to Franklin and the one south to Middletown, leading to Reading and thence to Cincinnati." This is signed by Hugh Vail, Shobal Vail, John Cummings, Daniel Doty, and Abner Enoch.

Among the first settlers of Middletown are names yet familiar—Ezekiel Ball, Daniel Doty, Stephen Vail, Garret Van Vost, Moses Potter, and David Enoch. All these except Enoch were from New Jersey. He came about the year 1800, and settled on Section 23 and a fraction of 24, with his father. Abner Enoch obtained these lands by a deed in 1816, from James Monroe, then the President of the United States. Abner Enoch was one of the most remarkable men in this part of the country. He possessed natural abilities, was very energetic, and had an unusual tenacity of purpose. He engaged in manufacturing and farming. He built one of the first mills ever on the Miami River, which consisted of a saw-mill, grist-mill, and a woolen factory, and he also built a distillery. All these mills received water from the same race. Abner Enoch married first a Miss Piper, who died early. He then married her brother's widow. His first wife's father kept a hotel in Middletown, on the corner of Second and Main Streets. In the same house Mr. Enoch had a store at the same time. The hotel and the store were about the first of the kind in the town.

Probably the first settler in Middletown was Daniel Doty, one of the Western pioneers, who died on Monday, the eighth day of May, 1848, at his residence near Middletown, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Daniel Doty was one of the first settlers of Butler County, and among the first pioneers of the Miami country. He was born in Essex County, State of New Jersey, on the twenty-third day of March, 1765. His parents were respectable, honest people, in the humble walks of life, who were unable to give their children any education other than that which could be acquired at a common country school. They, however, taught them their duty to their Creator and fellow-beings, and brought them up to habits of honest industry on which, with their own exertions, they had to depend to make their way through life.

Having heard of the fine fertile country then opening in the far West, Daniel formed the resolution of exploring it and judging for himself. Accordingly, on the tenth day of September, 1790, he left his home in the State of New Jersey and proceeded to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg), from whence he descended the Ohio River to Columbia, six miles below Fort Washington, situated where Cincinnati now is. He landed at Columbia on the twenty-third day of October following. At that time there were but two hewed-log houses in the town. They stood near the bank of the Ohio River. One of them was occupied by Major Benjamin Stites, the other by John S. Gano. Gano was captain of the militia, and Ephraim Kibby was lieutenant. The company consisted of about seventy men, good and true, who were willing to risk their lives for the defense of the country.

At that time General Harmar was commander-in-chief of the military forces of the country, and John Cleves Symmes, the proprietor of the Miami country, was chief magistrate and head of the civil department. At the time Daniel Doty landed at Columbia, General Harmar was out on his expedition against the Indians, and returned to Fort Washington with his army about ten days afterward. A number of his men were wounded, among whom were George Adams and Thomas Bailey. During the years 1791 and 1792 the country was in an almost continual state of alarm on account of the Indians. Three men were killed and scalped by the Indians near Covalt's Station, on the Little Miami River, about ten miles from Columbia. Their names were Covalt, Hinkle and Abel Cook. Daniel Doty and some others went from Columbia to the relief of the station and guarded the graves while the dead were buried.

In the latter part of December, 1790, the Indians made an attack on the fort at Colerain, eight miles from Fort Hamilton, killed two men, and took some horses and cattle. An express was sent to Columbia, and the company to which Mr. Doty belonged got ready immediately and started on the run. When they got over to Fort Washington, the commandant of the fort ordered Lieutenant Kingsbury and twelve private soldiers to join them. That evening they marched four miles and encamped on Mill Creek until next morning, when they continued their march to Colerain, but upon reaching the place found the enemy gone. About two weeks after this the fort was attacked by a large body of Indians, supposed to consist of three hundred or four hundred warriors, and who invested it closely for three or four days, then withdrawing without doing much injury.

Mr. Doty was instrumental in bringing the second minister of the Gospel into the Miami country. The first preacher was the Rev. Daniel Clark, a licensed minister of the Baptist profession, who came from Pennsylvania in the Spring of 1791. The second preacher who came was the Rev. James Kemper. He lived near Danville, Kentucky. Daniel Doty and a man named French were chosen by the people to go and bring him and his family to the country. They proceeded on their way with rifles primed, their only road being a bridle-path

for sixty miles, sleeping in the woods at night. This was in the Spring of 1792.

On the 24th of April, 1792, Mr. Doty returned to New Jersey by the way of New Orleans, coming back in 1795, and in the Spring of 1796, with his wife and children, came to Middletown, where he commenced a settlement on a tract of land, where he spent the remaining portion of his life. He built his cabin near the Great Miami River, about one mile below where the town now is. When his cabin was raised and inclosed, he had no table, chairs, bedstead, nor any boards of which to make them. He cut down timber, and split puncheons and clapboards, and made his floors out of the puncheons and doors out of the clapboards. A table was made of a slab split from the tree, and supported by four round legs set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made for seats, and a bedstead was constructed out of saplings, with a fork or limb at a proper height from the bottom of the bed; the lower and upper end fastened to a joist above; in the fork or limb was placed a round pole, with the bark on, the other end being placed through a crack between the logs in the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one laid within the fork, with its outer end through another crack in the wall. Clapboards were now laid with one end on the front pole and the other end in the crack of the wall, for the bottom of the bed. He also constructed a rude cupboard out of clapboards, in which were kept their pewter dishes, plates, and spoons, but mostly wooden bowls, trenchers, and noggins, using gourds and hard-shelled squashes when gourds were scarce. Pegs were inserted in various places on the wall, on which to hang petticoats and hunting-shirts. The buck-horns were fastened to a joist, for the rifle and shot-pouch, which completed the carpenter work of the building. For the accommodation of the babies, Mr. Doty cut down a large sycamore tree, out of which was constructed a cradle.

There were a few settlers in the neighborhood at the time Mr. Doty commenced his improvement, but no crops had been raised, and he went to Cincinnati the first year to buy provisions to support his family. Corn meal was worth one dollar a bushel, which was bought, packed home on horseback, and baked into johnny-cakes on a clapboard before the fire. This was their only bread. Wild game was plenty. Deer, bears, and turkeys were killed when needed.

In the Summer of 1796, while Mr. Doty was on his way to meeting, one Sunday night, he heard his dog bark, crossing the cornfield. It was barking at a wild-cat on the fence. On Mr. Doty speaking to the dog, the cat turned round and jumped off the fence towards him, and he ran toward the cat. The corn being thick and high, he lost sight of both dog and cat, but soon heard the dog cry out, when Doty went in that direction, and met the cat, and the dog walking behind him. Doty went straight toward the cat, and when the cat turned round to seize the dog, he kicked the cat over, caught him by the hind leg, and placing his left foot on his breast, pressed him with all his weight upon the ground until he was dead. Mr. Doty had killed a number of wild-cats, but thought this one was the largest he had ever taken hold of.

Mr. Doty had three encounters also with bears, in all three of which he was successful. In one instance, during the struggle the bear caught hold of him by each of his shoulders with the claws of its forefeet, when he struck it down by a blow of his fist in the bear's throat. Another time he split open a bear's head with an ax, and at another time killed a bear with a club, knocking it down first, then following up the blows until it was killed. This last encounter took place more than twenty miles from any house, and while he was on his way to New Jersey.

Daniel Doty was the first collector of taxes in this part of the country. His district was twelve miles wide from north to south, comprising two ranges of townships extending from the Great Miami to the Little Miami, comprehending the sites where the towns of Franklin and Waynesville are, and the immediate country. The whole amount of tax contained on his duplicate was two hundred and forty-four dollars. He collected it all and paid it over to Jacob Burnett, the treasurer, at Cincinnati. In discharging his duties he must have ridden near a thousand miles. He became a man of wealth and of influence. For several years before his death he himself paid a tax of one hundred and thirty-four dollars per year. He and his wife Betsey lived together on their farm near Middletown, fifty-two years, and raised a family of ten children, and before he died he lived to see the railroad take the place of the Indian trail, and comfortable brick buildings that of the wigwam and the rude cabin.

Moses Potter came in 1796, with his family, and settled first in Cincinnati. The next Spring after the departure of the Indians, he moved near Middletown, settling where Henry Reed now lives. He remained in that locality only a few months. Thence he moved two miles and a half east on a rented farm, where he stayed one year, and then to the farm occupied by Garrett Denise, one mile and a half east of the town, where he died three years after. He bought a half section of land where he last settled, and here built a double cabin. His family consisted of two children prior to his coming to Ohio. Their names were Levi and Sarah. Jane was born April 2, 1797, being the first white child born in Middletown; he also had Amos and Jonathan Hoel. All the children are now dead. Jane Potter married John Sutphin, a weaver, from New Jersey. He was born in 1794, came to Ohio in 1811, and was engaged on the canal between Cincinnati and Middletown, holding at first some minor position. Subsequently, for a continuous period of twenty-two years, he was superintendent on the canal,

and again after a few years interval held the same position some time longer. He raised a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living. The family throughout is noted for its morality and high standing.

Levi Potter has three children living,—John Johnston, Mrs. Maria Sill, and Frances Marian. Amos Potter has two children living,—Mrs. Mary Cramer, of Iowa, and Mrs. Crane, of Middletown. Mr. Moses Potter came from the same neighborhood that Daniel Doty did in New Jersey, and was probably induced by Mr. Doty to emigrate to the wilderness. He also had one brother, Russell Potter, who came at the same time, but settled over the river, near where Trenton stands.

Stephen Vail was a native of New Jersey, and came to Middletown in 1800. Two of his sons and a daughter arrived in Ohio the year before, and settled in Warren County, near Waynesville, temporarily. They were Shobal, Aaron, and Mary Russell, the wife of George Russell.

In September, 1799, Shobal Vail married Miss Mary Bonnell, daughter of parents who were also from New Jersey, and were among the earliest settlers of Warren County. Many of the descendants of the Bonnell family are yet there. Shobal Vail Clevenger, the distinguished sculptor, was of that family. He received his name Shobal Vail in honor of his uncle by marriage. Stephen Vail, with the remainder of his family, came, as stated above, in 1800. The children who accompanied him were Moses, Lydia, Randall, Hugh, Sarah, and Katharina. Soon after he came he purchased a large tract of land lying on both sides of the Miami River, and commenced the erection of mills, consisting of a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, and a saw-mill. These mills were finished and in use in 1802. A destructive freshet in 1805 carried away or greatly damaged the fulling-mill and the saw-mill. The fulling-mill was rebuilt the next year.

Mr. Vail built his first cabin near the river, not far from where F. Kemp & Co.'s slaughter-house is now. He lived there but a short time, when he built another cabin on the table-land, west of and about one hundred and fifty yards from Edward Jones's present residence, and near what is now the corner of Young and Fourth Streets. This was, doubtless, the first cabin built in Middletown. In this cabin Mr. Vail died in 1808. His son Moses and daughter Lydia were the oldest of the children, and were half brother and sister to the others. Moses and Lydia settled in Warren County, and built a mill near Franklin previous to 1824. He died many years ago, and left children; but they are scattered, and it is not known where they are. The descendants of the other members of this family settled in Middletown and vicinity.

Shobal Vail Clevenger, the American sculptor, was born in Middletown in 1812, and died September 28, 1843. In his youth he worked as a stone-mason in Cincinnati, where the figure of an angel he carved on a stone attracted attention. From Cincinnati he removed to Boston, where he executed busts of Clay, Van Buren and others. He afterward went to Europe, taking up his residence at Florence, where he executed many busts, which showed a rapid advance and gave promise that he would attain the first rank in his profession. Having been attacked by pulmonary consumption he embarked for America, but died on the passage.

Judge Ezekiel Ball was among the first early settlers, and was a man of considerable importance, holding many township offices, also being associate judge.

John Freeman settled on what was known as Abram Shaefer's farm prior to 1800. His son Thomas some years afterward purchased what has since been known as the Cullum farm and built a residence there. He was commissioned captain in the War of 1812, and took his company to Detroit in 1813. He moved to Middletown in 1818 and took charge of the Black Horse Tavern, which had been previously kept by Jesse Crane. He remained in the tavern a year or so, and then built a flat-boat and carried a load of produce to New Orleans. John P. Reynolds succeeded him in the tavern and subsequently Mr. Hughes. Mr. Freeman was from Pennsylvania, and his wife was from New Jersey. She was a daughter of Alexander Crane.

After Middletown was laid out and a few cabins erected, Mr. Jonathan Martin came to the village and began blacksmithing. This shop was a frame building, that stood a short distance from the Baptist Church on Main Street. Mr. Simpson rented this shop of Mr. Martin in 1819, when the latter went into the dry goods business in a building where the First National Bank is now, on Main Street. Mark Dixon and Abner Enoch had stores prior to this time. Dixon's room was on the south-east corner of Third and Main Streets, and Enoch's store was on the north-west corner of Main and Second Streets. Soon after this time and as the town began to grow up the number of the stores multiplied very fast.

The first cabin in Middletown was that of Stephen Vail, on the ridge. A log-cabin was built very early near the corner of Main and Third Streets, where Oglesby & Barnitz's bank is now, and afterwards occupied by Amos Potter. Probably one of the oldest standing and the first built frame building in Middletown is the one now seen on the south-east corner of Main and Fourth Streets. The first brick building in Middletown was the one erected for a school-house in the east part of lot No. 11. This structure was an elegant one for those days, and was about twenty by thirty feet. It was one story high, with a huge fire-place in each end for the burning of wood. In later years one chimney was taken out and the door was moved from the side to the end, while the warmth was provided from a large stove. In this house were day-schools, singing-schools, and religious meetings of different denominations on the Sabbath.

The second brick house was built by Jonathan Tullis.

It was on the corner of Third and Main Streets, where the Merchants' National Bank is now. The erection of this house caused a little comment, as it was known Mr. Tullis was a little involved. Mr. David Heaton was desirous of expressing his opinion on the matter, and one day, while riding by, he was seen to stop and take more than a casual glance. When asked by Mr. Tullis what new points were discovered, he replied that he thought the walls leaned a little. "What way?" asked the astonished owner. "Towards Hamilton," was the nonchalant reply. In Hamilton were the courts and the sheriff's office. This house was erected in 1818, and in two or three years afterwards David Enyart, who previously lived where Tobias Lefferson now lives, moved into it.

Hotels or houses of entertainment were numerous in earlier times. Their "taverns," "houses of entertainment," and "coffee-houses," now come under the general terms of "hotels," "boarding-houses, with day board or rooms to let," and "saloons." First among these, and one as famous as any, was the "Black Horse," standing on Main Street, about where the post-office is now. This was kept first by Jesse Crane. Following him were John P. Reynolds and Hughes, who was styled Governor Hughes. This was prior to 1818. John Freeman kept it in 1819. Mr. Piper, father-in-law of Abner Enoch, kept a hotel on a small scale on the north-west corner of Second and Main Streets, in part of the building used by Mr. Enoch as a store. David Enyart kept hotel in his house on Main and Third a few years, and just opposite Mr. Levi Potter kept a few years. This was where Russell's grocery now is. Prominent among the first-class houses during the building of the canal, was the building on the corner of Broadway and Third Streets, where the agricultural store now is. This was extensively patronized by those interested in canal contracts, and became the leading hotel for many years. Just above Russell's grocery, and on the same side, between Second and Third Streets, Mr. Phares kept hotel also. This was as early as 1815.

David Enyart came to Ohio in 1802, settling first at Princeton, and then in 1815 came to Middletown. Mr. Aaron Hamner built a one-story brick house on the north-west corner of Main and Fifth Streets in 1819 or 1820, that was afterwards sold to Joseph Treon, who was a cripple. Mr. Simpson built a brick on the south-west corner of Main and Fifth Streets in 1822 that was not only the largest in the town, but was considered the finest. Mr. Martin built the present brick of Oglesby & Barnitz's bank in 1827, and sold goods there for many years. Levi Potter, who lived just opposite, was probably the first brick-mason in Middletown.

The United States Hotel, on Main Street, was built in 1831 for a dwelling-house and coffee-house. It was then but two stories high. The second story was used to live in, while the parlor and bar-room were used for a store and coffee-room. Wilson Gilchrist sold goods in the parlor for several years, and I. C. Faries and others, at different times, used the present bar-room for a coffee-house. Cyrus Mitchell was the first to keep hotel. This was near 1845. His brother, James Mitchell, built the third story. Mrs. Furry now keeps the house.

The old Middletown burying-ground is near Kemp & Shafor's slaughter-house, and on the river bank. There are now but two stones the inscriptions on which are readable; that of George Russell, who died May 25, 1814, at forty-one years of age, and Moses Vail, who died at sixty-two years of age. Stephen Vail was also buried here, but his grave is not marked. His interment was in 1808.

The Middletown Cemetery originally contained four acres, in the south-east quarter of section No. 28. This ground was laid off by James Heaton, who surveyed it, thirteen lots being set aside for a potter's-field. The original trustees were Israel Gibson, John M. Barret, and Robert Campbell. This was the 30th of May, 1827.

The Middletown Cemetery Association was organized May 25, 1878. On the 4th of August, 1863, two acres were added, and again, October 11, 1869, five acres were purchased. The association, when organized under the special act of the Legislature, consisted of the following persons: W. B. Oglesby, Jos. S. Kelley, John Corsin, Thos. Wilson, Edward Jones, G. Rathman, S. V. Curtis, G. E. Wampler, C. W. Sutphin, I. C. Faries, A. D. Collins, William Sheels, William Moore, C. S. Barnitz, C. F. Gunckel, J. B. Hartley, J. J. Paller.

Of those who deserve mention in connection with the dead is the Rev. James Grimes. He was a native of the District of Columbia, born January 1, 1760, and died March 16, 1846. He came here after the War of 1812. He had two children, George and Rebecca. George was in that war, and was taken prisoner. Rebecca married William Bridge, and had two children, Ann and Susan. Ann became the mother of James Lummis. She is still living, and is now in Illinois. Susan married J. J. Pettit, and died in the Spring of 1875.

Mr. Grimes was educated at Alexandria, Virginia, became a local Methodist preacher, and was ordained deacon by Francis Asbury, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was ordained September 17, 1815. He was in the War of the Revolution seven years, and was taken prisoner by the British, but escaped by mounting a horse and riding past the guards, who fired upon him. His son George was in the navy in the War of 1812. The Rev. James Grimes was a carpenter and stair-builder. After the burning of the city of Washington in the War of 1812, he rebuilt the stairs in the capitol. He was a stout, well-built man, and when eighty years old could shingle a roof. He lived near where the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad depot is now. The house still stands.

Mr. Grimes had two wives, who were buried in this yard. His first wife, Eliza Grimes, died November,

1827, when seventy-two years of age. His second wife, Jane Grimes, was born September 27, 1776. She died in August, 1850, seventy-four years of age. Near by the grave of Mr. Grimes lie the remains of another Revolutionary soldier, Daniel Heaton.

The business of Middletown is largely in the manufacturing of all kinds of paper. The paper interest is immense, great enough to make the town one of the principal centers in the country for that kind of business. Seven great paper-mills run in full force, month in and month out, year after year, giving employment to hundreds of men, women, and children.

The first mill on the hydraulic north is that of Oglesby, Moore & Co. The mill manufactures blotting, sized, and super-calendered book, wrapping, and roofing papers. The firm members are W. B. Oglesby, William Moore, George C. Barnitz, and F. J. Tytus. The mill was built in 1833 by J. W. Erwin and brother. After two years Messrs. Tytus, Oglesby, and Barnitz then took the mill, and under the firm name of Oglesby, Barnitz & Tytus, ran it for seven or eight years. Then it passed into the hands of the present company, under whose management it has been highly successful and prosperous. Eighty to one hundred hands are employed constantly, about twenty-five of whom are women and girls. The annual sales of manufactured articles amount to $150,000. There are two mills in one. One is furnished with three four-hundred pound and four two-hundred-and-twenty-five-pound engines, and one seventy-two-inch Fourdrinier. It has water-power, and manufactures book and blotting paper, its capacity being five thousand pounds a day, or one million five hundred thousand pounds a year. The wrapping-mill has two four-hundred-and-fifty-pound and one six-hundred-pound engines, one sixty-eight-inch cylinder, water and steam, and makes four thousand five hundred pounds a day of wrapping and roofing paper, or one million three hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year.

The next mill south on the hydraulic is that of A. Hill & Sons. This company also carries on two mills. The first one is the Valley, and the one further down is the Globe. They are designated as No. 1 Valley Mill and No. 2 Globe Mill. The last-named mill has passed into the hands of Oglesby & Co. This mill was started in 1855, and their work was confined to the manufacture of manilla paper, of which they turned out six tons per day, or one thousand eight hundred tons a year. They employed seventy-five hands, among them twelve females, and the annual production was valued at $240,000. In the Valley Mill are six three-hundred to seven-hundred pound and one Gould engines, one fifty-six and one sixty-two inch cylinder power, water and steam. This was the first mill in the West to compete with the Eastern manilla manufactories. It was started under great discouragements by Messrs. Hill & Sons, and run at first on a small scale. The mill was stopped in July, 1881, and their business has been sold out to the Middletown Paper Company.

The next mill south on the hydraulic is that of the Tytus Paper Company—F. J. Tytus, president; W. B. Oglesby, treasurer; J. B. Tytus, secretary. This company manufactures Fourdrinier and cylinder manilla paper. The mill turns out twenty thousand pounds a day, or six million pounds a year, and the sales amount to over four hundred thousand dollars per annum. Eighty hands are employed. It was built in 1873, the firm being George W. Erwin & Co. The mill is run by water and steam, and has six hundred horse power; fifteen rag engines, three machines. The engine is the largest in the West.

The third paper mill was built in 1855, by James P. Cecil, John L. Martin, and Joseph Sutphin, and is now owned by Sutphin & Wrenn. The firm is composed of Joseph Sutphin and A. S. Wrenn. They manufacture news and book papers, and are now very large manufacturers of heavy grades of blotting-paper. The establishment has never ceased operations since it was first started. Fifty hands are kept at work, thirty of whom are women. Fifty-five hundred pounds a day are made, and the sales are two hundred thousand dollars a year. The mill has one three-hundred-pound, three four-hundred-pound, and one eight-hundred-pound engines, and one sixty-eight-inch Fourdrinier. It is run by water and steam, and its productions rank with the best made in the country. This establishment furnishes most of the paper upon which the Cincinnati dailies are printed. All these mills are located along the banks of the hydraulic, in pleasant situations, among the willows and sycamores.

Across the city, upon the canal, stands the mill of Wardlow, Thomas & Co., or the Niagara Paper Mills. The first mill was built in 1868, and burned down in September, 1872, and a new building was erected in 1880. The whole building is four hundred and sixty feet long, and eighty-six feet wide, and one main building sixty feet wide. It has two machine rooms, each thirty-five feet square, and the boiler and steam-engine room seventy feet square. The smoke-stack rises one hundred and five feet from the base. It has ten rag engines, one Gould engine, one eighty-four-inch double cylinder, and one sixty-eight-inch. It uses both water and steam, and makes manilla paper. Its capacity is from twelve to fourteen thousand pounds per day. This mill makes a specialty of flour-sacks and manilla-bag papers. It has six wells and ten driven wells, and a ten-horse-power pump that throws eight hundred gallons per minute. The water is clear and pure, the subsoil of all this locality being a gravel. They employ about forty hands.

The Harding Paper Company own the Excello Mill, which is three miles farther south. They manufacture first-class writing-paper. The officers of this company are A. E. Harding, president; W. B. Oglesby, treasurer;

and William Moore, secretary. The mill is furnished with six four-hundred-pound engines and one sixty-two-inch Fourdrinier. The capacity is three thousand pounds of writing paper a day, or nine hundred thousand pounds a year. At the Excello Mill one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty hands are employed, over eighty of whom are women, and the annual sales amount to two hundred thousand dollars a year. The mill was built in 1865, and the pay-roll averages one thousand dollars a week.

The magnitude of the paper interests of Middletown can be understood when it is known that about four hundred and forty hands are employed therein; that they put on the market annually about twelve and a third million pounds of first-class goods, and derive a gross revenue of one million one hundred and ninety thousand dollars each year. The paper manufactured here is not excelled anywhere in the country.

There are at present two paper-bag factories in Middletown, both doing a good business. Mr. R. E. Johnston established the enterprise in 1873. The bags were then made by hand, one person being able to manufacture only about seven hundred a day. Mr. Johnston took William Webster into partnership this year, but at the end of six months this firm was dissolved. Subsequently Mr. Webster started up for himself. The Webster patent, or hand-helping machines, are now used by both of these firms. The R. E. Johnston Paper-bag Company employ fifty hands, have two power machines and forty hand-helping machines, and manufacture two hundred thousand bags a day, or sixty millions a year. The pay-roll is two hundred and fifty dollars per week. They manufacture the machine-made satchel-bottom paper bags. The Webster Paper and Bag Company run a force of seventy hands, and manufacture each day a stack of bags that would make a column sixteen hundred feet high, or four and a half miles high in a year. They also use the hand-helping machines, and do a business of one hundred thousand dollars a year. They manufacture a million of bags each week.

Wilson & McCallay have tobacco works that are 140x144 feet, three stories high. This business was established here in 1870, when they had a capacity of two hundred thousand pounds, and have now increased that capacity to three million pounds per annum, and furnish employment to from three hundred and fifty to four hundred hands. They have in all the enormous floor surface of 66,480 square feet, and a large and well-furnished office. The kilns are two in number, 20x75 feet each, the floors of which are laid with thousands of feet of steam pipe. The spinners' room is 50x100 feet; machine-room, 50x70 feet; wrapping department, 60x100 feet, where all wrappers are put on by hand. The press-room is 60x100 feet, containing twenty presses, and the large engine-room, 60x60, containing an eighty-five horse power engine. The firm employs seven salesmen.

P. J. Sorg & Co. have also an immense establishment for the manufacturing of the best brands of plug tobacco. The building is located at the terminus of Third Street, at the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis depot, and was erected in 1879, the main building being 140x40 feet. In 1880 an addition was made, 50x115 feet, and in 1881 it had another addition of 50x14 feet, making in all a building of 140x395 feet, three stories high, and basement. In 1881 they manufactured 1,800,000 pounds of tobacco. They employ from 275 to 300 hands, and pay an internal revenue tax of from $275,000 to $300,000 annually. The firm consists of P. J. Sorg and John Auer.

The Ling & Levoy Buggy Company began operations in 1879, erecting at that time and subsequently a building 140x100 feet. It is now a stock affair, with William Ling as president, and James Johnson as treasurer and secretary. They employ in all fifty hands, and keep two salesmen on the road. They manufacture the platform-bed, the three-spring bed, the Kinkin side-bar, also the Brewster side-bar. They also manufacture a new style of spring of their patent, now coming into general use. They make 1,200 buggies annually.

La Tourrette & Co., iron and brass founders, and manufacturers of paper and tobacco machinery, carry on a business of forty thousand dollars. This enterprise was established by P. P. La Tourrette before 1860, since which time the business has constantly grown until now the foundry consists of brass works, repair shops, and a general foundry for the accommodation of all kinds of job work in addition to the manufacture of their specialties. The Middletown Pump Company has now been absorbed in that of La Tourrette & Co. The firm consists of P. P. La Tourrette, C. F. Gunckel, and F. B. Searage. They employ thirty hands.

Mr. John L. Martin and Joseph Sutphin built the flouring mill of Middletown (the only one in the place) in 1853. The mill has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels a day, and is managed by C. Sutphin. Joseph Sutphin & Son still own the property, and are supplying the trade, which extends over a vast area of country.

The American Color Printing Company of Middletown was organized in 1880, with a capital stock of $18,000, and color printing made a specialty. Theodore Marston is president, and W. W. Sullivan is secretary of the company. They employ twelve hands, and are the publishers of the Middletown *Journal*.

There are at present three newspapers in Middletown. Up to 1857 no successful efforts had been made in this direction, although many attempts preceded the one that finally attained success, but each in turn was short lived. The *Journal*, now published by the American Color Printing Company, is the oldest successful paper in the town, and it dates its birth to the year 1857, and to Mr. C. H. Brock, the grocer of Middletown, as its first proprietor. Mr. Brock carried this paper on successfully for

fourteen years. During the war he became postmaster of Middletown, but kept its management until 1871, when he sold out to Mr. Harkrader, and after that it passed through the management of Collins, Bowman & Collins, George H. McKee, McKee & Powell, McKee, James L. Raymond, who leased to Wendell, then to Tucker & Todhunter, then sold to Todhunter & Bonnell, who sold it to the American Color Printing Company in 1880. Mr. Sullivan is its editor. There are two others also. The *Signal* was brought to bear its influence for good on Middletown by L. F. Bowman in 1874. He kept the paper until 1881, when T. J. Ward took its management. It has always been a good, lively paper. The Middletown *Herald* was started in March, 1882. R. M. Threlkeld is proprietor and editor.

The private bank of Oglesby & Barnitz is the oldest bank in Middletown. It was started more than twenty years ago, being at that time simply a place of deposit. On account of the great credit they had among the business community, these deposits so increased on their hands that it was deemed advisable to start a bank. It is strictly private. The Merchants' National Bank was organized September 9, 1872, with a capital stock of $50,000, which has increased since to $150,000. The officers are Charles F. Gunckel, president, and G. F. Stevens, cashier. The First National Bank was organized in 1865, with Mr. Joseph Sutphin as its president, which position he filled for many years. D. W. McCallay is now president, and Joseph R. Allen cashier. Its capital stock was at first $100,000, but it is now increased to $150,000, with a surplus of $50,000.

The Union Loan and Building Association filed its papers with the secretary of state May 6, 1875, and the first payment of dues were made June 23, 1875. The first board of trustees were P. P. La Tourrette, David Newman, James H. Jacoby, J. McFadden, Jacob Shaeffer, I. N. Foote, Robert Johnston, W. Todhunter, and Frederick Siebert. The capital stock of $1,000,000 is divided into 5,000 shares of $200 each. The company has 750 members, a paid up capital of $124,000, and have taken in and disbursed during the year 1881, $108,000. The association has been in existence 350 weeks, and has attained a magnitude second to none in the State. There are 4,700 shares held by 750 members, no one member holding more than twenty shares. It is entirely mutual and equal. The present officers are N. B. Hatch, president; Dr. R. Corson, vice-president; R. E. Johnston, treasurer, and I. N. Foot, secretary.

The building of the Hydraulic laid the foundation for the prosperity of Middleton. This enterprise was set on foot by Messrs. Erwin, Cooper and Henderson, the company organizing in 1857, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. It furnishes water power for six mills and for the Middletown water works. The organization consisted of J. W. Erwin, president; Thomas Sherlock, secretary; and J. B. Oglesby, treasurer, as the executive officers. Thomas Sherlock's place is now supplied by J. B. Oglesby, who is secretary, agent, and manager. The hydraulic is two miles in length.

Middletown became an incorporated village in 1837, its first mayor being T. T. Gibson. A magnificent city building was completed by November 1, 1880, at a cost of $10,031.90. In 1874 the town put in the Holly works at a cost of $72,000; and in 1881 introduced the electric light, abandoning the use of gas for municipal purposes. In 1879 permission was granted to the Middletown Street Railway Company to build a road on Third Street, to connect the two depots of Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis roads. The present officers of the town are W. B. Hedding, mayor; Robert A. P. Kaser, clerk; Jacob Shaffer, treasurer; William Frost, marshal; Nicholas Graff, William Ling, James H. Cunningham, Joseph Neiderlander, and Joseph Naughton, councilmen; A. W. Hill, chief of fire department; W. B. Oglesby, A. W. Hill, P. J. Sorg, trustees of water works.

The Holly Water-works are quite an addition financially, as well as a benefit otherwise, to the town. They were put in at a cost of $72,000, but it supplies the city with water, runs the fire department, and clears several hundred dollars over and above all expenses annually. The water is furnished from a large well, thirty-five feet deep and fourteen feet in diameter, and furnishes an inexhaustible supply of good, cool, clear, and pure water. The pressure is sufficient to throw water one hundred feet high.

The fire department is furnished with a four-wheeled reel, Caswell make, costing $600. It has the patent drop harness, and carries 1,000 feet cotton knit hose of Chelsea manufacture. There are also 2,000 feet of rubber and leather hose in reserve. Besides this there are a hook and ladder truck, a hand-reel, and a hand-engine. The team can be hitched up and ready to leave the building in twenty seconds after the alarm of fire has been given. The pressure of the water is ninety pounds, and twenty-one streams can be brought into requisition. It will throw eight streams one hundred feet high.

The Brush electric light was substituted for gas in the Summer of 1882. The company has put up a wrought-iron tower, made of boiler iron, 210 feet in height, on which are placed eight lights, each having 4,000 candle-power, and also five other lights in different portions of the town, each having 2,000 candle-power, and two street lights. This is at a cost of $2,000 per year, and ten dollars per month for each additional street light. The whole is run by a forty-horse-power engine of P. J. Sorg & Co.'s tobacco works, which operates two machines, one of ten lights, each having a 4,000 candle power, the other sixteen each having 2,000 candle power. The brilliancy of these lights, with its softness, renders them very desirable. The lights on the large

tower can be seen for miles, and the power is sufficient to read large print several squares off.

The first school in Middletown was a pay school kept by Mr. Beers, who afterwards became Judge Beers, of Darke County. He started in 1805, and had for a school-room a room in a woolen-mill standing near the present location of the river bridge. Another school was taught by Martha Wilson, in 1806, in a log-house, one part of which was used as a dwelling. It was located on what was called the "Smoothing Iron," the present premises of J. K. Thomas. For some time afterward Ephraim Gray taught in the same house, and at a later day Joseph Worth. Mr. Ward had a school in a cabin near the site of the machine shop. Mr. Perry and Mr. Piper were also teachers of an early day. Subsequently Ephraim Gray built the house on Broad Street now owned and occupied by James Wicoff, and taught in the same for some years.

In 1815, the first school-house was built on the east part of the lot, south-east corner of Main and Second Streets. It was twenty by thirty feet in size. In this house were day-schools, singing-schools, and religious meetings on the Sabbath. One of the first teachers was Jeremiah Marston, who taught from 1821 to 1824, inclusive. He was subsequently associate judge, and his son, Theodore Marston, is well-known here. The first school entirely free, was taught by Joseph Gailbreath, a native of the neighborhood, in 1837, but the schools did not continue without the aid of funds from private sources.

Before 1839, the district school had grown too large for one room, and under its auspices a Mr. Elliott taught the younger pupils in a brick building then known as the "Juniata Iron Store," and still standing on Third Street, south side, and west of the bank of Messrs. Oglesby & Barnitz. In the Fall of 1839, in this room, Mrs. Mitchell, then Miss Josephine S. Anderson, carried on this school, with Mary J. Gibson as assistant, now Mrs. Bowen, of Chicago. Mrs. Mitchell has been identified with the schools of Middletown since that time, and her record made of forty-three years in school work is one herself and friends may feel proud of. This part of the school, above mentioned, was soon moved to the barracks, then standing on the present site of the Odd Fellows' building. The barracks are now on the north-east corner of Water and Fifth Streets.

The barracks were vacated in 1849, to occupy the better rooms made vacant by Mr. Furman's removal to Hamilton. These rooms were on the west side of Broad Street, a few steps north of Third Street. In this branch of the district school Mrs. Mitchell taught continuously, excepting a year or two, and, with the help of her assistants, she had the first graded schools. Her assistants, after Miss Gibson, were respectively Miss Alice T. Ketchum (now Mrs. Lambright), Miss Eliza Martin (subsequently Mrs. Storms), Misses Virginia Howland, and Susan McQuiety.

In 1855 the organization changed from three directors to a board of education composed of five members. The board consisted of William B. Oglesby, Stephen E. Giffen, Edward Jones, Joseph Sutphin, and William E. Marshall. In 1872 the present noble school-building was completed and furnished at a cost of $61,000. The Middletown people are proud of it, and with reason. There is no finer structure of the kind in Ohio. It is situated in a campus of six acres of ground, beautifully laid off, and ornamented with trees, walks, and shrubbery. The house is magnificently furnished. The pupils have a library parlor, in which they have the choicest literature in the way of periodicals and books, etc. This last commendable feature was inaugurated by the present efficient superintendent, F. J. Barnard.

The growth of the public schools is shown by the following table:

	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880
No. youths enumerated, . .	472	673	834	1,319	1,393	.....
No. pupils enrolled, . . .	275	365	660	568	824	710
No. pupils daily averaged,	220	229	349	366	574	512
No. of teachers, ...	6	7	9	10	15	18

The expenditures were, in 1860, $2,464.69; 1865, $5,514.45; 1870, $5,958.56; 1875, $8,170.05; 1880, $11,195.64. The value of school property was, in 1855, $6,250; 1860, $6,250; 1865, $6,250; 1870, $6,250; 1875, $75,000; 1880, $75,000. The board of education consists of Dr. John Corson, president; George H. Hinkel, secretary; J. G. Lummis, treasurer; James B. Hartley, I. C. Farris, C. A. Bapst.

In the Spring of 1842 a few noble-hearted men conceived the idea of instituting an Odd Fellows' lodge at Middletown. Preparatory to that end I. F. Hand, S. F. Hailman, Lewis Young, W. W. Littell, and Joshua Hunt, made application for and were admitted to membership in Warren Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., at Franklin, and after taking degrees in that lodge all applied for and were granted dismissal cards, when they and brother David Olden, Sen., petitioned the Grand Lodge of Ohio for a charter to establish a lodge in Middletown, with the name of Hope Lodge, No. 16. Odd Fellowship was then so much in its infancy that the Grand Lodge of the State could transact all its business in one evening.

The lodge was instituted on the evening of October 25, 1842, Charles Thomas officiating as grand master, the place of meeting being the second-story of a frame house standing on Third Street. On the same evening there were three applicants initiated,—Anthony Noble, James Butler, and Frederick Shafer. About the sixth applicant accepted was brother Aaron Rodgers, who afterwards made a present to this lodge of a beautiful lot in the cemetery for the express purpose of burying indigent or transient Odd Fellows. It, however, happened by an over-ruling Providence that he was the first one buried on the lot. The lodge commenced under very flattering prospects, considering the size of the town,

which then was not over one thousand inhabitants, the first year initiating twelve members. A little carelessness is discovered in the way the lodge did the business during those first years. If a brother was behind with his dues, his note was sometimes taken instead. The initiation fee then was six dollars.

In April, 1843, the lodge rented a room on the northwest corner of Broad and Third Streets, where they stayed ten years, working successfully and in loving harmony. They then rented a room of Jacob Leibee, in his three-story building built on the same ground on which the lodge had been instituted, where they stayed until the lodge moved into the building on Main Street they now occupy. The lodge at first elected their officers every three months, but in 1846 the time was changed to six months. During the Winter of 1846 the lodge purchased the lot their building now stands on, it being bought first as private property by brother A. Noble and James Bowman, who afterwards sold it to the lodge for six hundred dollars, the same sum that they had given. They also repaired the house at an expense of one hundred dollars, and rented the property, from which they received considerable income.

On February 8, 1858, there was a committee appointed, consisting of W. G. Ball, George Foster, and John Hunt, to receive donations and to ascertain what money could be raised among the members for the building of a new house. A committee, consisting of I. C. Faries, J. B. Cecil, and C. H. Brock, was appointed to ask donations of sister lodges. On November 11 the building committee were instructed to contract for the erection of a building and to have a town hall over the two north store-rooms. James B. Cecil erected the new building, which cost seven thousand three hundred dollars, and the lodge moved into its new quarters about February 1, 1860. The number of shares at first reached two hundred, which was afterwards reduced to one hundred and seventy, and as soon as the house was paid for the stock was purchased for various prices, from fifty dollars to eighty-three dollars, the last to sell being C. W. Sutphin, who received the last name amount. With the exception of eight shares, owned by the Home Encampment, the lodge now owns the building. The lodge is handsomely furnished.

The minutes of the lodge since 1842 have been carefully examined by I. C. Faries for the notes from which this article was taken, and there it is found the lodge has paid out $7,302.61 for the relief of the distressed, education of orphans, and the burial of the dead. This does not include many private donations made by members of the lodge. The lodge shows a healthy and steadily growing increase, having taken into fellowship some three hundred members. The present officers are John Huss, N. G; James Stewart, V. G.; W. B. Andrews, secretary; S. C. Hartley, permanent secretary; H. G. Crowley, treasurer; trustees—David Newman, president; Charles Sutphin, secretary; R. S. Johnston, I. F. Hand, and Frank Banker.

The Presbyterian Church dates back to 1819. On the 6th of April in that year a petition was presented to the presbytery asking for an occasional preacher and liberty to form a Presbyterian Church. The petition was granted, and the Rev. Francis Monfort was appointed to preach. On the 14th a meeting was held as preliminary to an organization, and a collector and clerk chosen. On the 29th of July, 1820, it was judged that sufficient progress had been made to form a society, and a meeting was accordingly held, at which Mr. Monfort and the elders of New Jersey Church were present by invitation. A sessional meeting was constituted, which was adjourned to the 6th of August, and received applications for membership. The whole number of those who applied were twelve. Five of these—Mr. Archibald Campbell and his wife, Sarah Campbell; Moses W. Karr and his wife, Ann Karr, and Mrs. Jane Robinson—came by certificate from the Presbyterian Church of Dick's Creek; four—Nathan Peppard and Mrs. Peppard, David Potter, and Miss Jane Malery—by certificate from the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Pleasant, Kentucky; three—Mr. John M. Barnett and his wife, Jane Barnett, and Ruth Fisher—by examination. The meetings were probably in a school-room that occupied a part of the present site of the public school building, on the corner of Main and Second Streets. Here the first Sunday-school in the town had been organized on a union basis. Of this the Baptist Sunday-school is the legitimate successor.

The Rev. Francis Monfort became the pastor of the new organization, laboring one-half of his time for two years. In June, 1821, fifteen more persons were added, and three elders were chosen,—William McClane, Nathaniel Peppard, and Moses W. Karr. In August, 1828, two additional elders, Archibald Campbell and Ephraim Gray, were chosen. The Rev. Samuel Smith, shortly after, ministered to them, and in 1828 they began the erection of a church. A site was purchased of Daniel Doty in the southern part of the town, and in 1832 the work was begun under the supervision of William McClane, William Judd, and Moses W. Karr. The building was of brick, forty-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The builder was Meeker S. Morton, and he received for it $789.53. Other expenses brought the cost up to about eleven hundred dollars. This edifice still stands, and is occupied by the German Lutheran Church. The pastors after Mr. Smith, who left about 1832, were John Hudson, Alexander Guy, and J. S. Belleville. The latter was a very eloquent and effective preacher, and at the close of the first twenty years of existence the Church had ninety-two members. G. B. Crawford was ordained an elder, April 15, 1837. The Rev. John B. Morton came to Middletown in June, 1840, and well performed his work. He remained until 1847, also preaching a part of his time at other churches

in the neighborhood. He was succeeded by S. M. Templeton. Mr. Morton, who had not removed far, preached here a portion of his time, and in 1853 supplied the pulpit for six months. At this time the Church became entirely self-sustaining. In 1854 it began a new building, which was finished in 1856. Its probable cost was from ten to twelve thousand dollars, the building committee being Dr. G. E. Wampler, Thomas Wilson, John L. Martin, and William S. Young. About this time Mrs. James Brookfield died, leaving the Church five hundred dollars and a baptismal bowl of silver, which was made in the year 1747.

Mr. Morton continued to supply the Church until 1856, when he was again called to be its pastor, remaining until 1865. He then resigned his charge, and the Rev. G. I. Taylor acted as stated supply. In 1867 the church was remodeled, and a pipe organ added. Joshua L. Russell was made pastor in January, 1867, and on the 29th of July, 1870, the Church celebrated its semi-centennial. In May, 1873, the Rev. J. W. Clokey became pastor. Those who have been chosen as elders since 1841 are Nathaniel Furman, Patterson Mitchell, William Mitchell, Dr. Samuel R. Evans, Dr. Peter Van Derveer, William H. Mills, Stephen E. Giffen, David Mumma, Horace P. Clough, Alexander Ure, Thomas Wilson, J. G. Clarke, and R. K. McIlhenny. The Church is in a flourishing condition.

The St. Paul Evangelical Church of Middletown was erected in 1877. The society was organized in 1876, with G. Rathman president; William Sebald, secretary, and Jacob Borger as treasurer; D. Frisch, Philip Satterner, William Schultz, Steve Hembrauder, and Jacob Gradolph trustees. The present officers are G. Rathman, president; G. Huff, treasurer, and Chris. Sebald, secretary; Christ. Muller, David Frisch, Stephen Hembrauder, J. P. Weber, and John Stieber, trustees. The church building is a fine structure, costing about $11,000. This Church was formerly a part of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Middletown was organized August 6, 1854, by Rev. E. A. Shultz, Hiram Henkel, Frederick Siebert, Frederick Berk, and Adam Heiland. The Rev. Mr. Shultz, after staying two years, went to Columbus, Ohio, and the pulpit was filled by Messrs. Ritter, G. H. Treel, Theis Buchols, and C. Huebner. The latter is the present pastor. The society occupies the old Presbyterian Church building which was erected in 1829, and consists of a membership of fifty families. The present officers are C. Satterner, C. Denner, J. Sixt, F. Siebert, J. G. Nichol, H. Behrens, G. Kirschbaum, and J. Frisch. H. Behrens is Sabbath-school superintendent.

The Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Middletown was built about 1851, when there were very few Catholics in the place, since which time it has gradually and steadily grown by natural increase until it now reaches some two hundred families, with excellent parochial schools attached.

The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. O'Conner, who preached from 1851 to 1855; Rev. T. Smith, to 1859; Rev. T. J. Boulger, to 1873; Rev. J. Bowe, to 1874; and F. C. Mallon, to 1875. The Rev. W. F. M. O'Rourke has filled the place since that last named date. Among the old members are the Cunninghams, Cummingses, Currans, Coyles, Clanceys, Dowds, Fays, Ferrises, Goldricks, Hannegans, Kelleys, Kanes, Logans, McCues, McCurrys, Mullens, Roaches, Raneys, Sullivans, and Tooleys.

The principal mover in the building of the neat little African Methodist Episcopal Church on First Street was Richard Edwards, one of the first members of the original society. Through his earnest wish, in the Spring of 1874, he had procured over three hundred dollars of good subscriptions. The contract was given to Messrs. Caldwell & Co., in May, 1874, and the church was finished in August of that same year. On Saturday, May 9, 1874, Bishop Payne dedicated the chapel, giving a beautiful discourse. The entire cost of the church was about six hundred dollars, all of which was raised and the church cleared of debt. The Rev. S. C. White is pastor of the little society, which only numbers a very few members. Mr. Richard Edwards is Sabbath-school superintendent.

The organization of the African Baptist Church was effected some fifteen years ago by Elder Shelton, of Cincinnati. Their building was not erected until June, 1876. The society has a membership of twenty-eight and a Sabbath-school of forty-five. Rev. Albert Wayne, a self-educated man, is the pastor.

The German Catholic Church of Middletown had its birth in 1873. Mr. Matthew Hepting, John Ritter, and John Kaiser, with the Rev. Mr. Kilgenstein, set the enterprise on foot at that time, raised a subscription, and erected a church building at a cost of five thousand dollars. Mr. Lytle served the Church as pastor from the beginning till the year 1874, the Rev. Carl Schoeppner then being in charge until 1880. The Rev. Mr. Staunlaus had the pastorate a short time, and the Rev. Angelus Hafertepe has been in charge since May, 1881. The school building was erected in 1876. Sister Boniface has the superintendence of this work. The membership of this congregation numbers about fifty families, all Germans.

There is also a Methodist Episcopal Church, of whose history we are not informed, but which dates back sixty years; and an Episcopalian Church, organized since the war.

The First Baptist Church in Middletown was organized at the house of David Heaton, August 9, 1808. It first bore the title of Salem Church, and its original officers were James Dewise, deacon, and Nathan Canfield, clerk. In June following they extended a call to Elder R. Stapleton and Samuel Dewise to preach to

them on the first Sunday in each month, attending at the house of Elisha Wade. The Church was received in the Miami Association in the Fall of 1809. On the 26th of June, 1811, they resolved to build a house of worship, and appointed a committee, consisting of David Enoch, E. Heaton, Isaac Robbins, Jacob Deardorf, and Daniel McDonald, to select the site. They discharged this duty, choosing a place on the road from Middletown to Franklin, a mile from the former place. The contractor made the following agreement:

"I agree to build a meeting-house twenty-four by thirty feet, and thirteen feet high, and to weatherboard the same, and put on a lap-shingle, or sawed-shingle roof, one double door and windows, with sleepers, and two beams for a gallery, and find the nails, for one hundred and sixty dollars, payable in whisky and wheat that is merchantable, delivered at Abner Enoch's mill, on the first day of October next, at the market price it sells for in Franklin, and to have the said house finished by the first of next October."

The congregation worshiped in this house till October, 1826, when they removed their meetings to Middletown, and met at the house of Thomas Royal. The old frame building after that was converted into a school-house, and occupied as such till 1848. In October, 1826, the Rev. Jacob Mulford was called to preach one Sabbath in each month. On the 9th of August, 1828, the name of the Church was changed to the First Baptist Church of Middletown. All this time there was no house of worship in Middletown of any denomination. There were three Church organizations—Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist. Each held their meetings alternately in a brick school-house about twenty-four by thirty. The Baptists held about this time some of their meetings in the upper part of a cooper-shop. In the Winter of 1828, however, the Church resolved to build a house, and obtained an act of incorporation, with Jacob Deardorf, Thomas Royal, and David Taylor as trustees. They bought a lot, and in the Spring of 1829 erected a house of forty by eighty feet. It was not finished till the Spring of 1832, its total cost being about $3,000. This building remained in use till the Spring of 1854, when it was taken down and a handsome structure put up on the same foundation. It was ready to worship in on the 1st of September.

Twelve years after this the Church found themselves very much in need of more room for their Sabbath-school. In the Fall of 1867 it added a building sixty-four by twenty-five feet to the rear of the former house, which makes the whole church cruciform in shape, and added fully one-third to its capacity. The church is arranged with especial reference to the Sunday-schools, and is arranged so that all the rooms, six in number, can be thrown into one. The cost of this addition was about $10,000. This left the Church with a debt of about $2,500, which annoyed them for a number of years. They paid it off during the centennial year. In the Fall of 1861 the Church resolved to build a parsonage on the lot they had purchased adjoining their church lot, and in 1862 completed a handsome residence at a cost of about $3,000. The church and parsonage lot is one hundred and forty feet in front, and runs back two hundred feet.

In 1836 the delegates from this Church to the Miami Association were rejected by the majority of that body. The Middletown Church, the Sixth Street Church, of Cincinnati, and the Dayton and Lebanon Churches were thrown out for "aiding and supporting Sunday-schools, Bible, missionary, tract, and temperance societies." These four Churches then met elsewhere and organized themselves as the true association. The next year they met in Middletown. The Church there then consisted of seventy-seven members. About this time six women, members of the association, handed in the following letter at a regular meeting of the Church:

"We, whose names are hereunto set, being met together to consult on matters pertaining to the First Baptist Church in Middletown, and now being of one mind, that we have been burdened with many things in the Church not according to the Word, this we present you because of your departure from the faith and practice of the regular Baptist Church, and following many ways and things burdensome to us, we intend to walk separate from all who will thus continue to walk, and we invite all our brethren and sisters to sit with us who will renounce them. Our meeting will be on Saturday, before the second Sunday in November, next, and we invite all our brothers and sisters who are of the same mind to join with us."

The members who thus protested were promptly excluded, and no further trouble was afterwards experienced from them or from others. The association has since met in Middletown seven times.

The pastors of the Church since 1828 have been twelve in number. Six of them are dead. Jacob Mulford was pastor on October 14, 1826; Daniel Bryant, August 21, 1830; William T. Boynton, January 26, 1839; John Finlay, July 27, 1844; J. Blodgett, January, 1847; J. A. Ballard, March 1, 1848; J. G. Bowen, October, 1849; Albert Guy, November, 1853; D. S. Watson, October 9, 1860; F. L. Chapell, July, 1864; J. W. T. Booth, December 10, 1871; Thomas Cull, May 17, 1874, and Edward A. Ince, December 12, 1880. Only one member is now living who was connected with the Church when it assumed its present name, and that is Francis J. Tytus, and to him we are indebted for the historical sketch from which we have drawn the above.

A difficulty occurring in the Methodist Episcopal Church, resulted in about thirty members leaving the Church, who were Methodists in doctrine and usages. They met to consult on what was best for them to do under the circumstances. A citizen, who had heard of

the meeting, determined, if possible, to influence them to organize a Methodist Protestant Church, which he and a Mr. Hardesty, a minister of that Church, prevailed on them to do. Mr. Hardesty recommended the Rev. W. B. Warrington, residing in Cincinnati, as a suitable person to minister to them until the meeting of the annual conference. Mr. James Butler, being the only one of their number acquainted with Mr. Warrington, was requested by them to go to the city and secure his services, which he did. A meeting was called in Mr. Jacob Leibee's hall, on Sunday, March 4, 1855, at which Mr. Warrington, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Walker, then pastor of the George Street Methodist Protestant Church, Cincinnati, succeeded in organizing a society, consisting of thirty-eight members. A hall, belonging to Mr. Leibee, was rented and fitted up suitably, and religious services held regularly every Sunday morning and evening. A Sunday-school was organized also, holding its sessions every Sunday morning.

At the session of the annual conference Mr. Warrington was appointed by that body as pastor for the following year, and entered heartily into the work, being determined to succeed in building a permanent Church. In December he commenced a meeting, which was protracted for eleven weeks. This resulted in ninety-seven members being added to the Church. At its close the subject of building a house of worship was agitated, and resulted in one being put up, forty feet front by sixty-five feet deep, of brick, two stories and basement above ground; and also a parsonage, eighteen feet front by thirty-four feet deep, with kitchen, the main part two stories. This also is of brick. The audience-room is finished with white walnut varnished. The basement was opened for divine service in December, 1856, and the auditorium in the Fall of 1858. Mr. Warrington was stationed here for four consecutive years. During his pastorate over three hundred persons were received into the Church. The Rev. R. Rose succeeded him as pastor in 1859, remaining two years. The following named ministers have since served the Church: J. B. Walker, E. J. Winans, T. T. Kendrick, T. J. Evans, J. W. Ellis, J. J. White, J. McFarland, R. Rose, T. B. Graham, W. G. Roberts, N. G. Oglesby, W. R. Parsons, and J. H. Dalbey, the present pastor.

Jefferson Lodge, F. and A. M., was instituted January 18, 1827, and its charter by the Grand Lodge is dated January 15, 1828. The charter is signed by Thomas Corwin, grand master. The first meeting was held at Mark Dixon's tavern, on the south-east corner of Main and Third Streets. The installation ceremonies were performed by Mr. Corwin. David S. Davies was the worshipful master; Israel T. Gibson, the senior warden; John Crane, junior warden; Charles Starr, senior deacon; John P. Reynolds, junior deacon; John A. Gano, secretary; Carlton Waldo, treasurer; John Yopst, first steward and tyler, and Francis Griffin, second steward. Besides these there were five other charter members, Squier Littell and Joseph Taylor being two of them. Among other prominent men who have belonged to this society are Vincent D. Enyart, George Dickey, Pliny M. Crume, James Bowman, James Heaton, Byron Kilbourn, Dr. Peter Van Derveer, Colonel H. Dunn, John H. Gordon, D. H. Peck, Richard H. Hendrickson, Dr. W. W. Caldwell, David Heaton, Isaac Robertson, L. D. Harlan, Dr. W. Webster, John L. Martin, Rev. D. S. Watson, and W. W. Phares. The third meeting, and all after that date until 1842, were held in a building which had been put up by John P. Reynolds. It is on the north-east corner of Third and Broadway, and is now occupied by Mr. Buehner and Mr. Wagner. Here, in the attic, the Masons met in secrecy during the Morgan excitement. In those times the tyler, sitting at the door with his drawn sword, was the cause of great dismay and terror to the woman servants and children of the Reynolds family, who were afraid to go to bed until the dangerous specter had disappeared for the night. The society has increased in strength and usefulness with its years, and is doing a good work.

MONROE.

The town of Monroe was laid out by John H. Piatt and Nathaniel Sackett in 1817. The house now owned by Dr. E. Kimball stands on the original ground upon which John Baker, the pioneer adventurer, built his log-cabin prior to 1800. It was a double log-house, with an old-fashioned porch between. Baker kept the farm some years and then sold to Nathaniel Sackett, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this house often became the place of worship previous to the erection of their church building. Mr. Sackett planted an orchard, and a pear tree is still standing in the yard that bears very nice, large Bartlett pears yet each year. Dr. Kimball built the new brick that stands on these grounds in 1860. The old log-house had gone to ruin, and the whole ground was thrown into cultivation years previous to the erection of his residence. John Baker died January 4, 1852, seventy-seven years old, and was buried in the old United Presbyterian Church grave-yard, just north of town. The plan of the town is shown by the following: The main road running through the town from Cincinnati to Dayton, called Main Street, was laid off four poles wide. The cross streets were three poles wide, and were called Elm, Church, and Lebanon. The three alleys running east and west were one pole wide each. An addition was laid off in January, 1819.

The town of Monroe is two hundred feet above the valley, and consequently towers above the malarial portions of the country. It had a gradual growth and a good country surrounding to support it, and naturally became a center of trade for a few miles around. The earliest settlers, John P. Williamson, Nathan Sackett, and Mr. Conover soon opened up stores to supply the trade.

Sackett and Williamson probably began the first. They kept together on the corner of Lebanon and Main Streets, and subsequently Williamson kept on Main Street, south of Conover's. Sackett quit the business in 1840. Caldwell now keeps the drug-store and post-office.

Monroe is on the old Dayton and Cincinnati turnpike road, and just half way. The travel between these points at an early day was considerable, and to accommodate the traveling public, Mr. McClure opened up a hotel on Main Street, on property now owned by Michael Scheik. He established his business as early as the year 1825, and kept tavern until he died, when Colonel Clarkson opened a hotel on Main Street, just in front of where John P. Carson now owns. He kept a number of years after McClure, and after he died John Clark was in the same business. Elias came between the years 1830 and 1840, and erected a large house on Pike Street, called the Half-way House. It was a two-story frame, in which he entertained travelers twelve or fifteen years. The present brick hotel was built by Daniel Boggs in 1850. It was carried on a few years by him, and then rented to Joseph Boggs, who ran it a while, and since that time has run through a great many hands. Mr. Simpson built just on the opposite corner in 1845, and carried it on until 1855.

During the early period, and after the pike was built, Monroe had the most travel. Then the mail coaches ran between the two cities, while hotels and places of entertainment were scattered all along the road. This town was one of the principal stopping points. The travel was so great competition soon sprang up, and there were three and four lines of coaches running, all at the same time. Peter and John Voorhes owned the mail-coach line, and Mr. Rucker the stage line. The usual fare from Dayton to Cincinnati was two dollars and a half, but Voorhes put on opposition coaches to the opposition rates offered by others, and the through fare at one time became reduced to fifty cents, and it was rumored that for a while a good dinner was given besides. The mail and stage coaches had usually four horses, sometimes six, and left Dayton at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, reaching Monroe for early supper, and from there run to Cincinnati by nine o'clock that night. At one time Messrs. Voorhes, Rucker, and Stevenson had five lines, all at one time. They then had mail twice a week, but now since the railroad has come into operation Monroe receives hers once each day.

Among the manufacturers of Monroe was Peter Jotter, who was here as early as 1840, and made wagons. This business was carried on by him for many years, and subsequently by William Jotter, his son, now the oldest citizen in Monroe, who took his place about 1872. He employs from three to five hands, and manufactures the Edgar patent gate, and also a furrowing sled or corn-marker. The Paragon Double Plow Works, owned by Charles Warner, have been in operation six years. The blacksmith's shop was sold as early as 1859 by Peter Jotter, who built it, and it was afterwards rented and then bought by Warner, who uses it in connection with his wood-shop in the manufacture of his plows. He manufactures the one-horse and the double-horse corn plow, a patent of his own, which he is selling in quantities, doing a business of over four thousand dollars yearly, working seven hands about four months each year. He does general custom work also. The buggy factory of C. M. Hiteshue was started by him in 1875, and was bought of Frank Wilson, who built the shops about 1870. He has a paint-shop, wood-working shop, and also a blacksmith's shop, which is carried on the year round, giving employment to about five men and doing a business of five thousand dollars a year. He also does custom work.

The oldest cemetery in Monroe is just north of town, and is called the Monroe Cemetery, and was organized into an association in 1860. Its first officers were Colonel Irwin, Thomas Matson, Mr. Kyle, and Mr. Robinson. It consists of seven acres of ground, and its present officers are William Vanskike, president, and Dr. Kimball, secretary. In this yard were buried some of the earliest settlers.

John Morrow, brother of Governor Morrow, died November 26, 1846; 71 years old. John Baker, January 4, 1852; aged 77. John Lowery, October 20, 1838; 59 years old. John Robinson, November 28, 1841; aged 62. Peter Williamson, April 7, 1832; 65 years old. David Williamson, April 10, 1845; aged 78. David Reed, March 18, 1812; 46 years of age. Colonel James Clark, August 15, 1853; 80 years of age.

James Steward, who was killed by a tree falling upon him, his wife, and another lady, while on their way in a two-horse wagon to Cincinnati for carpets and other furniture for their new church, was buried here. He was killed May 4, 1835, and at that time was sixty-one years of age. He was a ruling elder of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he had been an active member many years.

The Mound Cemetery, just south of Monroe, but bordering on the town, is a beautiful, well laid out yard, consisting of ten acres of ground, incorporated into an association in 1859. They have, as yet, no vault, but contemplate putting in one this year. The executive officers of this association are Ayers McCreary, president; William Linn, vice-president; Charles Warner, treasurer and secretary.

Methodist preaching was had in Monroe as early as 1823. There was at that time no organized society, but a few of the early members petitioned to have appointments. It was then in the Miami Circuit, and preaching was had on nights once every two weeks. Father Sackett's house was then the preachers' home, and during the first year a Church was organized. Among the early members of the Methodist Episcopal Church may be

mentioned Isaac Conover and wife, now Mrs. Kyle, John Younk and wife, Mrs. Ulm, Mrs. Floyd, Joseph Alexander, and G. P. Williamson. At first they worshiped and had class-meetings wherever they could find a place to meet.

The first appointments were filled by the Rev. Messrs. Baker and W. H. Taylor; after which Taylor, Davidson, Crum, Adam Poe, A. Eddy, and others followed. When the membership had increased to thirty-five, they determined to build a house, and in this had some opposition, mostly from the New-Lights. The house, however, was built, and the dedication sermon was preached by Dr. Baker. His text was: "The glory of the latter shall be greater than the former house." And well has this prediction been fulfilled. The Church increased rapidly after this. There were many earnest, devoted Christians connected with this congregation. The sainted Eliza Williams was one of the shining lights of this society, and all was harmony in the early history of the Church. Among the pioneer preachers that deserve honorable mention was W. H. Raper. He devoted his whole soul to the cause for which he labored, and his work was greatly blessed. The new brick church building was erected in 1860. The membership is now one hundred and twenty, having the Rev. James P. Shultz as pastor. The stewards are James Macready, M. D., William Gallagher, J. T. Caldwell, and A. McCreary.

The Mount Pleasant United Presbyterian Church is located in the village of Monroe. The exact date of its organization is not known, but must have been prior to the year 1802, for a subscription paper of that date comes down to us, carefully preserved by Mrs. John McLain, of Bethany, O., whose grandfather, Mr. John Beaty, was the first or one of the first treasurers. As this paper is the oldest record we have, and furnishes a partial list of members at that time, we present it:

SWAMP CREEK BRANCH, *October* 6, 1802.

We, the subscribers, do promise to pay the several sums annexed to our names yearly, for our equal part for the one-third of Mr. Craig's ministerial service, the year to commence when our call is accepted. N. B.—The place, or places, of worship to be fixed in the most convenient place for subscribers:

James Kennedy,	$1 00	John Robison,	$3 00
John Beaty,	6 00	John Lowry,	1 00
John Hannah,	1 00	William Wilson,	2 00
Joseph Stout,	1 00	William Long,	2 00
John Wallace,	2 00	John W. Gery,	50
Robert Segerson,	50	Andrew Christy,	3 00
Isaac Tullits,	50	Robert Reed,	1 00
James Beaty,	1 00	John Reed,	1 50
John H. Williams,	2 00	Thomas Davis,	1 00
Thomas Irwin,	1 00	David Reed,	1 50
Samuel Gregory,	50	John Freeman,	1 50
James Morrison,	50	John Patterson,	1 00
Daniel Nelson,	3 00	George Gordon,	2 00

This shows that they were an organized congregation in 1802. If they had not been they could not have called a pastor. Two years later a similar paper was prepared, having the same names and thirteen more. In this they speak of themselves as members of Swamp Creek congregation. As many of them were heads of families or represented others within the fold of Christ, it indicates that the young congregation possessed considerable strength. We do not know the exact time when the name was changed, but since 1807 it was called Mount Pleasant Associate Reformed Church, and from 1858 Mount Pleasant United Presbyterian Church.

It is thought that there was no settled pastor until 1808. Before this time the Church was supplied with preaching, and had the sacraments administered by a number of ministers sent to them by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky, among whom were Adam Rankin, the first Presbyterian pastor of Lexington, Kentucky (who was ordained in 1784), Matthew Henderson, David Proudfit, Robert Warwick, John Steele, and Robert H. Bishop. The first settled pastor was Rev. David Risk, 1808 to 1812 or 1813, who gave one-third of his time to Mill Creek (Sycamore) and one-third to Clear Creek congregation at Springborough, Warren County, Ohio. Mr. Risk died in 1818. The second pastor was Rev. S. P. McGaw, April 9, 1818, to March 18, 1840. He gave half his time to Clear Creek Church until 1838, when it was given up, and his whole time was devoted to Mount Pleasant. Death dissolved his relation with this Church. Although Monroe had always been the place of his residence, he was buried at Springborough, near the church where he had preached so long. There were added to Mount Pleasant during his pastorate one hundred and fifty-five members, principally on profession of their faith in Christ. But owing to a decrease by death and other causes, the membership now was one hundred and twelve.

In the year 1841 the Church made an unsuccessful call for the pastoral services of Rev. J. M. Gordon. The third pastor was Rev. John M. Graham, who was ordained and installed June 22, 1842. The relation of pastor and people was dissolved June, 1847, making a pastorate of five years, during which twenty-eight persons were received into membership, all on examination, except seven. The number of members was now one hundred. The fourth pastor was Rev. Sam. P. Berry, October, 1849, to December 9, 1850. Death soon removed this pastor. The fifth pastor was Rev. J. S. Robertson, April 6, 1852, to April 3, 1866. The sixth pastor was Rev. Samuel R. Frazier, who was ordained and installed June 11, 1867. The pastoral relation was dissolved January 1, 1872. An unsuccessful call for the pastoral services of Rev. J. Calhoun was presented to presbytery April 8, 1873. The seventh pastor is Rev. A. F. Ashton, who commenced his labors here February 14, 1874. The number added to the Church under his services is thirty-two; but death and removals have reduced the membership to ninety.

The present ruling elders are J. N. Robeson and J. W. D. Stewart, and the following is a partial list of those who have held this office: James Piper, John Mor-

row, Thomas Irwin, Joseph Stewart, Thomas C. Reed, Samuel Barnett, James Clark, Robert Reed, S. W. Stewart, John L. Hammel, James McClellan, Lawrence Monfort, and John Fisher.

The first church was built of logs, but in what year is not known. The second was a frame, larger and more comfortable, but the date of its erection is unknown. The third was brick, and larger than the second, erected in 1833 or 1834. These were all about half a mile north of the village of Monroe, in what is now known as Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The present house was erected in 1854. It is not as large as the former one. In 1870 or 1871 the congregation built a fine parsonage, at a cost of almost three thousand dollars. The society is free from debt.

The First Presbyterian Church of Monroe was organized in 1831. It was first called the Harmony Church. The Rev. Matthew G. Wallace and the Rev. J. L. Bellville were appointed a committee by the presbytery to visit the neighborhood of Monroe, and organize a Church, should they deem it expedient. At the meeting of the presbytery, on the 18th of May, it was resolved to organize such a congregation, and Messrs. Wallace and Weaver were appointed a committee for that purpose. The organization took place on the 29th of June, the constituting members being David Williamson and wife Mary, Peter Van Dyke and his wife Anna, Mary Ann Van Dyke, Peter Williamson and wife Christiana, Garret Peterson and wife Margaret, John Williamson and wife Christiana, Christiana Stevens, Peter Bennett and his wife Mary—in all sixteen. David Williamson and John Monfort were chosen elders, having formerly been ordained at Unity.

Since that time the pulpit has been occupied by fourteen different ministers. The list is as follows: Thomas Barr, 1831; Alexander McFarlane, 1833; James Coe, 1838; N. Bishop, 1851; S. M. Templeton, 1853; James H. Gill, 1854; J. H. Burns, 1856; James H. Gill, 1860; Edward Cooper, 1861; W. G. White, 1864; J. B. Morton, 1866; W. W. Colmery, 1867; J. D. Jones, 1873; S. C. Palmer, 1875; S. F. Sharples, 1878.

The record of the session is: Elders—John Monfort, David Williamson, Garret Peterson, John Williamson, D. H. Tullis, Lawrence Monfort, Silas Williamson, P. P. La Tourrette, W. W. Caldwell, B. K. McElheny, Isaac Perrine, T. J. Conover, Firman Probasco, David Monfort, John K. Voorhees, John S. Todd, W. W. Compton, of whom seven are dead. The membership by certificate is one hundred and sixty-two, and on profession of faith, two hundred and twenty-four, making three hundred and eighty-six names. It celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year. For a long time an academy was sustained in connection with the Church.

The Monroe Catholic Church was built in 1869, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Smith. The first subscriptions were made by the Brophies, Coulons, Delaneys, Foleys, Conoleys, O'Brians, and Quinlisles. The pastors have been Messrs. T. J. Boulger, Bowe, Mallon, and W. F. M. O'Rourke, the last of whom is the present pastor. There are about fifty families in this society.

BUTLER AND WARREN COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Samuel S. Stewart, who resided in Indiana, but who was born and reared to manhood one mile north of Monroe, wished to visit the place of his birth and early manhood and wrote to Mr. Israel B. Carr, one of his earliest and most intimate associates, in April, 1871, requesting him to call a meeting at the home of some of those of their old boyhood companions for a day that Spring, and bring together all their old associates and he would attend. Mr. Carr called a meeting for the evening of May 5, 1871, at Monroe, of all who favored such a union, which was well attended; and they determined to have such a gathering, but to hold it in some grove near Monroe, as a basket-meeting, and publish it, inviting all the early settlers of Butler and Warren Counties, with all others who favored it.

On that day, the 19th of May, 1871, the first public or grove-meeting was held, and was a complete success. Fifteen hundred at least were present. The officers were as follows, having been elected that morning in the grove: President, Dr. Otho Evans, Sen.; treasurer, A. Corson; secretaries, J. W. O'Neal and J. S. Marshall. The main address of the day was by Major J. M. Millikin, but many short ones of scenes and incidents of the early settlement of the beautiful and prolific Miami Valley were made by the oldest persons present, to the edification and amusement of all who attended. At this meeting a permanent organization was begun; this one having been held as a union of Butler and Warren they adopted the name of "Butler and Warren County Pioneer Association of Monroe, Ohio," and adopted a constitution, and resolved thereafter to hold reunions annually, the latter part of May or forepart of June. They have since been so held.

At this meeting officers for 1872 were elected as follows: President, Rudolph Flenner; treasurer, Andrew Corson; recording and corresponding secretary, Edward Kimball.

1873.—President, Thomas C. Reed, Sen.; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, Edward Kimball.

1874.—President, Major William W. Elliott; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1875.—President, Major John M. Millikin; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1876.—President, A. Howard Dunlavy; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1877.—President, Major W. W. Elliott; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1878.—President, Otho Evans, Sen.; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

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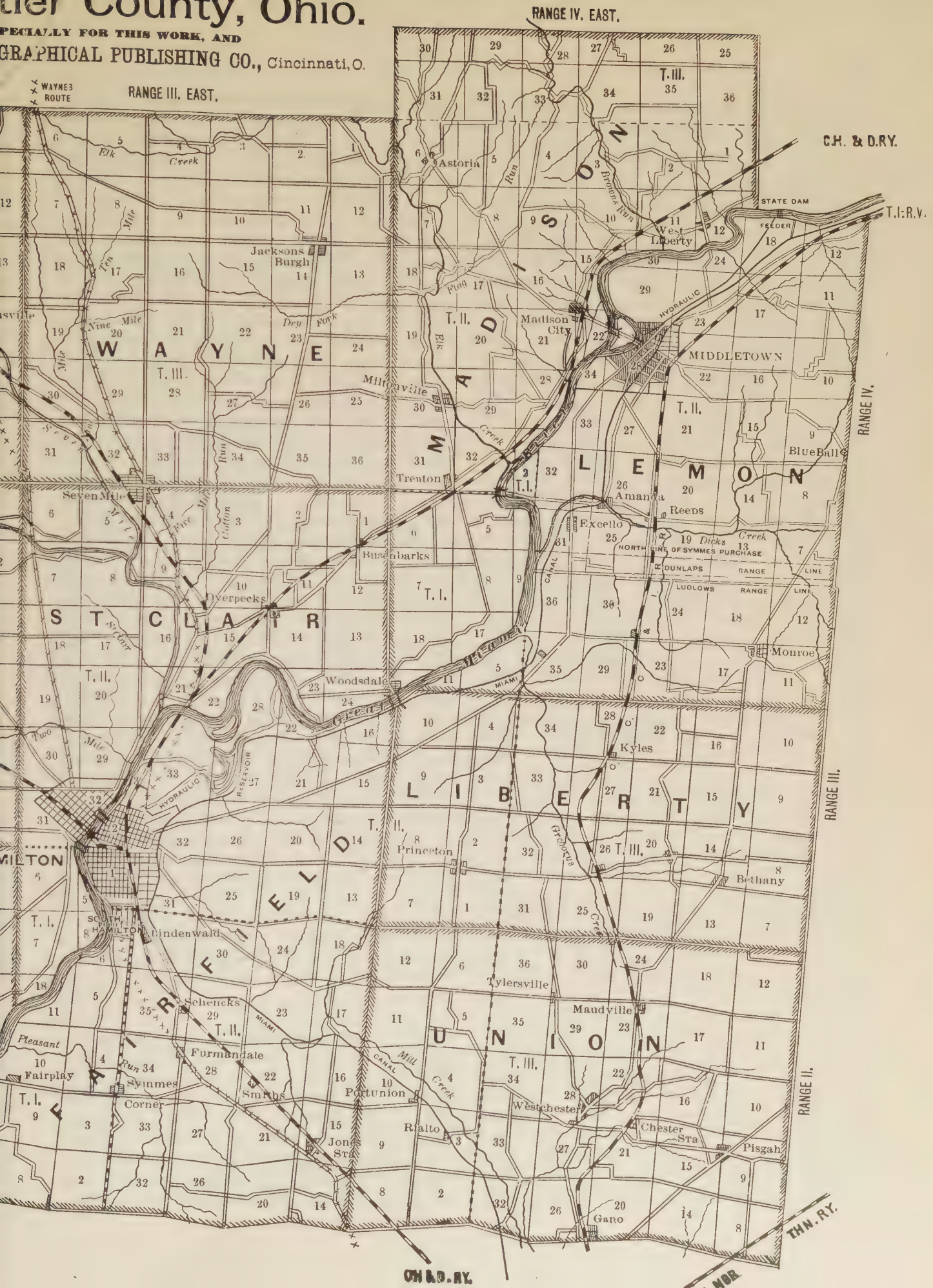

1879.—President, Francis J. Tytus; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1880.—President, Granville W. Stokes, Esq.; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1881.—President, Colonel Thomas Moore; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, Edward Kimball.

They also have five vice-presidents. They have no initiation, monthly or yearly fees or dues, and the society is supported by voluntary contributions by those present at the annual feasts and the proceeds from renting of refreshment stands. No alcoholic, malt, or vinous liquors, or even cider, is allowed on or near the grounds. These reunions have been held regularly for ten years, and the yearly attendance ranges from five to seven thousand, and has been some years estimated at over ten thousand. Their regular annual day was the last Thursday of May or the first of June, until 1878, when they changed to August to accommodate the society of Butler County Pioneers, who claimed the Spring time as theirs. They have a membership, including those who have passed away, of over six hundred.

The following is a list of most but not all of those deceased from Butler County: Judge Fergus Anderson, Judge Nehemiah Wade, Rev. Adrian Aten, Rev. J. B. Morton, Dr. Samuel S. Stewart, Thomas C. Reed, Sen., Mrs. Betsey Boyd, Matilda Dunn, William McChecknie, Samuel Davis, Colonel Joseph Barnett, Isaac Bennett, Joanna Bennett, Jane Chambers, Captain William Davison and his wife, Milo W. Ammons and wife Mary C., Firman Probasco, Stephen Scudder, William Smith and wife Rachel, William Culbertson, John Beaty, James Beaty and wife, David McChesney, Sarah Avery, Christopher Hughes, Elias Simpson, John D. Todhunter, David Boggs and wife Mary, Mrs. Rebecca Lynn, Joseph Boggs, Noah C. Bennett, Smith Nox, William Shafor, Sen., and wife Eliza, John Chamberlain, Sallie Beaty, Catherine Torbet, Samuel Dickey, Dr. Alfred Ayres, Benjamin Potter, James R. Stewart and wife Ann, Joseph F. Stewart and wife Prudence, John Matson and wife, Naomi Bowman, William Greinner, Aaron Longstreet, Sen., Uzel Clark.

All early comers, with their descendants, and all born or permanent settlers within Butler and Warren Counties, Ohio, in or previous to 1820, of good morals, by registering their names, etc., can become members of the society.

BLUE BALL.

This name originated from a tavern sign. The place became one of the principal station-posts for the different lines of mail and stage coaches running between Dayton and Cincinnati, but the size of the town never increased beyond that of a hamlet. It lies partly in Warren County, the Presbyterian Church in Blue Ball being across the line. Sanford Young keeps a general store, and a few houses constitute the village. Red Buck was a tavern about half-way between Blue Ball and Monroe. Mr. Finkle kept hotel in this place many years. He finally moved to Hamilton, where he died.

LESOURDSVILLE.

The early occupant on these grounds was Abraham Freeman, of Pennsylvania, who was probably the first citizen of this part of the county. We hear of him being snugly placed, and living in a frame house, prior to 1800. He built himself a saw-mill on his land, of which he had considerable. The saw-mill was one of the first in the township, and went down as early as 1815. His house stood about where the toll-gate now is. He had four sons, John, Abraham, one who was a physician, and one other who was killed. John Freeman built the Red Buck Tavern of Lesourdsville about the year 1815. It lasted for some time.

Abraham Freeman had a half-brother, whose name was Thomas, known as Colonel Thomas Freeman. He went from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he settled first; then moved to Lemon Township, and settled on Dick's Creek, on the farm afterward owned by Abraham Shaefer. He raised a family of eight children. John, the oldest, was killed on the *Moselle*, a steamer plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, that was blown up April 28, 1838. His body was brought to Middletown, and now lies in the beautiful cemetery of that place. The other children were Julia Ann, Alexander, Thomas, and Archibald C. The youngest and the oldest only are now living. Julia A., the oldest, was born in 1808. Archibald C. was born in 1824, and is now a grocer on Third Street, in Middletown. Colonel Thomas Freeman was a captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Zumalt, in the War of 1812. He went to Detroit at the close of the war only.

There were other settlers in this vicinity who were early comers, and of whom may be mentioned the Hugheses, Wards, Shafors, Clarks, and others. Durbin Ward, the well-known lawyer, of Cincinnati, was an orphan boy well known in this vicinity. His uncle, Thomas Ward, lived near Lesourdsville. Durbin Ward taught school in this part of the township in his early life, and afterward attended school at Lebanon, Ohio. After he had studied law he assisted Tom Corwin in looking up matters pertaining to the correct titles of much of this land, formerly owned by A. Freeman and now by Daniel Hughes.

Benjamin Lesourd, of French descent, came from Baltimore, Maryland, to this place, and purchased considerable land from Freeman for the purpose of laying out a town. He bought sixty acres on the east side of the road, and thirty-five acres on the west side of the road. His effort, however, to build up a great city failed. His attempt in running a big store broke him up, and in two or three years he closed out to Thomas Ward. His store was kept afterwards by Peter Wright,

but for many years there has not been a store of any kind in the village.

The first house in Lesourdsville was the Red Buck tavern kept by John Freeman, and the first house other than this was one built by Thomas Ward. William Ward, a brother of Thomas, lived a little distance below, and after the town was laid out William Hedding purchased some of the lots, and to hurry up matters bought log houses and moved them in town. One of these log houses bought of Peter Shepherd is still standing. Benjamin Lesourd afterwards owned the tavern. There is a frame building still standing one-half mile below this tavern, that was built by Colonel Ayers, just after John Freeman built his, and was used as a hotel also. We see by a deed of Abram Freeman, made March 19, 1814, H. Hageman came into possession of fifty acres of the original tract, and that he deeded the same to Thomas Ward, May 25, 1816. The town was not laid out until about the time the canal was built.

Lesourdsville never had but one church building, which was erected just previous to the war. It was intended for any and all denominations, but the Rev. Mr. Maple, the first pastor, coming into the place during the war, produced a great excitement on the political questions of the time, and the organization broke up. In 1876 the Presbyterian Church came into possession of the property, established a society, and have had preaching in the place ever since. The Rev. S. C. Palmer occupied the pulpit from 1876 to 1878, since which time the Rev. S. F. Sharpless, of Monroe, has been the pastor. The membership consists of twenty-four persons.

One of the earliest mills in this county on the river was known as the pin-mill, about two miles above Lesourdsville. It consisted of a saw-mill and a woolen-mill originally, the saw mill being built first. The boards were sawed and pinned on, there being over two thousand wooden pins used to fasten on the weather-boarding. It was very early put into use, but the building of the canal ended its day of usefulness. Adam Dickey also had a mill built very early. It was on Dick's Creek, and was used until the canal was built. He also had a still-house above Amanda, where the old house of John Dickey now stands.

AMANDA.

The Shafors, Dickeys, Balls, Reeds, and others were the early settlers of this part of the township. The town was duly laid off by Robert Coddington and Samuel Dickey in 1827. John Dickey afterwards added to it. It was formerly a very important grain center, owing probably to the energy of A. E. Johnston, who established this business, and gave the trade an impetus by successful management. He was succeeded by Curtis & Boyd, who operated many years. J. B. Jacoby, grocer of this place, now buys the grain. The first store of Amanda was built in this place by Ebenezer Johnston, in 1844. He also helped to build the church. The first blacksmith shop was built by Maranda Shafor. He sold out to Ellison Harkrader in 1840, who sold to William Bailey. Robert Maginety bought out Bailey in July, 1847.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Amanda was built about 1840. It was a good, substantial frame building and still stands. The leading members of the society who contributed to the Church in its infancy were A. Longstreet, John Shepherd, Charles Starr, John Waldo, William Bailey, and John Fleming. John Dickey donated the lot. The pastors have been the Rev. Messrs. Maley, Swain, Kemper, White, Wheat, and Elsworth. The Rev. William Shultz is the present pastor, and preaching is had every other Sabbath. The trustees of the Church are William Bailey, John Kyle, Luman Whitesell, Robert Maginety, and Henry Fisher. Robert Maginety has been an official member in various capacities since its organization.

William Shafor was one of the first settlers in this part of the township, and at his death one of the oldest citizens in the county. He was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, in 1783. He died in Middletown in October, 1880, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. When six years of age he came with his father to Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1803 with him to Ohio. He resided in Lemon Township seventy-eight years. He settled on a farm near Amanda, and lived on it during the entire portion of his active life. In 1859 he removed to Middletown, where he resided up to the time of his death. In the twenty-eighth year of his age he married Miss Jane Ryerson, who died in 1859. In 1860 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hill. When ninety-one years of age he joined the Presbyterian Church. He was remarkable in longevity of life, in being a useful member of society, and in retaining the sprightliness and activity of his youth up to nearly the time of his death.

Among the veteran pioneers who settled near Amanda was Adam Dickey. His family became numerous and children very prosperous. Adam Dickey came from Ireland when sixteen years of age, and in 1801 went to Cincinnati, where he manufactured the first brick used in that place. He then came to Lemon Township, where he died in 1828, at sixty-two years of age. The oldest son of Adam Dickey was Samuel, who assisted his father in one of the first mills on the Miami River, near Amanda, which his father had built. His father also owned a distillery, which consumed the corn raised on about four hundred acres of their land. In 1827 he built the large flouring-mill now owned by Archibald Jewell. This mill has been in the hands of the family since its erection, and has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day.

EXCELLO

Had its origin in the building of the Excello Paper-mill by Harding, Erwin & Co. in 1865. The village is small and the inhabitants are largely employed at the paper-

mill. It has no hotels, but an excellent boarding-house is carried on under the management of Mrs. Susan Anderson. The firm of Harding, Erwin & Co. was dissolved in 1873, and the Harding Paper Company organized. There is a Church of Latter-Day Saints, commonly called Mormons, at Excello. Their pastor is M. B. Williams. This is not a part of the Mormon theocracy which rules at Salt Lake, but followers of Joseph Smith, as he first promulgated the doctrine. They are not polygamists, and are an orderly and well-behaved people.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

William M. Armstrong was born in this county November 19, 1843, his father being James Martin Armstrong, and his mother Elizabeth Patterson. They came to this county in 1830. Mr. Armstrong enlisted in 1862 as a private, remaining until the end of the war. He was also captain of the Tytus Guards, Company D, Fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, taking command August 9, 1877. He has been mayor for a year, councilman two years, captain of the fire department six years under the Holly system, and five years under the old Miami volunteers. He was married in Middletown August 26, 1878, to Catherine J. Leibee, daughter of Daniel Leibee and Sarah Enyart, who came here in 1820. She was born in Middletown, March 4, 1840. They have four children: Harry B., Fred M., Paul, and Ada.

John Auer was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 7, 1834, and landed in the United States in 1844. He went to work in a tobacco factory at the age of twelve, and worked in it till 1864, beginning a manufactory in that year in Cincinnati. His place of business was moved in 1869 to Middletown, Ohio, where he still remains, conducting a large and extensive business.

Mrs. Susan Anderson, of Excello, was born in Maryland in 1833. When but an infant her grandfather, Samuel Hughes, and her father, Vincent Hughes, with their families and a few others, came to Butler County, where she has lived since that time. Mrs. Anderson obtained a good education when young, and spent eleven years of her life in teaching in public schools, mostly in Butler County. Her father was a farmer and died in 1849. In 1855 she was married to Benjamin F. Harrison, and in 1861 he entered Co. D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and spent three years in the war; afterwards was in the government service, but went to Illinois, where he was injured by a fall, and died from its effects May, 1867. Mollie Anderson, her daughter, is a teacher also, and at this time has charge of a school in Butler County.

Frank J. Barnard, superintendent of schools in Middletown, was born in Medina, Ohio, March 26, 1852. He is the son of Judge S. G. Barnard and Malvina M. Barnard. His great-grandfather, Samuel Barnard, served in the Revolutionary War. He prepared for college at Kenyon Grammar School, Gambier, Ohio, on attaining the age of fourteen, then entering Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, at sixteen years of age. In the beginning he was in the classical course, but changed this to the course of philosophy, graduating in 1874. After his return to this State he began teaching in country schools in Medina County, boarding around among those who sent their children to him, afterwards being engaged as superintendent of schools in Brooklyn Village, Cuyahoga County, for two years. At Celina, Ohio, he acted as superintendent the next two years. He has now completed his fourth year as superintendent of schools in Middletown, and by a unanimous vote of the board of education has been elected for three years longer. He was married in Cleveland, November 28, 1877, to Anna L. Fish, daughter of Bethuel and Lucy Fish, of that place. Mr. Fish is now dead. His daughter was born in Brooklyn Village, September 30, 1852, and has given her husband one child, Clem T. Barnard, born July 10, 1880.

S. A. Bowman, confectioner, was born in Cincinnati, August 20, 1853, and settled in this county in 1874. He is the son of John Bowman and Kate Elias. He was married in 1875, in Cincinnati, to Hattie Linehart, daughter of Jacob Linehart and Rosa Wolf, who was born April 3, 1856. They have three children. Blanche was born November 10, 1876; Sidney S., April 30, 1879, and Ralph S., February 10, 1881. Mr. Bowman was reared in Cincinnati, where he remained with his parents until he was eleven years old, then going to Nashville, Tenn. Then he lived with his grandmother four years, when he came back to Cincinnati, where he obtained a situation in a wholesale candy manufactory. In this employment he remained for three years, until his employer closed up his business, then coming to Middletown, where he was in the store of his brother as a dry-goods clerk. He was with him for three years, when he went to Crawfordsville, being in the notion business for eleven months. On his return he engaged in his present occupation.

C. H. Bundy, attorney and proprietor of the Middletown Telephone Exchange, was born in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, June 11, 1852. His parents were George J. Bundy and Rebecca Hoover. His mother died when he was six years old, and then he lived with his father and grandfather until he was thirteen years old. At that time his father hired him to a man named Samuel Wolwages, where he stayed four years at ten dollars per month, his wages being taken by his guardian. He also worked for several other men in the vicinity of Red Lion. He went to school at intervals during his minority, and saved seventy-five dollars between seventeen and twenty-one. With this money, and what else he earned, he went to school for two years, finally obtaining a certificate authorizing him to teach. He taught for two years in the Jersey settlement, near Carlisle. With the money thus obtained he went to Mont-

gomery County, where he studied law, being admitted to practice in 1878. On the 9th of April he was sworn in at the district court in Hamilton, and on June 1st removed to Middletown, where he opened an office in the Leibee building. He has been very successful in his practice. In the Spring of 1879 he moved into the Merchants' National Bank Building, which he is now occupying. Mr. Bundy was the originator of the telephone exchange in this neighborhood. He opened an exchange in Middletown, and next began exchanges at Lebanon and Franklin. He owns all those in Warren County and a part of Butler County. This method of communicating ideas has proved very popular here. He was married September 1, 1881, to Emma A. Jones, daughter of Edward and Emma Jones.

John D. Breeding, builder and contractor, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 19, 1819. His father, Thomas H. Breeding, and his mother, Mary Hutchinson, were residents of that county. Mr. Breeding was a soldier during the War of 1812, and after his death his widow received a pension. John D. Breeding was reared on a farm owned by his father until he was sixteen years of age, when his father died. At the age of eighteen he went to Goshen, in the same county, to learn the trade of mason and bricklayer. He remained at this occupation until he was married, when he came to Hamilton, living here three years, and then going to Warren County. He kept a general country store there at Twenty-Mile Stand for about three years, where he succeeded very well. After this he moved to Monroe, in this county, keeping a country store there also for about three years. About this time the war broke out, and he sold his stock, going to Middletown, where he went in the grocery line. For a brief time he was transportation clerk in the foraging department in Cincinnati. Two years and a half after he disposed of his interest to his partner and commenced to take contracts for building, an occupation he is following at present. He joined the Masonic fraternity about thirty-five years ago, and a few years later was admitted to the Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since about 1850. His wife was a member before she was married, and the children are also members. Josephine H. Breeding, his daughter, has been a teacher in the high school for about twelve years. She has one sister, Deborah Jane McAdams. Their mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Harper, was born in Hamilton in 1827. Her parents were William Harper and Jane Rowen. Mr. and Mrs. Breeding were united November 21, 1849, in Symmes Township, Hamilton County.

William Bailey was born near Westchester, in this county, January 3, 1817. His father came from Pennsylvania in the year 1816, and settled in the southern part of this county, where he taught school. His mother died when he was ten years of age, and he was put to the blacksmith trade, which he followed until the year 1847, since which time he has been farming. He was married February 21, 1840, near Perryopolis, Pennsylvania, to Eliza Ann Maginety, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1821. They have had as children Mary Jane, born December 7, 1843; William, December 3, 1852, died August 16, 1854; Sallie E., August 19, 1855, and Joseph H., July 27, 1857, died September 22, 1859. Besides these there was an infant son, born January 21, 1842, and dying the same day. Mr. Bailey's parents were Israel and Catherine Bailey, and Mrs. Bailey's were John and Eleanor Maginety. He connected himself with the Methodists in the year 1844, but is friendly with all Evangelical Churches, believing that on our Churches and schools depend the advancement of our morals and the stability of our country.

Metcalf Bradley Hatch was born in Genesee County, New York, March 5, 1835. His father, Timothy Hatch, died March 27, 1844, and his mother, Lucretia Buell, died in 1865. Daniel Buell, an uncle, was a captain of infantry in the War of 1812, and was killed in the battle of Chippewa. His remains were never found. Mr. Hatch settled in this county in 1858, and was married December 30, 1862, to Martha A. Sutphin, daughter of John Sutphin and Jane Potter. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch have three children, Harry S., Metcalf B., and Jennie R. He has been township trustee, being first elected in the Spring of 1877, and continued till 1878, and was re-elected in 1880 for one year. His brother, Hobart Henry Hatch, went out in the war, and was promoted to captain. A nephew was out in the war as general, and is still in the service.

George C. Barnitz, banker, was born in Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1812. His parents were Charles Barnitz and Rebecca Swope, both natives of that State. Jacob Barnitz, the grandfather, was in the Revolutionary War, and carried a ball in his leg for twenty-one years, when he had his leg amputated, afterwards wearing a false one. When George C. Barnitz first came to this town in 1838, he kept store for Jacob Leibee for two years; in 1840 he commenced with William Young for himself, where the United States Hotel now stands, where he remained for two years. In 1842, with William B. Oglesby, he began where the bank now is in general merchandise, which they carried on for seven or eight years, then buying grain and being in the milling business. In 1862 he and Mr. Oglesby began the banking business, which they are still carrying on. Mr. Barnitz is the active manager. He has been twice married. Barbara Mumma was the first wife. She was the daughter of John Mumma and Susan Bare. She bore her husband two children—Charles S., born in 1843, died in 1847, and George Henry, born in 1848, still living. The second wife, Elizabeth Bittinger, was the daughter of Henry Bittinger and Julia Shafer. He was married to her October 1, 1856, at York Springs,

Pennsylvania, of which place she is a native, and has had five children: Louisa A., born in 1857; John S., born 1859; Harry D., born 1866; William O., born 1868, and Ella K., born 1872. The first two are dead.

Frank Cunningham was born in Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, March 10, 1846. He is the son of John Cunningham and Bridget Doud, who came here in 1856. Mr. Cunningham, the father, built the Montezuma reservoir, about forty-five years ago. He traveled through a large portion of the Northern States and Canada, making contracts for it. It is the largest artificial lake in the United States. He made the deepest cut on the Miami and Erie Canal, when the country was a wilderness, the wolves coming up to the very door. Frank Cunningham, at about eighteen, embarked in the manufacture of cigars, and continued at this for seven or eight years, when he began his present business, that of a dealer in clothing, hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. He was city treasurer in 1876.

Horace P. Clough was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1825. His parents, John P. Clough and Minerva Pratt, came to Clermont County, from Vermont, in 1820, and to this county in 1837. He was married in 1845 to Mary Leibee, born in Middletown in 1827, the daughter of Daniel Leibee and Sarah Enyart. Mr. Enyart emigrated from New Jersey in 1802, and was in the War of 1812. There are three children to this union—Sarah M., Charles H., and D. L. A. Clough. Two members of the Clough family went out in the late war, Hannibal and William A., both serving in the Fourth Cavalry throughout the struggle. Horace P. Clough is a contractor. He was elected mayor in 1853, and member of the council in 1877, in both of which positions he served with credit to himself and the town. Having gained a reputation as a man of business, and being well acquainted with the workings of our canals, he was honored at the convention of 1876 by the Democratic party as its nominee on the State ticket for the board of public works. In 1877 he was elected as one of the representatives from Butler County to the General Assembly. He was chairman of the standing committee on public works, and from long experience and practical knowledge of the workings of the canals of the State he was able to lead the committee to the adoption of such means as would add to their business as well as enlarge the trade done upon them. He is an efficient legislator, and was held in high esteem by all his brother members. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Bishop to adjust all the claims of the State against the general government.

William Culbertson was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and came to this county in 1843. His parents were Joseph Culbertson and Nancy Dickson. He was twice married. By the first marriage he had seven children. James Coe was born December 19, 1840; Joseph W., July 13, 1843; Eliza A. Mitchell, April 23, 1846; Mary B. Hunt, November 19, 1849; Anna M., March 21, 1851, died July 10, 1854; Fanny J. Eudaly, November 5, 1853; William A., November 19, 1856. He was again married on the 7th of May, 1859, at Blue Ball, to Miss Mary Ann Coe, and by her had one child, Ettie M., born February 16, 1861. The Rev. James Coe was among the first preachers in Miami County, Ohio, where he labored for eighteen and a half years, when he moved to Blue Ball, where and about Monroe he was for a good number of years. For many years he married the people in Darke, Shelby, Greene, Miami, and Butler Counties. His denomination was Presbyterian. Mr. Culbertson has been an elder in the Church for about fifteen years, and has been a member since 1857. His wife has been a member since she was ten years old. Her mother was Eliza Todd, coming here with her husband in 1859. Mr. Culbertson was a contractor on the canal, and was very successful, although he had some of the hardest work on the whole line. He would take a contract and make money when others failed. He also put up several locks. He was a man of great perseverance. His oldest son, James C. Culbertson, was in the military service during the war and was discharged on account of ill health, afterwards enlisting, however, again.

Joseph D. Collins, son of Thomas Collins and Mary Ann Bowen, both natives of Virginia, was born in Franklin, Kentucky, October 14, 1815. He was brought up on a farm near Frankfort until he had attained the age of eighteen, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade, following it until 1865, since that time having been engaged in the trade in ice, lime, wood and coal, and in transferring of freights. He has been a resident of this county since 1839. While employed at his trade he did a great deal of traveling, having traveled in three years about five thousand miles in the South, and sometimes going by sea. He was married in December, 1837, at Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, to Margaret Jackson, who was born in New Jersey, March 9, 1821. She died on the 8th of November, 1876. Her parents were Benjamin and Catherine Jackson. They also became residents of this county, moving here in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have had twelve children. Their names were Thomas B., Henry H., Elizabeth Pullian, Charles E., Catherine P. Kemp, Margaret A., James S., Ida, Joseph J., Anna G., Charles F., and Albert G. Six of these children are dead. Charles E. died May 14, 1844; Catherine P. Kemp, August 6, 1871; Joseph J., January 14, 1856; Anna G., January 28, 1875; Charles F., February 1, 1862, and Albert G., March 24, 1863. Mr. Collins has been a councilman in Middletown for about four years. Both his grandfathers, Robert Collins and William Bowen, were in the Revolutionary War. An uncle, Robert Collins, was in the War of 1812, being at the battle of Orleans and at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Samuel Cox was born in this county, June 2, 1835, and was married December 25, 1862, to Mary Ann Paullin, born October 13, 1839. His parents were John M. Cox and Nancy Hilt, and hers were Henry Paullin and Eleanor Williamson. They were all born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cox have been the parents of four children. Ira E. was born August 23, 1869; Samuel F., November 25, 1875; Mary Elizabeth, June 9, 1877; and an infant, now dead, born May, 1866. Three of his brothers-in-law were in the hundred-day service in Virginia—Henry Paullin, Clinton Paullin, and Jacob W. Paullin. Mr. Cox is a farmer.

Stephen V. Curtis, late president of the First National Bank, was born January 7, 1826, in Liberty Township. He left school at the age of fourteen, but worked at home on the farm until eighteen. He then entered a store in Hamilton, and was with his brother Joseph about five years. During the meantime he was in Louisiana, and afterwards went to Cincinnati. In 1849 he was given an interest in a store in Hamilton with N. G. Curtis, on account of his ability. In 1850 he went on a farm in Lemon Township of two hundred and fifty-five acres, of which he bought one hundred and ten. He conducted farming until 1860. In 1855 he began auctioneering, which he followed till 1875, when he abandoned it on account of poor health. He went into banking in 1865, and except one year has been a director, and for eleven years, up to 1882, was the president of the bank.

Edwin Ruthven Campbell was born in Franklin, Warren County, April 27, 1818, and after going to school at that place went to Middletown, living with his brother, Dr. Andrew Campbell, and attended the academy established there by Nathaniel Furman. Having substituted for an active life on his father's farm, near Franklin, one indoors, without the exercise requisite for health, in the course of a year he realized the injurious effects of such neglect. About that time one of the old citizens of Middletown built an old-fashioned flat-boat, which was launched in the Miami Canal, taking aboard a full cargo of provisions and country produce, some of the neighboring farmers joining in the enterprise, for the purpose of trading along the shores of the Ohio and Mississippi, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and Campbell joined the expedition. While the days when this voyage was made differed very materially from those that preceded them, when the flat-boatmen, manning the historic "broad-horn" of earlier times, were of the "half-horse and half-alligator" type, they were at the same time composed of rougher, though none the less warm-hearted and loyal material than that to be found navigating the Western waters to-day.

Returning with health restored by his several months' roughing it, he commenced reading law with Corwin & Campbell, in Hamilton, the firm being composed of Jesse Corwin and Lewis D. Campbell, being admitted to practice at the April term of the Supreme Court, held in Warren County in 1840. Upon the commencement of the publication of the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, in the Spring of 1840, having had some experience as a writer upon the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, he was offered the position of editor, and accepted it, and continued in that capacity for near two years, when failing health compelled its relinquishment. Some years after he again assumed the editorship of a daily paper in Cincinnati, and subsequently, in connection with other parties, commenced the publication of the Cincinnati *Daily Dispatch*, which, in the course of a few years, achieved a high reputation and standing in the ranks of the newspaper press, but during the general suspension of business attendant upon the fearful devastation caused by the prevalence of the epidemic of 1849, was forced to succumb to the pressure. Losing his wife and child the year after, he made his arrangements to go to California, and arrived in San Francisco in April, 1852. With the exception of the mining experiences, common to the majority of adventurers to the Pacific coast, and two years' service at the California capital, while holding the office of State registrar, he has resided in San Francisco the greater portion of the time, engaged in the profession of journalism. Mr. Campbell early began the writing of verse, and attained a high reputation as a poet long before leaving for the western slope.

Aretas Doty, brick manufacturer, was born in Lemon Township, Butler County, October 13, 1835. He is a son of Daniel C. Doty and Catherine Crane. Mrs. Doty was born near Newark, New Jersey, but Mr. Doty was a native, being the son of Daniel Doty, the pioneer. The grandmother of Aretas Doty had a brother in the battle of Trenton. She was often heard to tell how her brother shot an English trooper in that deadly conflict. With the exception of seven years that he lived in Rock Island, Aretas Doty has always lived in this county. He has been a member of the Masonic order for about twelve years, and is still a member in good standing.

Daniel D. Denise, farmer, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1805. His father, William Denise, died in 1839, and his mother, Eleanor Schenck, died in 1852. They came to Butler County in 1814, from New Jersey. Daniel D. Denise was married in 1829, in this county, to Eliza J. Schenck, also a native of New Jersey, where she was born in 1810. Her parents were James Schenck, who died in 1834, and Anna Conover, who died in 1868. They migrated to this section in 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Denise had eight children, four sons and four daughters. John Schenck, the grandfather, was in the Revolutionary War.

Edmund B. DuBois, M. D., was born in Franklin, Warren County, April 3, 1854, and was married September 3, 1877, at Newport, Kentucky, to Anna L. Storms, daughter of John J. Storms and Anna E. Martin. She was born in Wayne County, Indiana, May 7, 1856.

Samuel R. Evans, M. D., was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, April 21, 1819. His parents were Isaac Evans and Jane Morton. Isaac Evans was out in the War of 1812. The son was brought up on a farm until he was twenty-five, studying at home in part. After leaving the farm he went to a medical school. He practiced some time before he obtained his diploma, having to take charge not only of his own but his brother's business, which delayed him a good deal. He has had a large practice for a great many years, but has had a good deal of opposition to work against. He was brigade surgeon during the late war at Covington Heights. He was married in 1851 to Emma Gaunt, daughter of John Gaunt and Eliza Deeds. She is now dead, having departed this life March 14, 1857. He has one son, John Gaunt Evans, M. D., born February 26, 1857.

John J. Eichhorn, manufacturer and dealer in cigars and tobacco, was born in Cincinnati, August 13, 1859. He is the son of John Eichhorn and Louisa Gross, who came here in 1866. John Eichhorn was in the military service of the United States for three years. John J. Eichhorn, at eleven years of age, went to learn the cigar maker's trade, and at twenty-one years entered into business for himself. He was married on the 27th of April, at Middletown, to Florence McClure, daughter of Jackson McClure and Rachael McGill, who came here in 1860.

Isaac C. Faries was born in Middletown, December 29, 1816. His father and mother, Joseph Clark Faries and Nancy Fisher, were married in Lemon Township, March 13, 1813. The family came West in 1792. Joseph C. Faries was a wagon-maker, and learned his trade in Franklin. He was in the War of 1812, and came very near being included in the surrender of Hull, but being delayed on the road turned back home. Isaac C. Faries has a day-book which was kept by his grandfather at an early day, in which the amounts are entered in pounds, shillings, and pence, in which appears an account against a governor of this State for a great number of different articles. Isaac C. Faries was married on the 29th of January, 1842, to Mary Selby, daughter of Zachariah and Cassandra Semple, natives of Maryland. By her he had four children. Mary Y., born January 28, 1843; Malinda Hedding, November 24, 1844; J. C., April 7, 1847; and Eliza Ann, January 8, 1849. His second marriage was to Martha Garrett, on the 27th of March, 1854. By her he has had six children. Charlie M. was born July 24, 1855; Kate Swaim, August 22, 1856; Joseph T., March 18, 1858; Lizzie, May 9, 1859; Frank M., July 18, 1861; and Cary Heath. Mr. Faries was town treasurer two years; councilman, fourteen years; member of the school board, nine years; treasurer of the Jefferson Masonic Lodge for twenty-one years; and treasurer of the fire department for twenty years.

Archibald C. Freeman, dealer in fruits, confectioner, and manufacturer of fly and fish nets, was born February 12, 1824, in Middletown. He is the son of Thomas J. Freeman and Ruth Campbell. The father was in the second war with Great Britain as a captain. He went out in the Fall of 1813. He went from here to Detroit, and was detailed to do guard duty there. Captain Ross came home sick, and Captain Freeman took command of both companies, keeping that command until discharged. He was in the Second Ohio Regiment and Fourth Brigade. The following is a copy of a receipt given to him:

Received of Captain Thomas Freeman, of the Second Regiment of Ohio Militia, in the United States service, two camp kettles as returned property of the United States, and for which I hold his return. Received by me, at Detroit, this fourth day of November, 1813.

W. B. Archer,
Q. M. Sergeant, Second Regiment of Ohio Militia.

COPY OF DISCHARGE.

Detroit, *March* 4, 1814.

To Captain Thomas Freeman:

Sir,—Your manly conduct, strict attention to orders, and duty as an officer, are deserving honor, and are worthy of bearing the name of an officer, wherefore you are honorably discharged the service, and are entitled to credit for a six months' tour of duty. Given under my hand and seal, this day and year above written. Thomas Irwin,
Major in the Second Regiment, Fourth Department of Drafted Ohio Militia.

Mr. Freeman has been township treasurer two terms, and was once elected mayor of Middletown, but did not serve. He had indicated his unwillingness previous to the election.

Harvey Nelson Gallaher, retired merchant, was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 4, 1816. His father, John Gallaher, is still living in that county, aged ninety-four, but his mother, Elizabeth Nye, died January 1, 1866, aged seventy-six. Mr. John Gallaher was drafted in the War of 1812, and made all his preparations to depart, but as Hull surrendered just then he did not go. Harvey N. Gallaher was brought up in Warren County on a farm, working for his father until he was twenty-two years of age, when Mr. Gallaher gave him a farm of twenty-two acres, which he went on and improved. In three or four years more he bought another eighty-three acres, thus filling out the quarter section, where he lived until 1870. In the early part of March of that year he settled in Middletown, going into the packing business, which he continued for five years. Since then he has not been engaged in any occupation. He was married at Red Lion, Warren County, February 17, 1842, to Elizabeth Todd, daughter of John Todd and Elizabeth Snodgrass, who was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1821. They have had two children. Hattie E. was born July 11, 1843, and Francis L. was born May 15, 1846, dying November 27, 1866.

Peter Gebhart was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800, and came out here with his parents when only four years old. He is the son of John Gebhart and

Catherine Geeseman. Mr. Gebhart was in the War of 1812, at Detroit. Peter Gebhart has been twice married. His first union was to Elizabeth Selby, and his second to Nancy Hinkle. The parents of the latter were Joseph Hinkle and Elizabeth Debolt. Mr. Gebhart has had ten children—Susannah, Christiana, Wolverton, Isaac, Andrew J., Peter, Elizabeth Selby, Harriet Wagoner, Catherine Long, Eliza McGee, and Gustavus.

George H. L. Gebhart is a native of Madison Township in this county, as is his wife. Her name was Caroline H. Williamson, daughter of David Williamson and Rachel Compton, and his parents were Daniel Gebhart and Christina Linge. Miss Williamson was married to Mr. Gebhart December 23, 1867, and they have been the parents of six children. Rachel A. was born November 26, 1868; Edwin D., July 20, 1870; Lavina Jane, November 20, 1871; Bertha, December 29, 1873; Daniel, November 8, 1875; and Emma Gertrude, September 1, 1877. Mr. Gebhart was a member of the Home Guards in the last war.

John Graft was born in Holland, September 10, 1826, and came to this county in 1870, although he landed in this country long before. He was married February 15, 1853, in Red Lion, Warren County, to Anna Barnett, daughter of James Barnett and Sarah Lyons. Mr. Barnett died September 25, 1854, and Mrs. Barnett May 12, 1864. They were buried in Reading cemetery, Hamilton County. They came to this county in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Graft have had ten children. John was born February 13, 1854; James, August 27, 1855; Moses, April 20, 1857; William H., January 27, 1859; Sarah Ann, August 29, 1860; Martha Jane, August 9, 1861; Samuel B., October 31, 1864; Maggie Ann, June 11, 1866; Frances Elizabeth, August 16, 1868; and Emma Jane, 1871. James died July 10, 1856, and Sarah Ann September 7, 1860. Maggie Ann and Emma are also dead. Samuel Barnett, a brother of Mr. Graft's wife, was killed at Selma, Alabama, during the last war. He was promoted just before the battle for his bravery.

Daniel Gebhart was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and was brought here by his parents, John Gebhart and Catherine Gesamon, in 1810. They got aboard a flat-boat at Pittsburg, and came down the Ohio River, it being so low that they would run on a sand-bar occasionally. They finally arrived at Cincinnati, however. From there they footed it all the way to Middletown, where Mr. Gebhart remained until the day of his death. John Gebhart was drafted in the War of 1812, and served as a private for two years. He took the cold plague and was brought home, but recovered again. Daniel Gebhart was married on the third day of November, 1821, to Christina Lingle, daughter of Leonard Lingle and Mary Gowker, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and came out here in 1810. Of this marriage ten children were the fruits. Levi was born December 24, 1822; Catherine, October 12, 1823; Hiram, September 3, 1825; Eliza, October 31, 1827; Lavina, December 27, 1829; David, March 1, 1832; Amanda, July 22, 1834; George, August 17, 1838; William, April 12, 1841, and Sarah, August 23, 1843. Mr. Gebhart is a farmer.

Charles F. Gunckel, president of the Merchants' National Bank, and a lawyer by profession, was born in Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, January 4, 1837. Philip and Mary (Loehr) Gunckel, his parents, were both born in Ohio. The Gunckels are associated with the earliest history of Germantown. Philip Gunckel, the grandfather of our subject, was the founder of that village, and named it after Germantown, Pennsylvania, his native State. It was laid out by him in 1814, though he had previously built a saw and grist-mill on Twin Creek, and opened a store at the same place.

Philip Gunckel was a member of the Fifth General Assembly of the State in 1806 and 1807, and also in 1808 and 1809. He was also for many years associate judge and a prominent business man. He died in Germantown, possessed of a large property. Philip Gunckel, a soldier of 1812, the father of Charles F., was a merchant of Germantown, though of retired habits, his father having left his children a considerable estate. His wife died in 1877, at the age of seventy-five. After attending the usual time in the common schools, Mr. Gunckel spent two years in a private academy at Middletown, closing his school period at the age of eighteen. He entered the law office of Mr. L. D. Doty, with whom he remained during two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, and began practicing in connection with Mr. Doty, remaining in partnership with him until 1871. Mr. Gunckel has gained an enviable prominence for his shrewdness in the conduct of his cases.

In 1872 Mr. Gunckel organized the Merchants' National Bank of Middletown, of which he has been president ever since. He has been able to attend to the duties connected with this position, and at the same time keep up his law practice, though lately he pays more attention to his banking interests. The original capital of the bank was $50,000. It was afterwards increased to $75,000, and subsequently to $150,000, its present capital, with $30,000 surplus. It is now carrying upward of $200,000 deposits. The history of this bank has been one of uniform prosperity.

In 1879 Mr. Gunckel built the street railway of Middletown, of which he has since been president, and in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, is the principal stockholder. The road is in excellent condition, and compares favorably with those in large cities. He has laid out several large additions to Middletown, the largest of which consists of forty acres. Mr. Gunckel has for years been largely interested in real estate in and about Middletown. It is worthy of note, that the chief portion of Middletown has been laid out by the members of one family, that of

Stephen Vail, who made the first plat of the town, Hugh Vail, his son, who continued the work afterwards, and lastly, Mr. Gunckel, son-in-law of the latter, who has performed the supplementary work.

On the 21st of May, 1859, Mr. Gunckel was married to Miss Ida A., daughter of Hugh and Jane Vail. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunckel. Ernest M., born March 17, 1860; Lula, born April, 1867; Anna, born December, 1877.

John Eddy, the son of Alvansy and Nancy Eddy, was born in Knox County, this State, April 7, 1838. He was married December 24, 1859, to the daughter of Henry and Mary Kauffman, who was born June 10, 1841. Mr. Eddy served three years in the war, being a member of two different regiments, and came to this county in 1866. He has one child, Minnie, born July 1861. He has been road supervisor, and by occupation is a scale repairer, house-painter, and furniture dresser. His grandfather was in the War of 1812.

J. W. A. Gillespie was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 19, 1837, and is the son of James and Catherine Gillespie. He came to this county in 1870. He was married January 11, 1863, at Franklin, Ohio, to Henrietta Wilkinson, daughter of Richard and Mary Jane Wilkinson, who was born April 26, 1842, in Franklin. They have five children. Edwin W. was born June 9, 1864; Frank P., December 5, 1865; Jennie T., October 22, 1869; Willie F., November 2, 1871, and Robert Y., May 3, 1878. Mr. Gillespie was in the service from April 19, 1861, to January 1, 1865. His elder brother, William C. B. Gillespie, was a captain and major in the Forty-first Illinois Regiment, and was afterward on staff duty with General Pugh and General Custer. George, another brother, served in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry. J. W. A. Gillespie was United States store-keeper in 1868 for six months in Montgomery County, and resigned because of an utter dislike to the business. He is now sergeant-at-arms in Columbus, and represents the *Gazette* and *Enquirer*.

George H. Henkel was born in Madison Township, Butler County, August 28, 1841. He is the son of Hiram L. Henkel and Amanda Mumma, who came to this county about 1832. He was married in Boone County, Kentucky, near Union, July 24, 1867, to Ellen Foster, daughter of Jedediah Foster and Nancy Wynn, born in that county January 23, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Henkel have had three sons and two daughters. Hiram J. was born April 24, 1869; Nannie A., December 31, 1871; Anna B., June 18, 1873; John J., October 14, 1876; Paul F., December 10, 1878. Mr. Henkel is the editor of the *Journal*, and engineer and superintendent of the water-works. He was the assessor of Lemon Township in 1866 for one year, is a member of the school board at present, and for three years from April, 1881, and clerk of the board for one year from that date.

Benjamin Hinkle, son of Joseph Hinkle, Sen., and Elizabeth Hinkle, was born in Madison Township, December 24, 1827. He was married September 26, 1850, to Nancy Selby, daughter of Middleton and Rachel Selby, who came here in 1803. They have had seven children. Mary E. was born July 3, 1854; Rebecca A., July 21, 1856; George L., June 12, 1858; Louisa, September 10, 1862; Bertha, October 12, 1864; Benjamin, March 12, 1868; Clara B., March 13, 1870. Mr. Hinkle has been trustee of Madison Township for three years. His people came here in 1807, and his mother is now dead. Four of his father's brothers were in the War of 1812. His step-grandfather, Gabriel Hutchins, was in the Revolutionary War seven years and six months. Mr. Hinkle's occupation is that of a farmer and stock-raiser.

Thomas Hetzler was born in Kentucky, February 22, 1852. His father, David Hetzler, and his mother, Mary Ann Thornell, live in Hamilton County, this State. His father's grandparents, on both sides of the house, were in the Revolutionary War, and his great-great-grandfather and two sons were in the battle of Brandywine. Mr. Thomas Hetzler was brought up in the town of Lockland, going to work at the age of thirteen in a paper-mill as a cutter boy. After one year he went in George Fox's starch factory, in Lockland, where he served an apprenticeship of six years, and while there learned telegraphing. At the age of twenty he took a night office on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, in Cincinnati, at the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Junction, where he stayed fifteen months, when the office was closed. He applied for a place on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad on November 27, 1872, and obtained the place two weeks after the application. He worked eight months as night operator at Osborn, and then was transferred to Franklin as day operator. Shortly after he was transferred to Miamisburg, Montgomery County, where he stayed two years, and then was promoted to the agency at Sharon, Hamilton County, being there three years and seven months. He then took the Lockland agency, being there for a year and a half, and then coming to Middletown, where he is still as the agent of the Short Line Railway. He has been a member of the Masons since March, 1872, belonging to Pleasant Ridge Lodge, No. 282, in Hamilton County. He was married October 29, 1874, to Emma Kauffman, daughter of John Kauffman and Susan Mittman, of Greene County, who was born September 26, 1852. They have one child, Grace B., born September 25, 1875.

Isaac T. Hand was born in Essex County, New Jersey, in 1814, and settled in this county in May, 1837. His parents, Ira Hand and Rhoda Crowell, are still living in Newark, New Jersey. His grandfather, David Hand, was in the Revolutionary War, and did some prodigious marching. Ira Hand was in the War of 1812, and Isaac's wife's father, James Littell. Mr. Littell was married early in life to Mary N. Wynan, and his

daughter, Caroline, was married to Mr. Hand on the 24th of June, 1844. They have two children, Mary Hand and Ella Skillman. He is a retired merchant. He is now treasurer of Lemon Township, to which office he was elected April 4, 1881, having previously held the same position for four or five years. He was a charter member of the lodge of Odd Fellows, which was organized in 1842, being one out of five or six, and has continued a member ever since. He was elected a trustee of this society for two years, on the 1st of January, 1880. His brother, Ira Hand, Jr., was in the late war until its close. He now lives in Newark, New Jersey.

Jeremiah Marston Hunt, physician and farmer, at Blue Ball, is a native of this county, where he was born January 18, 1849. He is a son of Nathaniel Pearson Hunt and Joanna Marston Hunt, who were both natives of this county. His grandmother came into Ohio in 1802 or 1803, and his grandfather at an early date. His father was born in Butler County, near Miltonville, and lived in that neighborhood all his life, as did the mother, who died near Miltonville, at fifty-two years of age. The grandfather was a tanner, and bought skins of the Indians. Dr. Hunt was married, at Blue Ball, April 9, 1874, to Mary Belle Culbertson, daughter of William and Mary Ann Culbertson, and has had by her three children, William Nathaniel, Mary Bessie, and Robert Culbertson.

John Hoagland, retired farmer, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, April 29, 1807. He is the son of Levi Hoagland, who died April 27, 1856, and Lucy Mallory, who died February 20, 1861. They came to this county in 1818. John Hoagland had very poor school privileges. He was the main support of his family, and was obliged to stay and work at home. At the age of twenty-one he went to learn the shoemaker's trade, and worked at it and farming for twenty years. With his savings he bought land—at first ten acres, then thirteen, and then fifty. These tracts he sold out, buying seventy-two acres, which he improved. After several changes he became the owner of one hundred and seventeen acres and a half, on which he lived for sixteen or seventeen years, when his health became poor. He sold again, and came to Middletown to live, buying real estate and loaning money. Mr. Hoagland has belonged to the Baptist Church for upward of thirty years. His wife is also a member of the same Church, she having joined in the Spring of 1841, both enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know them. There is only one house now standing in Middletown which Mr. Hoagland remembers as being erected when he first came to this county. He was married in Lemon Township in 1840 to Sarah Pierce, who was born in West Virginia, July 22, 1819. Her father was Joseph Pierce, and her mother was Polly Surter. They came here in November, 1831. Taylor Pierce Hoagland, her son, was born October 3, 1847.

John H. Jones was born in Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Great Britain, in 1818, and came to this county in 1845. His parents were Richard and Ann Jones. Mr. Jones is a tailor by occupation. He was married March 25, 1847, in Middletown, to Caroline M. Green, daughter of Peter Davis Green and Mary Stockton, and born in Middletown in 1821. They have four children. Charles John was born April 9, 1848; Robert Green, May 5, 1850; Joseph Ray, May 11, 1853; and Nicholas Edward, in 1861.

F. A. Kennel, who is an agent for all kinds of farming implements at Madison City, was born in the township where he now lives on the 7th of April, 1846. He is the son of John Kennel, Sen., and Anna Augspurger, his father coming to this county in 1842, and his mother being born here. They are members of the Mennonite Church, and are of German descent. He was married on the 25th of March, 1878, to Bertha Kennel, daughter of Peter Kennel and Susannah Iutzi, who came here about 1832. They have had two children,—Alma M. M. Kennel, born August 25, 1874, and Peter F. Kennel, born June 9, 1880. Mr. Kennel was brought up on a farm in Madison Township, staying there until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Illinois, where he stayed three years, teaching school and acting as clerk in a store. After coming back to Ohio he taught school for two years, then going into the grain business. In December, 1876, he embarked in his present employment. He has been president of the school board in Madison City for two years, being elected in the Spring of 1880. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor.

Jacob Kemp, farmer and attorney-at-law, was born April 5, 1819. His parents, Jacob and Mary Magdalena Kemp, came here early in the present century. Jacob Kemp, the father, came to this county and entered a section and part of a section of land, upon which his son now lives. It was all in woods, and inhabited along the Great Miami River by Indians. On the farm where Mr. Kemp, Jr., now lives were at that time wild animals, such as bears, deer, and wolves. There were no roads or markets. Mr. Kemp was a minister in the United Brethren Church, and in addition was a farmer. He practiced medicine also for some years before his decease, which was in 1851, at the age of sixty-two. In 1812 he and his team of four horses were pressed into the service. They were taken north to the lake, where he lost the horses, mostly for want of food, for which he never received any compensation. He and his wife were born and reared in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and were married there. The fruit of this marriage was four children, two sons and two daughters. The oldest, a daughter, was born in Pennsylvania, and is now dead, and the other three in Ohio, all now living. Mrs. Kemp was a member of the United Brethren Church, in which she took a great interest. The meetings then were held in Mr. Kemp's house and

barn, and others in the neighborhood. His wife took great delight in providing food and lodging for ministers and members of her Church. She died in 1840, aged about fifty. The present Mr. Jacob Kemp has been twice married. His first was to Mary A. Zahring, daughter of Philip and Barbara Zahring, a native of Montgomery County, and his second was to Mary M. Miltonburger, daughter of William and Mary Ann Miltonburger, born in Warren County. By these wives he had six children—Leonidas Lycurgus, Emma, Charles Edwin, Horace William, John H., and Bertha Brown. Mr. Kemp was elected a justice of the peace in 1854, and served till 1875—twenty-one years; township clerk in 1855, and served till 1875—twenty years; and in 1874 was elected a representative to the Legislature, serving till 1878, making two terms.

Joshua Kemp, son of Joseph and Mary Magdalene Kemp, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1810. His grandfather, Frederick Kemp, of the same county, served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary War. Joshua Kemp settled on a farm bordering on Elk Creek, in Madison Township, where he lived until 1860, during the Spring of that year removing to Middletown. He was married in 1830, in this county, to Elizabeth Kemp, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Ann Kemp, who was born in this county in 1808. They had eight children. Abram Kemp was born April 14, 1831, and died May 16, 1849; Mary Ann Dingler, May 15, 1833; Elizabeth Ann Eckert, April 28, 1835; Joseph Kemp, July 11, 1837; Samuel D. Kemp, June 29, 1839; Francis M. Kemp, August 12, 1841; Maria Louisa McKechnie, August 26, 1845; Laura Alice Morris, August 25, 1847. Francis M. Kemp served for three years in the late war, fighting as a private soldier in the battle of Chickamauga and many other battles of less importance, never receiving a single wound.

Charles A. Keller, jeweler, of Middletown, was born in Hamilton, April 17, 1854. He is the son of Frank and Mary Keller. At the age of sixteen he began learning the jeweler's trade with S. W. Brock, of Hamilton, going into the business himself in Middletown in 1875, now doing excellently. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Masons. He was married in Newport, Kentucky, on the 22d of October, 1879, to Louisa M. Sebald, daughter of William and Mary Sebald. They came to Hamilton in 1851, where their daughter was born May 23, 1861.

Adam Lamb was born in Germany, January 1, 1820, and came to this county in 1848. He was married in 1851 at Hamilton, to Barbara Waller, also born in Germany, in Bavaria, in 1815. They have had six children. Mary Huffman was born September 14, 1852; Emilia Smitley, September 27, 1853; Frank, February 15, 1854; August, September 24, 1855; Lena, June 2, 1858, and an infant. The latter is dead, together with Lena, who died March 2, 1859. Mr. Lamb's parents were Charles Lamb and Charlotte Synder, and Mrs. Lamb's John Waller and Mary Ann Flagler. None of them ever came to this country. Mr. Lamb was born on the banks of the River Rhine, and went to school until he was fourteen years of age, and staying home with his father until he was drafted in the cavalry at twenty-one. He served two years, when he ran away, with twenty-five other men, and came to the United States, landing in New York, June 1, 1845. He then went to the country and worked in a garden for two years, afterwards going to Easton, Pennsylvania. He worked at the stonemason's trade in this place for one Summer, and then in a large hotel as hostler. In the Summer of 1848 he came to Cincinnati, where he remained a week or ten days, then coming to Hamilton, where he remained until 1854. In that year he went to Middletown. He began in the grocery business, which he has since sold out to his sons. He has a very pretty garden, about a quarter of a mile from the town, of about twenty acres. He has retired from business now, and rents his land. He has always belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and his children are of the same faith. His wife is a Roman Catholic.

George C. Lamb was born in Bavaria, August 20, 1822. He is the son of Charles Lamb and Charlotte Kramer, who both lived and died in Germany. At the age of fifteen he was bound out by his father to learn the shoemaker's trade, the term being for two years. When half of this time had expired he went traveling from city to city, until he was nearly twenty-one years of age. Then he was drafted into the army, in the cavalry arm, but before the time came for him to report at head-quarters he came to New York city, where he landed on the 1st of July, 1844, and went to work at his trade. He worked there for ten years, and at the expiration of this time came West, stopping at Cincinnati for four or five weeks. Middletown was his next place, where he made a visit to his brother, returning for some seven months to Cincinnati, and then coming back to Middletown. Here he acted as clerk for his brother, remaining half a year. At the end of this time he bought out a store, and went into business for himself, buying a neat home about eighteen months afterward. He brought to Middletown the first billiard-table that was ever seen there. He is a member of the Middletown Maennerchor, and is also a member of the St. Paul Church. He has been a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church all his life, and to it his wife and children also belong.

James G. Lummis was born in Lemon Township in 1830, being the son of John Lummis and Ann Bridge. They were both born in Middletown. Joseph Lummis, his grandfather, who was one of the pioneers in this county, was an old Revolutionary soldier, as was also James G. Lummis's great-grandfather, on his mother's side, the Rev. James Grimes, the pioneer preacher and

cabinet-maker. Mr. Lummis was married in 1859, at Middletown, to Mary F. Deardorff, daughter of Jacob Deardorff and Mary Kennedy. The latter is still living at Dayton. Mrs. Lummis was born in Middletown in 1840. They have had six children. Frank K. Lummis was born June 30, 1860; an infant was born April 22, 1862, dying the same day; George D. was born May 10, 1863; Charles A., May 15, 1865; John H., August 21, 1874; and Harry M., November 29, 1875. The latter died November 6, 1879. Mr. Lummis was treasurer of Middletown for two years, beginning in 1871, and is also a member of the school board, commencing in 1877, and serving three years. He was not a member in 1880, but was re-elected in the Spring of 1881. His wife's brother, Captain J. K. Deardorff, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Lummis is a merchant.

D. J. McMahon, editor and publisher of the *Weekly News*, was born on the 6th of May, 1846, in Middletown. He is the son of Cornelius McMahon and Mary A. McGehan. Mr. McMahon was brought up in Middletown, and learned the printer's business nine years ago. He is now publishing a weekly paper, begun February 12, 1881, and has succeeded beyond his expectations. Three of his family were out in the last war—his uncle Richard McMahon, Matthew McMahon, and Daniel McMahon.

William Magie was born in Liberty Township, Butler County, in 1815, on the 12th of September. His parents were Benjamin Magie and Sarah Brown, the father coming here in 1813, and the mother in the same year. He is a farmer and stock dealer. He was married on the 25th of March, 1840, to Rachael A. Slade, daughter of Micajah Slade and Temperance Elliott, the former arriving in this county in 1819, and the latter in 1812. Mrs. Magie was born June 3, 1821. Her father was in the War of 1812, from the beginning to the end. With two other brothers he was present at the surrender of Hull's army. He was trustee of Liberty Township for nineteen years in succession, having the charge of the poor of the township and the widows and orphans. Mr. Magie was brought up on a farm, being forty-one years in one place. He then came to Middletown to live, where he has a fine place. Although his improvements on his farm are of the best in the county, he has three hundred and fifty acres here, besides an improved farm in Kansas, two and a half miles from Beloit, Mitchell County, of eighty acres, with a splendid orchard.

Joseph Mooney, born in Natchez, Mississippi, January 20, 1847, is the son of Joseph Mooney, Sen., and Elizabeth Adler, who live in New York City. He was married September 11, 1872, at Aurora, Indiana, to Carrie Epstein, of that place. Her parents were Abraham Epstein and Betty Myers, and she was born July 26, 1857. Mr. Mooney came to this county March 1, 1881. and carries on a store for dry goods, novelties, and cheap variety. He has one child, Hattie Mooney, who was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, July 23, 1873.

Theodore Marston, retired farmer, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Middletown, was born in Madison Township on the 26th of January, 1828. He is of an old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather Marston served all through the war of our independence. His father, Jeremiah Marston, came to this county in 1819. He was married to Mary Ann Vail, a native of this county, who was born in 1802. They are now both deceased. Theodore Marston's grandfather, Shobal Vail, came to Middletown from New Jersey as early as the year 1798, and in connection with his father, Stephen Vail, and three brothers, Aaron, Randall, and Hugh, bought the land where Middletown is now situated, on the east shore of the Miami, including Madison City on the west side. Aaron and Randall Vail settled on the western side of the river, and opened up two large farms. Aaron Vail also built at an early day the large frame mill on the western side of the river, known in later days as the Mumma Mill. It does not now exist. Shobal Vail, in connection with his father, built a fulling mill and grist-mill on the site now occupied by the planing mill, which was the beginning of Middletown. Shobal Vail married Mary Bonnell, of Clear Creek Township, Warren County, in the year 1799, and they lived at Middletown ever afterwards, first in a house just across the canal, about opposite Second Street, and afterwards built and occupied till their death the brick residence now owned by the Catholic Church, and occupied by the Rev. Mr. O'Rourke as a parsonage. Shobal Vail died in 1849, and his wife in 1851. At that time the canal was the western boundary of their farm, and the principal part of what is now called Dublin was embraced in it. It is now all in the corporation. Mary Ann Vail, the mother of Mr. Marston, was born in May, 1802, and was one of the first white children born in that neighborhood.

Jeremiah Marston was born in Maine in March, 1798, coming to Ohio on reaching his majority. He made the journey principally on horseback, teaching school the Winters of 1819 and 1820 in Monroe. The latter year he went to Middletown, acting as school-master, and there are old men now in that vicinity who recollect being his pupils. He married Mary Ann Vail in 1821, and they lived either in Middletown or close by till March, 1826, when they purchased and moved on what became their future home for life, the farm known as the Marston homestead, situated half a mile west of Miltonville, Madison Township. He was a leading man in the community in which he lived, having received a good education in his youth, and taught school six years. He was always a strong Whig in politics, serving one term as associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. He died November 17, 1857, and the mother died November 14, 1855.

Theodore Marston was the third living child of his parents, and the first one born at the old homestead in Madison Township. He was brought up to farm life, and adopted it as a profession, and was married in 1851 to Susan A. Flickinger. After one year's farming on his father's place, he purchased and moved on what was then known as the Parks farm, near Blue Ball, where he lived for six years, or until after the death of his parents. He then purchased and went to live on the old homestead, where he lived until 1879; then, having built a new residence on South Main Street, Middletown, moved into that place. He is now vice-president of the First National Bank of that place, of which he aided the organization, and has been director nearly ever since; and was formerly vice-president two years, and president of the American Color Printing Company. On the 2d of September, 1851, he was married at Seven-Mile, in this county, to Susan A. Flickinger, daughter of Jacob Flickinger and Hannah Kumler, who came to this county in 1819. They have had five children. Mary Alice Good was born August 26, 1852; Jennie, August 26, 1854; Lizzie Kirkpatrick, June 12, 1857; Katie, October 28, 1861, and Edna, February 14, 1865. The latter is dead.

Daniel McCallay, president of the First National Bank of Middletown, was born August 10, 1839, at Dayton, Ohio, being the first son of Henry and Anna (McKnight) McCallay. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of New Jersey. They removed to this State with their parents about 1830. The father early learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he labored in Miamisburg, that being the place where his parents settled. He afterwards followed his trade in Dayton, where the subject of this sketch was born. Returning to Miamisburg, he engaged in the hotel business. The McCallay House, of that place, was conducted by him until about 1857, when he removed to Middletown, where he kept what was then and is now known as the United States Hotel. This he conducted till 1861, being compelled to withdraw from business on account of failing health. He died the year following, in 1862, at the age of forty-nine. His widow survived him but three years, dying in the year 1865, at the age of forty-nine, also.

At the age of eighteen, Daniel engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of Jacob Leibee, of Middletown. He continued in his employment for three years, till 1861, when he was made a partner in the business. The firm of Leibee & McCallay was continued till 1870. Mr. McCallay then withdrew from the dry goods trade, and with the proceeds of nine years' prosperous business, engaged in the lumber and grain trade in the country with Mr. J. M. Robinson, a silent partner. They carried on a large business, both in Middletown and Franklin, till 1877. Mr. McCallay was the first to build a grain-house in Middletown with modern conveniences, constructed so as to admit teams and wagons, by which means the grain could be dumped under a roof.

In 1877 Mr. McCallay, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Wilson, bought the tobacco factory then carried on by Mr. P. J. Sorg, Mr. John Auer, and Mr. Wilson. Mr. McCallay and Mr. Wilson bought the interest of the other partners. A large addition to the factory was soon built, and the enterprise greatly increased. The original capacity of four hundred thousand pounds per year was increased the first year to nearly a million, and the second year to nearly two million pounds, which is its present annual product. The plug tobacco manufactory of Wilson & McCallay is one of the largest west of the Alleghanies, and gives employment to upward of three hundred operatives. In 1878 Mr. McCallay disposed of his real estate and invested it in stock of the First National Bank of Middletown. The year following he was made one of the directors, and at the election of January, 1882, was chosen its president. The capital of the bank is now one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with fifty-five thousand dollars of surplus, of which Mr. McCallay owns one-sixth. Mr. McCallay's religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member since 1875.

On the 23d of October, 1859, Mr. McCallay was married to Miss Mary E. Leibee, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Leibee, of Middletown. Mr. Leibee, who was Mr. McCallay's first employer and partner, died June, 1876. His wife had preceded him but a few months, having died in November, 1875. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCallay, both living. Mary E. was born July 15, 1862, and Edwin L., born July 30, 1874.

Edmund L. McCallay, commercial traveler in tobacco, was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, June 15, 1842. He is the son of Harry McCallay and Lydia Ann McKnight, who came to this county in the Spring of 1857. William McCallay served in the Mexican War. Edmund L. McCallay enlisted in Company D, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, August 5, 1862, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862, being confined in Libby Prison three months. On being paroled, he was sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and from there to Camp Chase, where he acted as a clerk in the office of the provost-marshal, Captain John W. Kyle. He remained there nearly one year. Securing an appointment as second lieutenant United States Colored Infantry, March 4, 1864, and passing a satisfactory examination before a board of regular army officers at Louisville, Kentucky, he was sent on to Camp Delaware, Ohio. He was appointed post quartermaster and commissary in April, 1864. On application, he was relieved by the governor and sent to the front in August, with two hundred and forty recruits. He was ordered to Washington, and appointed assistant aid-de-camp to General Yeoman, being promoted to first lieu-

tenant, August 10. After being relieved, he was again appointed an aid-de-camp to General A. M. Blackman, and shortly after made brigade commissary. During the next few months he served as aid-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general, being appointed post adjutant at Smithsville, North Carolina, in September, 1865. He was mustered out at Camp Chase, in October, returning to Middletown, where he went into the dry-goods business. Shortly after he received an appointment as second lieutenant in the regular army, to date from July, 1866. He was ordered to Fort McPherson, where he was till May, 1867, afterward acting as commissary to Major-general John E. Smith. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1867, and was afterward stationed at several military posts. He resigned his position as first lieutenant December 31, 1870. He participated in many engagements with the Indians while stationed at Forts C. F. Smith and Phil. Kearney. At present he is a traveling salesman for Wilson & McCallay, plug tobacco manufacturers.

John Nicol, farmer, was born on the 1st of May, 1831, in Germany. He is the son of Leonard Nicol and Margaret Billman. The former died in Union County and the latter in Germany. He was married on the 28th of October, 1856, in Middletown, to Kunigunda Eichler, born in Germany on the 19th of June, 1828, dying in 1874, on the 4th of October. They had three children—John A., born October 19, 1858; Catherine M., born November 20, 1861; and Anna B., born July 17, 1861. Catherine M. died April 23, 1881. Mr. Nicol came to Middletown in 1854, and worked nine years in the paper-mill, then buying a farm in Union County, living there six years. He then came back to Butler County, in Lemon Township, where he bought a farm of fifty acres, upon which he still resides with his family. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Anton Neuner was born in the North Tyrol, Austria, August 29, 1829, and is the son of John Neuner and Josephine Schefthaler. His occupation at home was that of a miner. He was married in Cincinnati, July 12, 1863, to Sarah Deutschler, who was born in Oberkirch, Baden, October 29, 1831. Her parents were Joseph Deutschler and Eve Veglir. Mr. and Mrs. Neuner have had eight children—Kate, Carrie, Josephine, John, Antony, Emma, Rosa, and Mary. Mr. Neuner stayed with his parents until he was seventeen years old, then going to Steunermacht and working in an iron mine for thirteen years. Then he came to America, and eight years ago went to Middletown, where he has been farming ever since.

William B. Oglesby, treasurer of Butler County, was born January 30, 1815, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He is the second son of Joseph and Mary (Addleman) Oglesby, who reared a family of nine children. Mr. Oglesby's parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. In the year 1818 the family removed to Cincinnati in company with Mrs. Oglesby's parents. In 1823 the family took up their residence on Elk Creek, about two miles north of Jacksonburg, where they lived until within two years of the death of Mr. Oglesby, in 1860, at the age of seventy-two. His wife died in 1859, aged sixty-eight.

At the age of thirteen, William B. Oglesby left home to clerk in the store of Captain Hiram Potter, of Jacksonburg. In 1830 he went to Middletown and entered the store of Jonathan Martin as clerk in the same room now occupied by himself and Mr. George C. Barnitz as bankers. He remained there about three years till the death of Mr. Martin, who was succeeded in the business by Messrs. Tytus & Wrenn, in whose service Mr. Oglesby continued till 1835, with the exception of six months. In that year Mr. Tytus bought his partner's interest, and Mr. Oglesby was given his former position, which he filled for the next two years. In 1838 Mr. Oglesby became a partner with Mr. Tytus, which was continued till 1840. In the Fall of that year he, with his brother Jacob, bought a stock of goods in Philadelphia, which at Pittsburg were shipped on the steamer *Troy* for Cincinnati. Near Portsmouth the boat with freight was sunk, and no insurance. Mr. Oglesby succeeded in fishing his goods out of the river after lying at its bottom for ten days. They were dried in the corn-fields near by, and reshipped to Cincinnati, and thence to Dayton, where a store was opened. After two months' experience there the goods were shipped to Sidney, where they succeeded in selling them to good advantage at the end of one year. Mr. Oglesby sold out his stock and immediately engaged in the grocery trade at Urbana, where he remained for two years. He then went to Philadelphia as clerk in a dry goods store, remaining there about eight months, at the expiration of which time he married a lady from Hanover, Pennsylvania. In company with his wife he came to Middletown, and in the Spring of 1844 engaged in the dry goods trade again, in company with George C. Barnitz. This partnership was continued till 1857. A great portion of the time from 1844 to 1855 the firm was engaged in buying produce, pork-packing, and various other branches, including a kind of banking business.

In 1855 Mr. Oglesby engaged in the manufacture of paper at the mills now owned by Oglesby, Moore & Co., and which is still continued. The business was then carried on by John W. Erwin & Bros., and a half-interest was purchased by Mr. Oglesby and his partner. He is senior member in the present firm, and since it was incorporated, in 1867, has been its president and general manager, and attends to all its interests. They carry on a very extensive business, and for many years were the largest in Middletown. He is also interested in the Harding Paper Co., of which he has been treasurer for several years. He owned an interest in the institution years before, under the firm name of Harding, Erwin & Co. Mr. Oglesby has also been interested for ten years in the Tytus Paper Co., of which he is likewise treasurer.

William A. Powell was born in Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, being the son of Elijah S. Powell and Clarissa A. Sweet. He went out in the war, enlisted as a veteran with the Seventeenth Ohio, was through Sherman's great march to the sea, and was mustered out at the close. Elijah served eighteen months, and was disabled near Atlanta, Georgia, still suffering from the effects. William A. Powell was married in Oxford, Ohio, in 1868, to Mary J. Moore, daughter of Moses and Charity Moore, who was born in Cumminsville, Hamilton County, by whom he has had two children—Harry W., born March 12, 1869, and Jennie G., who is dead. Mr. Powell carries on book and job printing in Middletown.

Jonathan J. Pettit, son of Joab Pettit and Nancy Thomas, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, November 9, 1806. His mother lived to the great age of ninety-nine, her death then being the result of an accident. She was walking on a stone floor, when her cane slipped, and she fell, breaking her hip. She had always been a very active woman, was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and had been a member of the Methodist Church for over sixty years. Mr. Pettit was married in Middletown, in 1844, to Susan Bridge, who was born in this county, in 1811. She is the daughter of William Bridge and Rebecca Grimes, who came to this county in 1804, and settled in Middletown. James Grimes, the grandfather of Susan Bridge, was a local Methodist Episcopal preacher, the first Methodist sermon that was ever preached in Middletown being delivered in his house, that being used as the church for a number of years. In this part of the country he was a cabinet-maker, and used to make the coffins, and then go and preach the funeral sermon. The house mentioned was located on what is now known as East Fourth Street, but was then known as East Greet Street. He died at the age of eighty-seven, in March, 1845. Mr. Pettit's grandfather was in the War of 1812. Jonathan J. Pettit came to Middletown in 1843. He is a builder and brickmaker and layer. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for over fifty-four years, having joined in 1828.

John George Rish, farmer, was born in Germany, on the River Rhine, on the 2d of December, 1814. He is the son of Frederick Rish and Katherine Weber, now both dead. He came to this county in 1846, having previously been married, in February, 1837, to Elizabeth Eveningred, born in the same neighborhood as her husband, April 28, 1812. She is the daughter of Conrad Eveningred and Louisa Stoke. Neither the parents of Mr. or Mrs. Rish ever came from Germany. They have had nine children. Catherine Segalox was born October 18, 1838; Mary Stoke, November 1, 1841, dying in October, 1870; Emma Diver, August 22, 1843; Elizabeth Schriner, August 11, 1845, deceased; Samuel, August 15, 1848; and Sarah Shafer, March 28, 1854. George died in Germany, and the dates of the births of Daniel and Julia Ann have not been preserved. Mr. Rish was made an apprentice to the shoemakers' trade very early in life, being only fifteen years old, giving for the privilege twenty dollars and two years of his time for nothing, supporting himself. This occupation he has always followed, but he has now a farm in addition.

Nicholas Rushart, born in Bavaria, August 8, 1826, emigrated to this country in 1853, and not long after was married to Margaret Meny Maixner, who was also a native of Bavaria, where she was born on the 15th of June, 1834. The parents of Mr. Rushart were Jacob Rushart and Charlotta Stuhie, and those of Mrs. Rushart George and Mary Ann Maixner. None of them ever came to this country. Mr. Rushart has six children, Charlotta Eve, George John, Mary Anna, Eliza Catherine, Nicholas John, and Freddie. Mr. Rushart was out in the hundred-days' service.

Stephen V. Russell was born in Lemon Township December 17, 1811, and was reared on a farm, staying there until he was fifteen or sixteen years old. Then he went out to work by day's work and by the month, remaining at this until within the last twelve or fifteen years, when he began dealing in stock, buying and feeding hogs, and then selling them. He is the son of George Russell and Mary Vail. His father's people came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and then came on horseback to the Miami River, where they began clearing and building a cabin. George Russell died when his son was a small boy. The mill built by his grandfather Vail was torn away by high water in 1805, when it had stood but two years. Stephen V. Russell has a table made out of the first walnut log sawed in this township. His parents were Friends, and to that belief their son still adheres.

Thomas E. Reed, physician, was born in this county in 1844. He is the son of William Reed and Margaret Sigerson, both born and brought up in this county. After a collegiate education at the Miami University at Oxford, he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. W. D. Linn, of Middletown. He then studied at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated in the year 1872, afterwards locating in Vincennes, Indiana, in partnership with Dr. S. C. Whiting, where he remained two years, since when he has been in active practice in Middletown. He is a firm believer in the doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*, and conforms his practice strictly to that of the homeopathic school of medicine.

James Martin Robison was born April 11, 1811, in Butler County. His father, James Robison, was born and brought up in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Jane Parks, was born in Pennsylvania, but when four years of age was removed to Kentucky. They came to this county in 1806. A brother to his father, John Robison, was in the Revolutionary War. At the age of seventeen James M. Robison began learning the wagon

trade, when his employer broke up business. He again returned to the farm, afterwards was in Middletown in the lumber business, and conducted a planing-mill where Mr. Tytus's paper-mill now stands. He also owns a fine farm two miles north of Middletown, on the Germantown Pike, and a large steam saw-mill, one hundred and forty feet long and forty feet wide, three stories high. The first story is built of stone. The mill is of forty-five horse power capacity. There is also a turning-lathe and planer. It is situated where there is business all of the time. He was married on the 14th of September, 1851, to Sarah D. Talbert, who was born in North Carolina in 1825. She is the daughter of William Talbert, who died March 9, 1867, and Willmett Lamb, who died December 7, 1837. The father came in 1837, but the mother never came. She lived and died in Preble County. Mr. Robison has been a member of the New School Baptist Church for about twenty years. His wife is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and has a large acquaintance and circle of friends.

Abraham Simpson, retired farmer, was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, on the fifth of September, 1795. His parents were Thomas Simpson and Margaret Griggs. He came to this country from New Jersey in 1818. His father had left home, in 1799, to come to this region on horseback, by the way of Fort Pitt, and from that place, now known as Pittsburg, started on alone. The man who kept the tavern there persuaded him to trade his horse for a skiff and come down the river, as it was considered very dangerous to travel any other way. So he, and a companion he met in that place, left together, having plenty of provisions, and were never heard of afterwards. Abraham was reared on a farm until he had attained sufficient age to be put as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, where he stayed four years. After completing his time he worked for a little while, but could get no steady employment, and determined to go West to Ohio. With his brother-in-law, Seth Dye, who had a wife and one small child, about a year old, they left, and were six weeks and four days on the road. The highways were very muddy, there being no turnpikes then; but they had a good team of horses, and got through with only one accident. They overtook an Irishman and his family who had four horses to his wagon, and Mrs. Dye was persuaded to get in their wagon, as there was a place to lie down. She had not gone far before they upset, breaking three of her ribs. All thought the child was killed, but it was not, and in fact had scarcely received any injury.

After getting to Middletown Mr. Simpson worked at his trade, blacksmithing, for about twenty years, his shop being the only one in the town. He then sold out and bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres. He has added to it until it now comprises one hundred and ninety-six. It is one of the best improved farms between Middletown and Lebanon. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for about fifty years, his wife joining at the same time. Nearly all his children are members also. He was married on the 15th of May, 1823, in Warren County, five miles west of Lebanon, to Euphemia Longstreet, born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1799, on the 9th of January. Her parents were Aaron Longstreet, who died June 7, 1858, and Mary Higgins, who died March 20, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have had nine children.

Martin Sheets was born in Miami County, Ohio, February 3, 1824. His father, David Sheets, died January 30, 1836, and Sarah Fouts, his mother, died October 28, 1862. He was married November 28, 1848, in Hamilton, to Elizabeth J. Matson, whose parents were Enoch Matson and Mary Direly. She was born in this county, September 20, 1824, and her father died in March, 1847, and her mother, May 5, 1855. They came to the county in 1807, but the grandfather came in 1800. His name was Frederick Fouts. He was drafted during the War of 1812, but instead of going out hired a substitute, for whom he paid eighty dollars. Mr. Sheets stayed on the farm until the age of twenty was attained, when he entered a blacksmith's shop as an apprentice, serving two years. Then he labored as a journeyman for a year and half, starting out for himself September 20, 1847, in the village of Amanda, and has been working at the business ever since, with the exception of eight months he spent in Illinois in farming, in 1862, then returning to his old home. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has been so since 1868, holding the office of junior warden and trustee for a good many years. He has also been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1853, his wife also joining at the same time. Their children are William Alexander, born February 22, 1850; David H., August 10, 1852; Charles M. and Henry B., twins, born on the 15th of May, 1856, and dying the same day; Eddie, February 2, 1862, dying January 7, 1863; and two infants, one born on the 25th of December, 1854, and the other on the 1st of April, 1864, both dying on the day of their birth. Mr. Sheets was supervisor in 1851. A brother, Robert Sheets, was in the army as a private, and died of small-pox at Paducah.

Peter P. Schenck, an old and esteemed farmer of Madison Township, was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, on the 3d of May, 1801. He is the son of Garret G. Schenck, who was born April 30, 1758, and died in 1839, and Jane Van Kirk, born September 8, 1769, and dying in 1836. They were both born in Monmouth County, in that State. The father was in the Revolutionary War for four or five years. Peter P. Schenck's birth-place was about forty miles from New York City. It was sold when he was about six years of age, his parents then buying a farm in Monmouth County, within one mile of the lower bay of New York, and six miles from Sandy Hook, where they lived until 1816. That farm was then sold, and his father came to Ohio. Peter was then fifteen

years of age. They arrived at Franklin, Warren County, on the 22d of June, 1815, the father buying a farm within two miles of that place.

The present Mr. Schenck lived there until he married Catherine Johnson in 1821, and in 1822 moved to Butler County, having lived here ever since, or sixty years. They had five children, one of whom only is living, his youngest, who is forty-six years of age, now living at Peoria, Illinois. Their births and deaths are as follows: Johnson, born December 12, 1821, died September 12, 1839; Mary Ann, born February 25, 1823, died July 21, 1854; William, born March 24, 1826, died January 26, 1875; Garrett, born July 8, 1830, died July 24, 1830; Henry, born December 14, 1835. Mrs. Schenck's father, John Johnson, came to Ohio in 1810, and died in 1850; and Polly Sutphin, her mother, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Mrs. Schenck died in 1858, and in 1868 Mr. Schenck married Mrs. Elizabeth Heffner, whose maiden name was Morningstar. He was township trustee for about twelve years. His occupation has been that of a farmer.

William J. Schenck, son of B. G. Schenck and Phœbe J. DuBois, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 25, 1854. He began the livery business in Middletown in 1879, and has done a good trade. He has a large stock both of horses and carriages. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been so for ten years. He was the secretary of its Sunday-school for three years. He is the grandson of a soldier of the Revolutionary War, William Schenck. His brother, A. D. Schenck, was in active service for three years. In 1864 he went to West Point, to school, graduating in 1868, and has been in the service ever since. He has been to California, Mexico, and Texas.

Michael Simpson was born in York County, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1820, being the son of Arthur Simpson and Catherine Butcher. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of fifteen went to Weston, Lewis County, West Virginia, and learned the tailor's trade. He served four years at this, and afterward engaged in buying and selling grain and shipping it to Cincinnati. About ten years ago he came to Middletown, and opened a merchant tailoring establishment. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty-eight years, his wife joining the Church at the same time. Her maiden name was Ellen Warner. She was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, June 13, 1822, and was the daughter of John Warner and Rachel Rush, who came to this county in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were married April 25, 1847. They have had ten children. Theodore C. was born February 27, 1848; Frances C., July 23, 1850; Henry A., September 22, 1853; Joseph H., February 23, 1855; John R., January 24, 1859; Carrie E., May 18, 1861; Mamie L., November 14, 1862; Ida May, August 19, 1864; Susie R., July 24, 1868; Jean W., October 14, 1872. Mr. Simpson was a justice of the peace for three years, being elected in 1853. His son enlisted in 1862, and was captured and sent to Andersonville Prison for about four months, coming very near dying. He enlisted in the Fifty-third Ohio Regiment. Of Mr. Simpson's children Frances C. has received a very fine education, and for the last twelve years has been teaching school in Jeffersonville. Henry A. Simpson is a cutter in a large tailoring establishment in Columbus, Ohio. John R. is the assistant cutter in the Middletown establishment. Theodore C. Simpson is book-keeper and paymaster in a large tobacco establishment.

William Sebald was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 10, 1830. His parents are Casper Sebald and Margaret Schalk, the mother coming to this county with William in 1854. He was married in Hamilton, on the 29th of September, 1857, to Mary Dilg, daughter of Henry Dilg and Louisa Schwab, who was born in Hamilton June 12, 1841. Her parents came here in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Sebald have had ten children. The first was an infant, dying shortly after its birth, in 1858. Louisa M. Keller was born in May, 1860; Minnie A., June 10, 1861; George H., November 15, 1864; Edward C., August 11, 1866; William J., April 15, 1869; Charles, September 2, 1871; Frank A., January 26, 1874; Mamie A., April 9, 1876, and Gustavus A., January 28, 1879. Frank A. died April 15, 1875. Mr. Sebald learned carriage painting and trimming in Bavaria, and after coming to this county he worked at his trade for about five years, when he built a brewery in Middletown, where he carried on the brewing business until his death, which occurred December 10, 1880, his wife carrying on the business. He was a member of the town council and school board about five years.

Daniel C. Snyder was born in Madison Township, May 3, 1837. His parents were Daniel and Catherine Ann Snyder. He is a farmer. He was married December 10, 1857, to Mary Jane Sinkey, daughter of John Sinkey and Louisa A. Weikel. She was born in Amanda, Lemon Township, April 15, 1838. They have had five children. Sarah C. Snyder was born January 1, 1859; John M. Snyder, November 22, 1862; Daniel S. Snyder, November 21, 1866; Clara L. Snyder, December 13, 1871, and William M. Snyder, April 21, 1875. Daniel S. and William M. are dead.

Joseph Sutphin was born in Lemon Township, December 24, 1817. His parents, John Sutphin and Jane Potter, were of the earliest families in the neighborhood. His grandfather, Abraham Sutphin, was in the Revolutionary War, and his father, John Sutphin, in the War of 1812. Moses Potter settled in Lemon Township in 1795, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married on the 14th of April, 1840, at Piqua, to Caroline Johnston, born in that town, in 1819. Her father, William Johnston, died in 1823, and her mother, Mary Shaw, is also dead. Three children have been given to

this marriage—Charles Sutphin, Harriet J. Gunckel, and Mary Belle Pendleton. Charles enlisted in 1861, in the Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and was afterwards appointed as a lieutenant in the Ninety-third, serving three years, and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Sutphin has been a member of the school board for nine years, and has been a member of the Episcopal Church since 1860. His business is that of a miller and paper manufacturer.

Jacob Schaffer was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 24, 1841, and came to this county in 1860, and to the United States three years before. His first residence was in Germantown, where he had an uncle living. He began learning a trade there, working at it for three years. In 1860 he came to Middletown, when he went to work at his trade, but went out in the army April 19, 1861, in the Twelfth Ohio Infantry, for three months. He re-enlisted December 2, 1861, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and remained with it until the close of the war. While he was in the army of the West, he served under General Buel, General Rosecrans, General George B. Thomas, and General W. T. Sherman. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and from there went on the march through Georgia to the sea, to Savannah. After its subsequent marching, he went on to Louisville with his regiment, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Schaffer was in all the Western engagements, and was never exempted from duty, but was always ready. When he first went out he was private under Captain William Patton. He was promoted to corporal within the first six months, and went through the regular promotions until he became the captain of Company G, Sixty-ninth Ohio.

When he came back from the army he went in partnership with Charles Latterner. He was elected secretary of the German Building and Saving Association eight years. He was elected town treasurer in April, 1876, and still holds the office. He now conducts a barber-shop. He was married in Middletown, October 4, 1861, to Eliza Merriman, who was born in Liscuel, Ireland, July 25, 1844, and is the daughter of Stephen Merriman and Elizabeth Regan. Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer have nine children. Jacob Schaffer was born June 20, 1862; William T. S., April 18, 1866; Ulysses G., December 2, 1867; George F., August 2, 1869; Joseph H., February 20, 1871; Anna, March 26, 1873; Harry, July 28, 1875; Daniel, May 6, 1877; and Mamie, July 26, 1879. Jacob Schaffer, the father of Mr. Schaffer, is still living, in Germany, but his mother, Elizabeth Knapp, died November 5, 1877. Mrs. Schaffer's parents are dead.

John R. Shafor, a prominent stock breeder of Middletown, Ohio, was born in Lemon Township, Butler County, Ohio, December 6, 1817, and was the fourth child and first son born to William and Jane Shafor. He remained on his father's farm until he had reached the age of nineteen, when he went to work in a sash-factory carried on at the mouth of Dick's Creek, by Mr. Isaac Gardner. He remained in this occupation three years, at the end of which time he engaged to work a neighboring farm on shares. The product of the first season was principally corn, which did not sell at a remunerative price. This so discouraged the young farmer that he gave up agricultural pursuits and engaged in merchandising in Amanda. After two years of unprofitable business, he sold his small stock of goods at a sacrifice, and engaged to work on an uncle's farm at ten dollars per month. This was during the Summer season of 1843.

On the 6th of December of the same year, having just reached his twenty-sixth birthday, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Davis, daughter of Vincent and Anna Davis, who resided on a farm near Hamilton. Nothing daunted with his past struggle, he went to work in the pork-house of F. J. Tytus at nine dollars per month, including his board.

The following Spring Mr. Shafor moved to the farm of Mr. P. W. Shepherd in Liberty Township, where he remained one year working the farm on shares. At the end of this time he removed to the farm formerly occupied by John Mulford, five miles south of Middletown, where he remained one year, and at the expiration of this time found himself in possession of the neat sum of four hundred dollars. With this amount he purchased a farm of fifty acres near Princeton, seven miles northeast of Hamilton. For this farm he agreed to pay one thousand dollars—four hundred dollars down, and the remainder in two installments, covering a space of three years. He remained on this farm one year longer, during which time land advanced in price, and at the expiration of this time he sold his farm for thirty-six dollars per acre. Returning to Amanda with two thousand dollars in cash, he purchased one hundred acres of fine land from John Dickey, agreeing to pay him four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the same. Making his first payment, three hundred dollars, he gave his notes for the remainder, and on the 1st of January, 1850, received the deed for the farm, and took possession of the same. During the following Summer Mr. Shafor erected a comfortable dwelling, and in October of the same year he moved his family, consisting of his wife and a little four-year-old daughter, to their new home. She and the infant child died April 29, 1851.

On the 15th day of December, 1852, he was again married, to Miss Rebecca B. Vail, daughter of Randall and Maria Vail, of Madison Township, near Middletown, and in the following March he resumed the charge of his farm, having rented it previously, from the death of his first wife, to a family with whom he boarded. As a result of this union four children were born to them, all of whom died. By the death of his family Mr. Shafor became again discouraged, and for the space of two years there was a cessation from business cares, dur-

ing which time he sold out his implements and rented his farm. However, in 1859, he again commenced operations in the grain and stock business, in partnership with S. V. Curtis at Amanda. They followed this business during the war, and were very successful. Being at the age that would make him subject to the draft at the commencement of the rebellion, he stood his chances until June 24, 1864, when he became exempt by law from doing military service. But to show his patriotic spirit and love for his country he furnished a recruit at his own expense, who fought in his stead until peace was declared.

In 1866 Mr. Shafor built what is known as the Shafor Block in Middletown, and in May, 1872, removed his family to that city. In that year he began dealing in fresh and cured meats, in partnership with F. M. Kemp, with whom he is now associated and doing a thriving business. Mr. Shafor is one of the charter members of the First National Bank of Middletown, and assisted in its organization. He was one of its largest stockholders for a number of years, and also a director, and for one year its vice-president. Mr. Shafor has been foremost in all good works, and for the space of about forty years has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Middletown. An enterprise worthy of special notice is that of breeding fine sheep, for which Mr. Shafor has few superiors and a wide reputation. In 1879 he imported from Oxfordshire, England, a few of the celebrated Oxfordshire down sheep, which proved so satisfactory that he was induced, in the Fall of 1880, to make another importation, making his selections from the noted flocks of Adams, Fox, Treadwell and Gillett, who have the largest reputation of any stock-breeders in England. Mr. Shafor's stock farm is situated on Dick's Creek, and consists of three hundred acres. It is conducted by his nephew, W. A. Shafor, under the firm name of J. R. and W. A. Shafor, and is well adapted in every respect for this purpose. Dick's Creek runs through the entire farm, affording plenty of good, clear water for the use of his stock.

Mr. Shafor is one of the most prominent citizens of Middletown. His career throughout has been one worthy of emulation, and shows plainly what can be accomplished by industry, good judgment, and a straightforward course. Mr. Shafor is a gentleman of fine social qualities, and has a very genial and affable disposition. From a poor farmer boy he has carved his way through adverse circumstances to a position of distinction and affluence, and stands high in the community as a man of sterling qualities. In all his business relations he shows an equitable spirit, and toward all public improvements he manifests a deep interest, and contributes liberally of his means for their support.

Francis J. Tytus, president of the Tytus Paper Company, and for fifty-five years a resident of Middletown, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, about twenty miles west of Winchester, February 6, 1806, and continued on the farm of his father until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the store of Robert Sheward, in the same neighborhood, with whom he remained four years. Then having reached the age of eighteen years, he went to Winchester, Virginia, and entered the store of Thomas Phillips & Co., in whose employment he remained until May, 1827, when he removed to Ohio, and settled in Middletown, then a small village of a few hundred inhabitants. Mr. Tytus engaged as a clerk with Jonathan L. Martin, who was in the dry-goods business, and four years later married his daughter Sarah, who died in 1840. In 1832 Mr. Martin also died, and Mr. Tytus, in partnership with George L. Wrenn, purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by his employer, and under the firm name of Tytus & Wrenn conducted the business until 1849. In 1836 he engaged in the pork-packing business, in connection with which he was favorably known for the space of twenty-four years. In 1854 he associated himself with Oglesby & Barnitz, and purchased two mills, one engaged in the manufacture of white paper, and the other produced brown wrapping paper, erected by John W. Erwin & Brother. Mr. Tytus held an interest in these mills until March, 1882, during which time the buildings were greatly enlarged and improved. In 1873 he purchased another mill, and the same year the corporation of the Tytus Paper Company was formed, and Mr. Tytus owning three-quarters of the stock, was made its president. This corporation is composed of the following gentlemen: F. J. Tytus, president; C. Gardner, vice-president; J. B. Tytus, secretary; and W. B. Oglesby, treasurer. The business of the mill amounts to over half a million of dollars annually, and turns out twenty thousand pounds of manilla paper every twenty-four hours.

Mr. Tytus is one of the most substantial and influential members of the Baptist Church of Middletown, with which he became associated in 1828, and has been frequently sent as a delegate to the Baptist conventions, and has been prominent in all Church matters. Not only has Mr. Tytus been prominent in religious affairs, but in every good cause and work. He has been active in enhancing the material growth of his adopted city, and has contributed liberally of his means toward the building of turnpikes, public school buildings, churches, and all improvements of the place. In personal appearance he is a fine specimen of physical manhood, being about six feet in height, of noble presence, weighing about two hundred pounds, and in general make-up bears a striking resemblance to General George Washington.

Mr. Tytus was married to Miss Sarah Butler in 1842. By this lady he has had a family of four children, the oldest of which, E. J. Tytus, died in 1880. Those who survive are John B. Tytus, associated with his father in business as secretary of the Tytus Paper Company; Lizzie P., the wife of C. Gardner, vice-president of the above company; and Emma J. Monjeau, whose husband is vice-

president and agent of the Red Cliff Silver Mining Company of Colorado, with office and head-quarters in Topeka, Kansas. Formerly he was a clergyman in good standing of the Baptist denomination, but health failing he was compelled to relinquish his position.

Mr. F. J. Tytus is now in his seventy-seventh year, and is a remarkably well-preserved man. He is found almost every day in his office attending to the duties devolving upon him as president of the Tytus Paper Company, and is quite extensively known as "the great paper manufacturer." Mr. Tytus has a fine reputation as a business man, and his career in Middletown stands above reproach. In 1848 he purchased a beautiful farm in the suburbs of the city, on which he erected a handsome and commodious residence, where he now resides, surrounded by every evidence of refinement and affluence.

Daniel Brown Vail was born September 6, 1853, in Madison Township. He is a sign and ornamental painter. His parents were William W. Vail and Lucinda Brown, both natives of this county. He was married October 29, 1879, to Minnie R. Olden, daughter of David Olden and Celia Folk. She was born in Greenville, Darke County, February 13, 1858. To this union one child, Blanche E., was born December 26, 1880. In 1872 he went to Buffalo to learn a trade in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad shops, where he stayed until the Spring of 1878, when he came back to Middletown, going into business for himself. He also makes excellent portraits.

Hugh P. Vail was born in Middletown September 17, 1843. His parents, Hugh Vail and Jane Porter, came here in 1800. At the age of sixteen he went to farming, continuing at this till he was thirty years old, when he went to teaming. He now constantly employs three teams. He was married December 7, 1871, in Warren County, to Alice R. Crane, who was born in that county May 14, 1851. Her parents were Samuel R. Crane and Ellen Jane Dearth.

William Webster was born in Liberty Township on the 2d of May, 1811, and is the son of William Webster and Mary Marsh, who came to this county from New Jersey in 1806. Mr. Webster was early in life engaged in the hardware business in Hamilton, in conjunction with his brother, Joseph Webster, but for the last forty years has been a resident of Middletown. He has been twice married. His first wife was Maria J. Kennedy, and he was married to her October 5, 1837. Her father's name was Joel Kennedy, and her mother's Esther Moorehouse. By her he had eight children. Albert Webster was born September 26, 1838, and died on the 5th of December, 1851; Mary was born April 12, 1840, and died February 7, 1841; Joel K. was born May 29, 1843, and now lives in Kentucky; Laura J. Ford was born December 3, 1845, and lives in Texas; Charles was born November 30, 1848, and died June 27, 1868; Florence Nunnelly was born July 29, 1852, and lives in Galveston, Texas; Thomas was born August 15, 1854, and William E. was born October 2, 1856. In a second marriage Mr. Webster was united to Charlotte E. Hook on the 6th of August, 1869, who has one child, Stanley, born September 30, 1876.

George P. Webster, the nephew of Mr. Webster, served during the whole of the Mexican War. He also was in the War of the Rebellion, being shot at the battle of Mill Springs. His rank was that of colonel, but he was in command of the brigade at that time. Mr. Webster is now engaged in the manufacture of paper bags, inventing the machinery himself, and employing sixty or seventy employees, mostly girls. The factory was built in 1873, but was destroyed by fire on the 6th of November, 1880. This was Saturday night, but by a week from Tuesday it was again in motion as before, new quarters having been temporarily found.

Charles M. Williams, teacher, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., October 11, 1856. His father is William N. Williams and his mother Elizabeth J. Williams. His grandfather, David Lloyd, was a private soldier under General Taylor in the Mexican War. An uncle, William Lloyd, orderly sergeant of a company in the Guthrie Grays, died of typhoid fever at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1862. James M. Lloyd, another uncle, served three years in the Seventy-fifth Ohio, being in seventeen set battles. Charles M. Williams lived in Illinois until he was six years old, when he was removed to Warren County in this State, then being on a farm until 1875, when on the 26th of October, 1875, he came to Middletown, where he was for seven years engaged in teaching school. He also teaches elocution, and has been very successful as a public reader. He was married on the 25th of November, 1880, to Louisa Hinkle, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Hinkle. They are natives of this county, and she was born here September 10, 1862.

Allen Smith Wrenn, paper manufacturer, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, March 6, 1815. His parents, who lived and died in Virginia, were Thomas Wrenn and Catherine Brent. He was married in 1845, in Middletown, to Parthenia Taylor, daughter of David Taylor and Joanna Enyart, who are both dead. Mrs. Wrenn was born in Middletown March 22, 1823, and they have had five children, Thomas A., Edward, Mary, Charles L., and Kate B.

Joseph Wickoff was born in New Jersey, on the 12th of December, 1802, coming to this county in 1821. His parents were Samuel Wickoff and Vesta Irton. Mr. Wickoff was married on the 8th of November, 1838, to Eleanor Barklow, daughter of Tobias Barklow and Elizabeth Jeems, who came to Butler in 1806. They have had six children—Vashti, Rebecca, Tobias, Henry, Sarah, and Joseph. Rebecca and Henry are deceased. The latter was in the army, but he was never heard of afterwards, and it is supposed he is dead. Tobias Wickoff was in the hundred-days' service.

Uzel Clark (deceased) came with his father, Jacob Clark, to Ohio in 1806, and in the Fall of 1807 settled on a farm near Monroe. His father married Miss Sarah Beach, and raised three children: Mrs. Mary Mulford, Mrs. Esther Kyle, and Uzel Clark. Mary married John Mulford about the time of the War of 1812, who was the father of David, Jacob, and Job Mulford, the well-known citizens of Butler County. David Mulford now lives in the north part of the State. Esther Clark was the first wife of James Kyle. She died full fifty years ago, and her children are all dead but Mrs. Wyle, of Jericho. Uzel married Margaret Sampson. She died in 1834. He became the father of three children—Eliza, David Parkhurst, and Sarah Jane. All are dead now but Eliza. Uzel Clark was born May 24, 1803, and died March 1, 1882. He lost his father when fourteen years of age, and thus, when a boy, was initiated into the hardships of pioneer life, and without paternal support. He always lived on the farm near Monroe Station, a part of which he sold to the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad Company, now Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, for their depot grounds. Mr. Thomas Beach, his maternal grandfather, was one of the minute-men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War.

Cephas C. Fetherling was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 26, 1837, in which, and in adjoining counties, he spent his early life. His parents were poor, and Mr. Fetherling educated himself. At nineteen years of age he took charge of a district school in Twin Township, Preble County, and taught in that and other places five years. On the 24th of August, 1862, he joined Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Anderson, and left for Kentucky, the regiment joining Mason's and Nelson's troops as re-enforcements, but retreating to Louisville. He was disabled by sickness from doing duty, but kept with his regiment until the battle of Perryville, when he was taken prisoner by Kirby Smith, and immediately exchanged, but on account of sickness did not join his regiment until 1863. He was assigned to an invalid corps, and sent back to the Northern States, where he did duty, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1865. He enlisted as a private, and attained the rank of commissary sergeant when discharged. He subsequently taught school eight years, but in March, 1873, went into the boot and shoe business, and also carried a line of groceries in Winchester, Preble County. In December, 1880, he came to Middletown, where he has done a business the first year of $21,000, and this year of $35,000 in the hardware trade.

His father, Jacob Fetherling, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1805. He lost his parents when young, and he thereafter shifted for himself. He married Permelia Luellen November, 1829, and came to Ohio. She died October 29, 1864, and he moved to Illinois, then Missouri, and is now engaged in farming in Arkansas, in Boone County, on a spur of the Pea Ridge Mountains. His daughter, Eliza, is with him. Mr. Cephas Fetherling married Miss Sarah C. Hollinger June 27, 1867, daughter of Monroe and Rebecca Hollinger, old settlers of Preble County. Her maternal grandfather, Joseph Singer, received the first marriage certificate on record in Preble County. He settled in Harrison Township, that county, in 1800. After Mr. Fetherling's marriage he taught school six years. He has one brother, George H., who was in the army with him, and who is now in Iroquois County, Illinois, farming.

Simon Goldman, dry-goods merchant of Middletown, was born May 12, 1831, in the village of Zeil, Germany. His parents, Max and Jetta Goldman, were both natives of the same place. Simon Goldman was given a common school education, and at the age of sixteen, unaccompanied by any relatives, came to America. He located first in Cincinnati, September, 1847, among a few relatives and acquaintances, and set about finding employment. With what little money he had he bought a few goods and started out in the country selling them. Five years, or until 1852, were spent in this occupation. The proceeds of this period of industrious labor were sufficient to enable him to open a store in Middletown, which he did March 1, 1852, in company with Mr. Joseph Buchman. A stock of dry goods and clothing was purchased, and for one and a half years a prosperous business was carried on. At the end of that time Mr. Goldman bought out the interest of Mr. Buchman, and carried on the establishment alone until the Spring of 1856. At that time he sold out and went to Madison, Wisconsin, there engaging in the same trade. He returned to Middletown in about six months, and opened a store on Third Street, which he conducted till 1858. In the meantime he built the store on Main Street which he has since occupied.

Mr. Goldman was one of the organizers and charter stockholders of the First National Bank of Middletown, and has been one of its directors for the past twelve years. From 1880 to 1882 he was cashier of the bank, a position he was compelled to resign, in consequence of his other business. He is also a stockholder in the Middletown Gas Company, which he was instrumental in organizing. He has been a Mason since 1852, and a Knight of Honor also.

On the 10th of September, 1857, Mr. Goldman was married to Miss Susan Trine, of Middletown, whose parents died while Susan was still a child. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, all living. Harry H., born March 19, 1859, is now engaged in the store; Joseph R. was born December 12, 1861; Charles T. was born June 26, 1863; Jetta was born November 25, 1865; Emma was born November 8, 1867; and Bertha was born August 31, 1875.

F. C. Jacoby, of Lemon Township, is a son of Henry

Jacoby—one of the prominent settlers of the township—and a brother to J. B. Jacoby, the merchant and grain dealer of Amanda. He is a young, enterprising farmer, in the thirtieth year of his age, and owns a fraction over one hundred and eighty-four acres of one of the best farms in the county. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and the best of buildings are on the place. He was married to Miss Susie Zeigler in 1879.

Edward Kimball, M. D., a retired physician of Monroe, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 17, 1810. When six years of age, to the day, his father, with his family, arrived in Cincinnati, where he received his education, graduating from the medical department of the Cincinnati College of Medicine, in 1834. In 1838 he removed to Blue Ball, where he practiced his profession until 1848, when he retired from active life. In 1860 he erected his fine brick residence in the town of Monroe. Since this time the doctor has held the position of magistrate two terms, and is at present notary public. In 1840 he married Miss Mary Jane Stewart, the only living representative of the pioneer James Stewart, who was killed by the falling of a tree in 1835. Mr. Stewart was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, and while going to Cincinnati in a two-horse wagon on the Dayton road, two miles south of Monroe, an old tree fell while he was passing, and killed himself, wife, and another lady who was sitting on the same seat. He died May 4, 1835, being then sixty-one years old.

Adam Longstreet was born in this county December 4, 1838. He is the son of Aaron Longstreet and Mary Gallagher. He was married on the 1st of October, 1861, to Mary J. Bailey, daughter of William Bailey and Eliza Ann Maginety, and has had by her four children. Ella was born January 16, 1863; Dora, June 28, 1864; W. B., February 9, 1872; and Mary, May 7, 1875. He is a farmer and stock-raiser.

P. P. La Tourrette was born October 3, 1817, in Somerset County, New Jersey. His parents, Peter La Tourrette and Mary Nitzer, died, the one in January, 1854, and the other in January, 1850. They came out here in April, 1839. His great-uncle, Daniel La Tourrette, passed all through the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and was about one hundred years old when he died. Peter La Tourrette was a major in 1812. When in the service he had an altercation with a superior officer respecting the treatment of the men. La Tourrette treated them with the utmost kindness; the other officer, on the contrary, treated them with severity. The colonel, in the end, determined to arrest Major La Tourrette, and demanded his sword from him, which he refused, saying it could not be had, except point foremost. Recognizing the resolute man he had to deal with, the colonel desisted. Mr. P. P. La Tourrette once owned a portable saw-mill, and was engaged in mercantile business for over eleven years. He also owned a drug-store in Hamilton for a time. He first became connected with the Middletown Agricultural Works as secretary, and in 1873 he and John Harrison leased the works, soon after deeming it advisable to abandon the manufacturing of agricultural implements, and gradually changing its character to what it is at present. They now manufacture paper and tobacco machinery, wooden pumps, and have a brass foundry. The death of Mr. Harrison, February, 1875, left Mr. La Tourrette the sole manager and proprietor. On the 1st of January, 1881, C. F. Gunckel, who had previously had one-fourth interest in the real estate and machinery, purchased a quarter interest in the business.

Mr. La Tourrette has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for nearly thirty years, and has been a member of the Church for over forty years. His wife and two daughters are also members. He was a member of the board of education for about nine years, being secretary for the whole time. He was a member when the large new school building was erected, and has always taken a warm interest in educational affairs. He has been twice married. His first wife was Magdalen Monfort, married April 19, 1842, died January 2, 1847, and his second wife, Elizabeth Monfort, married April 9, 1849, second cousin to first wife. John Monfort, father of his first wife, was a pioneer of Warren County, settling there in 1798. His wife's name was Mary Monfort; his second wife's parents were Peter and Elizabeth Monfort, who died in Pennsylvania. He had no children by his first wife. Mr. La Tourrette has had six children by his last wife: Maggie was born February 9, 1850; Mary J., February 20, 1852; Lizzie J., March 27, 1854; David M., March 26, 1856; John M., July 2, 1861, a graduate of Cincinnati Law School in 1882; and William S., May 9, 1864. Lizzie J. died March 29, 1866. Mr. La Tourrette is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been a Mason since 1848. He was deputy provost marshal during the war.

Robert Maginety, of Georgetown, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1819. His father was a blacksmith, with whom Mr. Maginety remained until he learned his trade. When twenty-five years of age he came to Amanda, arriving there in June, 1844. He married Miss Lydia A. Ruch, on the 15th of March, 1846. Her father came here in 1841 from York County, Pennsylvania, and settled first in Preble County, and subsequently two and a half miles east of Amanda, and died in a year after coming to this place. Mr. Maginety performed journey work for many years in Amanda, but sold out there in 1864, and went to Darke County, Ohio, where he remained four years, and in 1871 came to this place, in Lemon Township. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, and has been a prominent member and leader in that society since that time. He is in possession of a good line of custom work, and has a good, comfortable home.

Michael C. Miller was born in Bavaria, August 17,

1832. He is the son of Ludwig Miller and Mary Anne Miller. The father lives in Dayton, but the mother died in Germany. Michael C. Miller was married in 1861, at Dayton, to Martha Neff, who was born in Ohio in 1835, and whose parents were George Neff and Lida Sylvis. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had ten children. Fanny J. was born October 2, 1861; Charles L., March 17, 1863; Walter, deceased, April 5, 1865; Katie May, December 22, 1867; Howard W., March 23, 1869; Ida B., December 3, 1871; Daisy, December 11, 1873; Dorothea, September 2, 1875; Louis, March 5, 1877; and Michael, December 4, 1878.

Charles Lyman Prugh, of the firm of C. C. Fetherling & Co., was born in Gratis Township, Preble County, March 1, 1857, but did not settle in this township until January 1, 1881, when he came to Middletown, since which time he has been engaged in the hardware business. He was raised on a farm, and remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he attended the Normal College of Danville, Indiana, taking from the institution a diploma, as a graduate of the scientific department, in the Spring of 1878. Following this he taught school seven months, and during the Winter of 1879 attended college at Oberlin six months, and on the first of the year 1881 came to Middletown. His parents were Daniel and Anna Prugh.

Hannah Peters, farmer, settled in this county in 1871. She was married in 1870. Her children are Mary S., born November 28, 1872; James B., born August 31, 1874; Nancy S., born January 8, 1876; and Jacob M., born February 15, 1880. She is the daughter of James Franks and Nancy Hewett, and was born in Harrison County, Kentucky. Her husband was in the late war.

Andrew Wannenwetsch, M. D., deceased, was born in Germany, on the 26th of December, 1820. He received in his native country a good education, taking a full course in medicine and also in pharmacy. In 1863 he came to America, and after a short stay in Cincinnati, removed to Trenton, Madison Township, where he practiced his profession until 1872, when he removed to Middletown, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying on the 8th of April, 1879. He was well skilled in the science of his chosen profession, and not only took charge of a large practice but was honored by the government in being appointed to the position of an assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service six months during the war. He married Anna Deuscher, daughter of Michael Deuscher and Christina Scheurer, who came to America in 1832. They remained four years in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where Miss Anna Deuscher was born May 3, 1836, after which they came to Butler County, where Mr. Deuscher died in 1844. Mrs. Deuscher is now past eighty-one years of age. Mrs. Wannenwetsch is a sister to the well-known Captain H. P. Deuscher, of Hamilton.

Elias Webb, of Middletown, is a native of Butler County, and was born near Poasttown, February 18, 1818. His parents came to this place in 1820, and Mr. Webb has since that time resided in the place. He was formerly proprietor of a line of boats on the canal, and for twenty-five years was very successful in business. In 1857 he began the lumber business, and for several years followed that pursuit. He now owns considerable land, and is a retired farmer. He was married to Miss Abby Brashear in 1858. His maternal grandmother was Phœbe Enoch.

William D. Sheeley was born near Flenner's Corners, July 13, 1822. His parents were Davis and Elizabeth Sheeley. He was married on the 4th of July, 1873, to Mrs. Abby F. Cummins, and has had by her one child, Wilbur, born July 23, 1875. By her previous marriage Mrs. Sheeley had five children. William Cummins was born June 2, 1858; Clara B. Cahill, March 25, 1860; Annetta Cummins, June 7, 1862; Clarence Cummins, March 10, 1865; and Birdie Cummins, November 12, 1867. Abby F. Sheeley, the grandmother of Mr. Sheeley, died at the age of ninety-six.

Mrs. Clara Stout, of Amanda, daughter of A. Longstreet, deceased, was born February 25, 1848. She resides on a good farm of one hundred acres of land, one half mile south-east of Amanda. She was married to Mr. Stout February 21, 1871, and has two children. Nathan A. Stout was born May 29, 1874, and Justin Charles Stout was born January 18, 1878. Mr. Stout is a self-made man, and a prosperous, well-to-do farmer. Her mother, Mrs. Nancy Longstreet, died September 14, 1878, at sixty-two years of age. Her father, Aaron Longstreet, died April 9, 1881, at seventy-four years of age. He took an active interest in all that concerned the educational interests of his district, and filled the position of director for many years also.

Mrs. Stout had a twin sister, Rebecca, who died when eighteen years of age; also another sister, Mrs. Laura Schenck. She was married to Mr. Frank Schenck of Maroa, Illinois, October 27, 1876, returned home on her bridal tour, and was by accident burned to death. The guests were seated at the table when one of the waiters accidentally knocked a gasoline lamp from its socket, and it fell on the shoulders of the bride and exploded, scattering the blazing fluid before the light could be extinguished. Her clothing was burned from her shoulders, and her face, neck, and shoulders frightfully burned, so that she died on the 31st of that month. The groom was badly burned also. Just two weeks from that sad event, lacking two hours, Mary Jane Longstreet, another sister, died at the age of twenty-five. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church February 3, 1876, and was the last of fifty to unite with that society during the revival of that year, and the first of that number to die.

Abraham Sutphin, lumber merchant, of A. Sutphin & Co., Middletown, was born near Franklin, Ohio, July

28, 1816. When eighteen months of age his parents moved to Lemon Township and settled where Mr. Garrett Deheisse now lives. When Mr. Sutphin was twenty-two years of age he took a contract on the old Lebanon Canal, and dug one and three-quarter miles of that ditch, running a force of fifty men sometimes, but generally only ten or twelve. He was two years thus engaged, and the year following, 1839, went to Logansport, Indiana, and in the Spring of that year bought a little place sixteen miles north of that city, and on December 18th, of that year, married Miss Eliza Brown. In March, 1840, he moved upon his farm, and lived there until 1847, when he returned to Middletown. In 1872 he went into the hardware business, which he carried on successfully until 1877. In 1878 he entered the lumber business, and is doing a business of about $36,000 a year.

He has six children living and three dead: Mrs. Lavina Long, Maria Louisa, Mrs. Sarah L. Holmes (a widow), Mrs. Rhoda M. Lucas, also a widow. Christopher D. married Miss Alice Wiles, daughter of Mayor Wiles, of Hamilton. He has two children and lives in Hillsboro, Ohio. Francis M. Sutphin, the youngest son, married Miss Hattie Gest, of Cincinnati, in 1878. He is clerk for A. Sutphin & Co.

W. H. Todhunter was born in Monroe, May 20, 1842. His father, John D. Todhunter, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, April 30, 1814. His mother, Hannah Clark, was the daughter of John and Maria Clark. They were married in 1841. Mr. Todhunter was educated at the Monroe Academy, and graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, in 1867. He read law with Doty & Gunckel, and was admitted to practice in 1871, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Gunckel, and thus remained for three years. Since then he has been a partner with L. D. Doty. For two years—1880 and 1881—he was editor and proprietor of the Middletown *Journal*, and he has also been interested in real estate. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married on April 9, 1871, to Jennie Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wilson, of Middletown, and has four children living.

James Macready, M. D., of Monroe, is the son of John and Mary Hart Macready. He was born near Maineville, Warren County, Ohio, March 17, 1835, and came to this county in 1859. His parents never were residents, and are now both dead. After acquiring a liberal education he began the study of medicine in the office of the late Joshua Stevens, of Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine at the Medical College of Ohio. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Bethany. On the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army, and was assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Ohio. In February, 1864, he settled at Monroe, where he has been ever since. He was married to Sarah E. Keyt on the 8th of May, 1860. She is the daughter of Edwin and Sarah Ann Keyt. Dr. Macready's grandfather was in the Revolutionary War.

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